

# **PROVANCHERIA**

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## **SURVEY OF CANADIAN HERBARIA**

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Blessed he who has  
found his work,  
let him ask no  
other blessedness.

Carlyle



## RESUME

Relevé descriptif d'environ 410 herbiers canadiens présents et passés. Précédé d'un historique et des objectifs de ce relevé. A chaque herbier on donne son sigle, son adresse, son histoire, le nombre de spécimens, les principaux collecteurs, les travaux basés sur cette collection, les échanges et emprunts auxquels l'auteur a participé, enfin les sources d'information. Suivi de tableaux statistiques, références et reproduction de quelques documents historiques. Se termine par un index exhaustif. Environ 220 des herbiers décrits sont institutionnels et actifs, 33 sont privés et 160 autres ont été consolidés ou perdus.

## ABSTRACT

Brief descriptions of some 410 Canadian herbaria, past and present. Preceded by a history of herbarium surveys and the objectives of this survey. Format: acronym and address, history and size of collection, main collectors, publications based on each collection, exchanges and loans related to the author's studies of the flora of Canada, and, to conclude, the sources of information. Followed by statistical tables, references and the reproduction of a few historical texts. Ends with an exhaustive index. About 220 of the herbaria described are institutional and still active, another 33 are private, while 160 others were consolidated or lost.

Erratum:

page 20, line 28.

for: Aylmer Botanical Association

read: East Elgin Botanical Association

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## FOREWORD

In 1838 Asa Gray left for Europe, visited the botanical centers of the day, met botanists, leafed through their collections, checked his taxonomic concepts against the vouchers of Linnaeus, Michaux and other writers on American botany. Upon his return he wrote a paper describing briefly the herbaria he had seen and where were the vouchers of authors and collectors important to his studies in the botany of North America.

In 1954 C.V. Morton, having the privilege of a Guggenheim Fellowship, went to Europe to photograph types of various genera, mainly Ferns. He returned with the same objective a number of times up to 1964, bringing back more than 10,000 photographs of types. A few years later he published a series describing the various herbaria visited, the botanists who had worked in those herbaria and the collectors whose specimens served as types of Ferns.

Both reports were and still are useful today to the botanist interested in the taxonomy of North American plants.

What follows is a similar report from a different set of parameters. Our approach was primarily floristic and related to the flora of Canada. We were concerned about distribution and the vouchers for published studies. Types were only of secondary interest. We took notes on herbaria we had seen, collectors represented, specimens received for exchange or studied in situ, borrowed for study, sent in for identification. Canadian herbaria were our primary concern, but American and European collections were not neglected. We visited as many herbaria as we could, looked up specimens no end, but we could not visit, see and check everything. This manuscript was at first essentially a personal itinerary. To make it more complete, hence more useful, we have added many herbaria that we had not seen, deriving our summaries from published sources, and from correspondence with the curators. Yet we hope that the user, finding our text useful, will be tolerant if this survey of Canadian herbaria still remains largely a personal itinerary; to us it was a labour of love; why should we not let it show a little.

Our studies in the flora of Canada led us to accumulate nine subsidiary and supporting data files. As follows.

1. Data on herbaria in Canada.
2. Data on foreign herbaria of significant Canadian contents.
3. History of Canadian herbaria and herbarium makers.

4. Botanical Societies in Canada.
5. Photographic records of important or representative Canadian specimens.
6. Biographies and bibliographies of writers on the Canadian Flora.
7. Index of collectors of Canadian, Alaskan and Greenland plants.
8. Biographical data and itineraries of plant collectors.
9. Various bibliographies of Canadian botany.

The present essay deals with the first listed item only. Its preparation and publication has been made possible through the facilities and sponsorship of the Herbar Louis-Marie and through the enthusiastic and devoted help of its support staff, especially of Lorraine Marois and Jean-Paul Bernard to whom a thousand thanks are due.

## Chapter 1

## THE HERBARIUM

Herbaria are collections of preserved plant specimens. Vascular Plants are usually dried flat and fixed to a sheet of firm paper (usually 29 X 42 cm) with a label showing the name of the plant, the collector, the habitat, the date and place of collecting. Invasculars are commonly filed in envelopes or sometimes bottled with a preservative.

Herbaria are of many kinds and varied in usefulness. Most herbaria start as a personal collection related to a desire for a better knowledge of plants. If one's botanical activities are limited to field experience, it is difficult to acquire an effective knowledge of much more than 100 to 200 species of plants. But with the help of an herbarium, especially an herbarium made by the learner himself, one's knowledge can easily be raised to the 300 to 500 species level, and perhaps as high as 1000 species<sup>1</sup>. This last level is more easily reached and the memory greatly strengthened if the specimens are accompanied by standard label data: date, locality, collector, and habitat. With the addition of such data, a specimen that could have been a mere mnemotechnic device is now transformed into a scientific document. If the thousand mark is exceeded, the additional specimens will likely serve primarily as illustrations to the short descriptions usually provided in floras. If more than one collection is made of each species, the additional sheets will provide a range of biological and ecological variation along with an illustration of the distribution of the species.

If duplicates are collected, they may be exchanged for specimens representative of additional areas, or for vouchers of papers by other authors. This is a relatively easy and effective way to improve the coverage and research potential of an herbarium and to make available to others the results of one's studies and discoveries and at the same time secure representative sets of studies carried out by other botanists. A rate of exchange of 2 to 5% between two institutions having a common field of interest is usually sufficient to provide for the mutual intelligibility of published papers.

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<sup>1</sup> Some botanists, e.g. L.H. Bailey, Engler, P.C. Stanley, and probably also Linnaeus, appear to have been able to retain concurrent knowledge of some 5 to 10,000 species. Not so with most botanists, including the author.

As an herbarium grows, new possibilities open up. Perhaps a local check-list, a regional flora, some new entities, a monograph or two, an ecological survey, a phytogeographical assessment, etc. It is now a research and/or teaching tool.

When research is published, the specimen basis becomes a series of vouchers. Because they can be rechecked any time, the vouchers give to a published paper some of its scientific basis and value. The permanent record preserved will allow to check back on a particular piece of research, and also to carry on further in the same line of research with the addition of new material: perhaps a study in greater detail, or broader coverage, or from a different approach.

Hence an active herbarium will be both an archival collection and a current research tool.

## Chapter 2

## PREVIOUS HERBARIUM SURVEYS

Canada has till now lacked a general description of its institutional herbaria. There is however much information available, if a bit scattered. The best general reference is the latest edition of the Index Herbariorum where 1500 herbaria are briefly described, including 63 Canadian ones.

No Canadian herbarium is mentioned in the important surveys by Lasègue 1845, DeCandolle 1880, and G.N. Jones 1948.

The first survey of collections in Canada was by Provan-cher in 1887. He had circularized 40 Quebec institutions and received 10 answers from institutions, 8 from individuals and one from Pictou, N.S. He listed 8 institutions holding together 12,000 herbarium sheets, 3 private herbaria adding to 2,100 sheets and 600 sheets at Pictou, a round total of 15,000 sheets. McGill was not among the institutions answering, which is unfortunate since there is reason to believe that in 1887 its collections were probably the largest in Quebec and the second largest in Canada.

A broader based but even less thorough survey was published by Penhallow in 1897; six collections were listed with aggregate holdings of about 125,000 specimens and the Geological Survey Herbarium was by far the leader with 70,000\* sheets. Another 10 or 15 herbaria might have been added to Penhallow's list without greatly modifying the general picture as none of the omitted collections appear to have held more than 10,000 specimens. Already in existence at the time were DAO, McMHA, OAC, TRT, along with the uncoded collections at the Collège de Montréal, the Séminaire de Nicolet and perhaps the Dalhousie herbarium at the Quebec Literary and Historical Society. Other herbaria not mentioned by Penhallow have since disappeared or have been absorbed, such as the herbarium of the Natural History Society of Montreal now at MTMG, the collections at Pictou Academy destroyed by fire, the herbarium of the Natural History Society of New-Brunswick now at NBM, the collections at the Collège Saint-Laurent now at MT, those at the Couvent de Sainte-Croix also now at MT, and possibly a collection at the Galt Collegiate Institute.

An important and generally overlooked collection of the time is the private herbarium of George Lawson (1827-95); it followed him from Kingston to Halifax in 1863 and held 10,000 sheets at the time of his death.

\* This very large figure will be discussed in another paper.

A quinquennial survey of museums by the Province of Quebec has provided from 1923 to 1938 a provincial list of institutions with name of curator and number of botanical specimens.

The next general survey remained unpublished. It was sponsored by the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club. A committee headed by A.E. Porsild sent out in 1947 the questionnaire reproduced in Can. Field-Nat. 60: 114. 1947\*. Answers received showed 18 institutional collections, 33 private herbaria and another 9 collections nominally private but kept at the office, hence probably functioning in effect as institutional collections. Although the survey was prepared for publication, it has remained an unpublished committee report.

An international committee headquartered in Utrecht started in 1935 to compile a worldwide survey of herbaria. This culminated in 1952 with the publication by Lanjouw of an Index Herbariorum containing a brief description of some 600 herbaria with standardized code names; eight Canadian herbaria were listed. The Canadian coverage improved greatly in succeeding editions: 19 institutions were listed in 1954, then 45 in 1956 and 1959, 48 in 1964 and now 63 in 1974.

In a short note by B. Boivin in 1957, eight western herbaria were listed with the number of specimens and names of main collectors. A survey sponsored by the Canadian Botanical Organization resulted in 1966-68 in 7 committee reports by W.K.W. Baldwin with information on 23 Canadian herbaria, some not previously listed by Lanjouw.

In 1977 Hodgins published a bibliography that included a list of 22 Ontario herbaria with locations and numbers of specimens.

Directories of botanical gardens have been published in 1938, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1969 and 1977, with some information about herbaria, but it is usually restricted merely to the number of specimens in each collection. This same information is carried in much greater detail and much better coverage in the corresponding editions of the Index Herbariorum. The latest (1977) directory reports on 14 Canadian gardens, 9 of which mention the presence of an herbarium.

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\* This text is also reproduced here on p. 149 along with the reports of Provancher (pp. 137-144) and Penhallow (pp. 145-148).

## Chapter 3

## THIS SURVEY OF HERBARIA

Past herbarium surveys were done by sending out circular letters requesting information. The resulting reports tended to emphasize certain more easily recorded aspects, such as lists of current staff and numbers of specimens, and to be essentially restricted to those institutions that answer. Commonly only half or less of the addresses will return a completed questionnaire. This has not been our primary source of information.

Objectives. Our notes were at first limited to the institutions visited and were essentially made up of data that we expected to be useful to us in our future studies in Canadian botany. Such as: when started, how big, what area is covered, whose collections, any types, what papers are based on it, any major first set, important exchange or private herbaria acquired, important points about labelling or abbreviations and the like. As we read through the botanical literature, we took notes about public and private collections that existed in the past, and where are they now, about foreign travellers who took a set of plants back home, about Canadians who sent plants or exchanged with foreign botanists, about foreign authors whose writings are relevant to Canadian botany and where are the specimens they used. We kept track of what we had done thus helping to avoid doing the same thing twice, it also helped to backtrack on our own work whenever required, again it made easier to trace specimens or sets used or cited by other botanists. We kept track of exchange sent or received, of material studied in situ or borrowed for study, of sets received for checking or identification. We cumulated data about individual botanists, their collecting, their writings, the herbaria they used, their labelling techniques, and where are their specimens today.

Occasionally we would write a curator and ask some question about his herbarium, but until about 1970 our notes were essentially based on our own direct knowledge or our scanning of the botanical literature. It will be readily seen that our notes were essentially an individual and idiosyncratic experience oriented towards our own needs.

But our colleagues often came to us with questions about this or that herbarium and it was obvious that our data on herbaria would, if published, be useful to others, despite their highly personalized form.

Foreign herbaria. From the beginning our notes also held data on the Gray Herbarium, the Greene Herbarium, and other foreign collections relevant to Canadian Botany. In the 50's we began to

include herbaria pertinent to the botany of Alaska, Greenland and St-Pierre & Miquelon. About 1970 our notes were very extensive for some herbaria, up to 500 pages or more in at least two or three cases, but for many others what we knew could be held entirely in a very short paragraph. So we set out to round out our notes to meet the minimal needs of others.

We added some data about Cryptogams, yet without getting too deeply involved in a field with which we had only casual acquaintance. Then we wrote to about half of the herbaria asking for more data. Our questions were usually few and quite simple: when was the herbarium started, about how many specimens, who are the main collectors and who is the current curator. The answers were normally enough to enable us to form an idea of the contents and potential of each herbarium.

The 1947 unpublished survey organized by the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club sought to obtain the following information: address of the herbarium, number of specimens by major group, area coverage, year started, groups revised by specialists, main collectors, sets of special interest and historical collections, type specimens, photographs, exchange.

No doubt one will notice that some herbaria are described below in much greater detail than others. Partly this is due to our having much more information about some collections, especially those with which we have been more directly associated. Partly it is due to the need of some special knowledge about certain series.

Background history. The present survey is largely based on personal visits and studies, supplemented by circular letters and a systematic search of published information about herbaria. Perhaps a bit history should help explain the contents, purposes and uses of the present survey.

Our first herbarium visits took place in the mid 30's; MT, MSL, MTMG impressed us as potential tools for botanical research and we began to take notes on their contents. Soon we came to appreciate the importance of specimens as vouchers for papers already published by various botanists. By the late 30's and early 40's we had visited and noted quite a few herbaria in Quebec and the USA. Our first written report was a six page essay on the Farlow Herbarium prepared in 1941.

Our studies in the flora of Canada at large were begun in 1946. First one genus at a time, Deschampsia, Carex, etc. Then we began to record some single specimens, especially the more important ones. That year our data on Canadian herbaria were organized systematically: we had on file about 30 institutional herbaria and some 50 private ones. Our records of collectors in each herbarium were also begun that year. In 1947 we were associated with the survey of



herbaria sponsored by Ottawa 'Field-Naturalists' Club. We contributed some addresses to the list and helped edit and standardize the answers for publication. Although the report was never published, it did greatly enlarge our knowledge of Canadian herbaria. By 1954 we were aware of 52 institutional herbaria and our annotated list of addresses was forwarded to Dr. F.A. Stafleu who was then preparing the third edition of the Index Herbariorum.

It is our broad-based studies in the flora of Canada that provided the need and motive to accumulate data about authors, collectors and herbaria on a national scale.

Prairie Provinces. Our more detailed study of the flora of the Prairie Provinces was begun in 1948. About 1950 we undertook a systematic review of all four Saskatchewan herbaria at the time. This proved to be too time consuming and was discontinued after a study of about 2000 borrowed sheets. It was replaced by the study of selected species and sheets.

Recording. In 1960 we began the systematic recording of a number herbaria starting with MT. A list was made of all taxa represented for Canada, Greenland, Alaska and Saint-Pierre & Miquelon. For each taxon the provinces or territories represented in a particular herbarium were recorded separately. Occasionally actual localities were also recorded, especially if there was only one collection for a province or territory. Eventually 8 herbaria came to be recorded in this manner. They are CAN, DAO, LT (later QFA), MT, MTJB, MTMG, QK and TRT. Four more collections with a strong representation in one province were similarly recorded, but for the one province only; they are HAM, OAC, UBC and V.

Need for records. Most published lists of floras are probably based on a single herbarium, but our very different approach called for more elaborate record keeping than is usually the case. We needed to know what had been done and what was still to be done so we would not repeat ourselves, could plan the work ahead and would be able to backtrack whenever needed. Others using our published works would also need to know what our sources were. Our records on herbaria consulted grew apace.

Photography. In the early 50's feeling the need to backtrack or check occasionally on our own work and, appreciating the need of others to do the same about the work of other botanists, including ourselves, we embarked upon the systematic photographing of key specimens borrowed from other institutions. The enlarged prints were mounted on standard herbarium sheets and filed systematically at DAO. Photographed specimens were affixed with a millimetric scale. After 1966 this procedure was largely replaced by photocopying which was much cheaper, simpler, quicker, and could often be done on location. Photocopied sheets were noted with the letter P in the upper right hand corner or (at DAO) a filing number under the label.

Scanning. Some 42 herbaria were leafed through in full but not recorded in detail. The purpose was to locate in a minimum of time such specimens as were significant to our work. Sheets thus located were either examined on location, or more commonly borrowed for study. The scanning was usually done with the help of a special purpose list.

Sampling. Another 45 herbaria were visited more briefly. At times, working from a prepared list, a few key specimens were searched for, located and borrowed for study. At other times a few genera were leafed through in order to get a general idea of the collection.

Circulars. A more or less standard letter was sent to perhaps one hundred of the herbaria listed below. The answers to our letters have been our main source of information for about 75 of the herbaria that we have not seen.

Other herbaria. Many institutions in Canada hold herbaria that we have never contacted or visited. We know nothing or next to nothing about their contents and its significance. There is at least 100 such collections. Some are listed below where we expect the presence of significant material or where the size of the collection (1000 or more) makes it likely that their contents would warrant a systematic review, and provide at least a good representation for a local flora at the county or district level.

Private herbaria. Generally they are not listed below. The few exceptions are certain special cases such as private collections from which we have borrowed or exchanged specimens, or have been the basis of published papers, or are or were in some way significant as private collections.

Cryptogamic collections. Collections of Fungi, Mosses, Lichens and Algae are listed below if we are aware of them, but our descriptions and records cannot be complete.

Checking and revising. This has been a continuing process and nearly all of it was done at the few institutions with which we were in contact for a year or more each; namely: BRI, CAN, GH, DAO, MT, MTJB, QFA, TRT.

Borrowing. All the larger Canadian herbaria and most of the middle-size ones were used in the preparation of our botanical publications. Similarly with many foreign herbaria. Thanks are due to the various curators who have so liberally granted access to their collections and prepared numerous and often very large loans. Most years we have borrowed a thousand or more sheets, up to a maximum of about 12,000 in 1965-66. About 100 different institutions have loaned us about 35,000 sheets altogether. We are aware of the amount of labour involved in all those loans and of

the inconvenience to the lender of the absence of part of his collection, sometimes for lengthy periods. We greatly appreciate the privileges thus extended to us.

Collectors. Our records of plant collectors were started in 1947, but took their present form only in 1972. We now maintain three kinds of lists of collectors: a general alphabetical list of collectors, lists of collectors represented in each herbarium, and a list of collectors cited in certain publications. It is only since 1972 that we have been sampling herbaria to build up lists of collectors for each. The number of collectors of Canadian plants exceeds 10,000 and is too great for a full listing in this survey of herbaria.

Objectives. The purpose of this Index Herbariorum is threefold. First to provide information on Canadian herbaria of actual or potential research capability. Then to suggest which herbaria might contain the specimens for a particular piece of projected research. And last, to provide information on location of vouchers of past studies and especially of our own studies.

Only half of Canada's territory is yet covered with floras usable in plant identification. And most county and other local floras have yet to be written. We hope that this inventory will help Canadian botanists in locating the raw data already available for the initial basic description of the vegetation of their country.

Societies. We have listed botanical and natural history societies if they have maintained an herbarium. We have also listed some societies that have made a significant contribution by the publication of botanical papers.

Acronyms. Acronyms used are generally those accepted by the Index Herbariorum. Since 1952, the year of the first edition of the Index Herbariorum, these acronyms have become fairly well standardized and stabilized by virtue of the complete elimination of homonyms. But this was not always so and we have found useful to list in brackets a few synonyms or alternates. Mostly these variants are acronyms in use before 1952 in some important floras or monographs relating to our area. Institutional collections without standard acronym are listed by name of town. Private herbaria are listed by the name of the owner.

Types. Certain herbaria contain very special specimens called type material. They are the specimens from which the concept of a new variety or species was derived. One of a series is usually called the type (or holotype), the others isotypes or paratypes. Type material tends to concentrate in those few herbaria where most taxonomic activity takes place. Type material has not been our primary concern in the present study. We have been more

directly interested in ordinary vouchers, those specimens that vouch for the presence of some species in Canada or in a particular part of Canada, especially the vouchers for published records.

Statistics. To summarize, our records showed at the end of 1979 some 5,200,000 specimens in Canadian herbaria. And perhaps half as many again in foreign herbaria. Detailed inventories showing provincial distribution for each taxon have been made from 8 herbaria holding together 2,175,000 specimens. Another 4 herbaria holding 250,000 specimens were recorded for one province only. And 28,000 sheets were borrowed for study from Canadian institutions. Another 105,000 sheets are preserved in herbaria that we have scanned in full but not recorded. About 40,000 single sheets have been recorded individually.

There is also an estimated 3,000,000 Canadian specimens in foreign herbaria. About 75,000 sheets were recorded provincially and a further 25,000 scanned. Some 7 or 8,000 were borrowed for study and perhaps 10,000 were revised or checked in situ and annotated to that effect, mainly at GH.

Our own collecting adds up to 18,000 field numbers in one main sequence and several smaller series. About 9/10 of the first set is at DAO. The duplicates add up to possibly 75,000 sheets.

The number of collections identified for others is harder to estimate. Including the duplicates, the number seems to be about of the same order of magnitude as our own collecting.

The number of sheets revised or checked and initialed in situ on Canadian location is also hard to estimate. It could be something like 100,000 or 150,000 sheets, most of them at DAO and QFA. This is exclusive of borrowed material and specimens studied while at foreign locations.

The number of sheets checked de visu but not recorded is even harder to estimate; perhaps one million, perhaps more, who knows? We learned fairly early that we could not see, check and initial every sheet; there were too many sheets to check for a lifetime of checking.

## Chapter 4

## FORMAT

Our text deals with herbaria located in Canada, including some no longer in existence. Each description holds more or less to the following sequence.

Acronym and/or location of the herbarium and its institutional affiliation.

Date started and perhaps a spot of history.

Size of herbarium and its area of concentration. Number of sheets stated usually refers to Vascular Plants only.

Floras. Some of the major works based on an herbarium may be cited but this is highly selective and thousands of floristic papers and monographs could not be given individual entries.

Collectors. The names of collectors represented in a collection provide clues to the vouchers it may hold. If the number of known collectors is small, all the names are listed. Otherwise a selection of names is given with the preference going to collectors who have made the largest contributions, or contributed most key specimens, or written papers on their own collecting, or whose specimens were used by others writing floristic papers.

Recording. If we have seen an herbarium this is noted. Also noted is the amount of scanning, or recording, or revising or borrowing done on that occasion.

Exchange. The exchange figure given always refers only to exchange materials received at DAO. This figure provides a clue as to what extent the material at another location may be effectively studied at DAO. The number of specimens received tends to be understated because the exchange records at DAO are often incomplete. The actual amount of material duplicated between two institutions should also take into account reciprocal shipments, donations, material sent in for identification, exchange received by both from a third party, and donations or purchases from a common source. The actual amount of holdings in common with another institution will usually be about four times the number of specimens received at DAO. If one takes into account only those specimens originating in the area of common interest between two actively exchanging institutions, quite often the two herbaria will be effectively and usefully duplicated by as much as 50% of their holdings.

Loans. Each herbarium holds a number of unusual records. Many of these were studied in situ and recorded for future reference. It is often a very effective procedure and we were able to use it mainly at CAN, GH, DAO, MT, QFA and TRT. Loans were requested as a supplementary procedure and figures given usually refer to selected specimens received at DAO for our own studies. Our colleagues would also on occasion bring to our attention certain specimens they had received on loan.

Sources. Each description of an herbarium concludes with a résumé of our sources of information, published or unpublished. Published information, such as a description in the Index Herbariorum, or a history of the herbarium, or a history of the mother institution, or an inventory of the collection, or a list of its collectors, or a full bibliography of papers written by the staff, etc. Unpublished information, such as a history of the herbarium, or a history of the mother institution, or an inventory of the collection, or a list of its collectors, or a bibliography of papers by the staff, etc.

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N.B. Our notes on Canadian specimens are often inclusive of material from Alaska and Greenland. Further, the distinction was not always made clear in our notes. This has created a problem of accuracy and vocabulary that we are unable to solve satisfactorily. The reader is therefore warned that "Canadian" will at times mean exactly "of Canada". But at other times "Canadian" will mean "of Canada, Greenland and Alaska".

## Chapter 5

## CANADIAN HERBARIA

A -- See ALTA, or A for Arnold Arboretum.

ACAD -- E.C. Smith Herbarium, Department of Botany, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. Started 1910, it now holds 100,000 Vasculars, 12,000 Fungi, 10,000 Mosses and Lichens, 1,000 Algae. Has a very good coverage of the Atlantic Provinces, with the emphasis on Nova Scotia. It is the primary herbarium for the second edition of the Flora of Nova Scotia. It is also important for the first edition because the herbarium used by Roland at NSAC was destroyed by fire during the publication of the flora and because Roland had reviewed ACAD in full prior to publication. Collectors: H.P. Banks, M.S. Brown, D. Erskine, N.C. Fassett, G.U. Hay, M. Haycock, H.G. Perry, A.E. Roland, M.V. Roscoe, W.B. Schofield, E.C. Smith, H.K. Svenson, S.P. Vander Kloet, D.H. Webster, R.H. Wetmore, etc. Large sets of duplicates at DAO: about 5,500 sheets received in exchange since 1950, exclusive of series received for identification. Some sets of duplicates were distributed from DAO. Visited in 1959, when about 5% of the collection was scanned. Loans of 123 sheets granted since 1968. -- Ms report in 1947 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 200. 1964 and 92: 297. 1974 -- Ms list of 80 Canadian collectors -- Vander Kloet in litt. 1978.

AFES -- Maritimes Herbarium, Forest Research Branch, Department of Environment, Fredericton, N.B. Formerly: Acadia Forest Experiment Station. Started 1940 and comprising some 4,000 sheets in 1974. Now located on the university campus. Mainly woody plants; the Fungi form a separate herbarium coded FFB. Departmental Progress Reports contain 3 inventories: in 1958 an inventory of the Cryptogams, Gymnosperms and Monocots; in 1960 an inventory of the Dicots; and a complete inventory in 1963. Part of the last inventory was mimeographed in 1963; it provides a list of woody plants represented in the herbarium and the number of sheets per taxon. This was followed by a list of woody plants reported for the Maritimes but not represented at AFES. At the time the collection comprised some 2,500 sheets of woody plants and 70% of these were in three genera; Amelanchier (624), Betula (520) and Rubus (672). Collectors: M. Cater, G.C. Cunningham, O.L. Loucks, etc. No exchange with DAO but large sets of duplicates were received for deposit or checking. Seen and sampled briefly in 1959. Small loans of 29 selected specimens received in 1963-64, the loan requests being based partly on an inventory of the collection by P. Roberts-Pichette in 1963. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 66. 1964 and 92: 95. 1974 -- E.B. Peterson, Maritimes District Herbarium, Dendrological Report, 14 pp. 1963.

Algonquin College -- Whitney, Ontario. No data on this herbarium.  
See also Ottawa.

Algonquin Provincial Park -- See APM.

Allyre -- Private herbarium of about 5,000 sheets, including Vascular Plants, Mosses and Algae; formerly at Rimouski, then at Nicolet, moved to Asbestos, Qué., about 1952. His early collections were dispersed and are now partly at QFF, mostly at QFA. Collectors on records: Allyre and Alphonsius. Plants from Nicolet and Eastern Townships were received in exchange at DAO. His duplicates are widely distributed and are occasionally cited. -- Allyre in litt. 1975 and 1978.

Alma, N.B. -- See Fundy National Park.

ALTA -- University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. Started 1916 by F.J. Lewis and now holding 100,000 sheets. Strong geographical emphasis on Alberta. The primary basis for the Flora of Alberta by E.H. Moss. Collections primarily by E.H. Moss, along with the private herbaria of W.C. McCalla (14,000) and G.H. Turner (10,000 Vasc.). Other collectors: A.H. Brinkman, R.G.H. Cormack, M.G. Dumais, F.J. Lewis, J.G. Packer, G. Pegg, etc. Specimens decorated with an asterisk have been dot-mapped. Seen repeatedly in the 50's and many genera and families reviewed. Loans of 677 specimens received since 1959. Close cooperation and exchange with DAO, some 2,000 specimens received since 1951. Additional material received as the result of joint surveys, hence the duplicates distributed by DAO. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 61. 1964 and 92: 85. 1974 -- Blue Jay 21: 46-47. 1963 -- M.G. Dumais in litt. 1974 with list of 110 collectors -- Ms list of 275 Canadian collectors.

Amqui, Que. -- An herbarium of about 800 specimens formerly at Rimouski was transferred here only to be lost in a fire. -- M. Dumais in litt. 1977.

Anselme -- Private herbarium of Marie-Anselme (1894-1954) consisting mainly of a few thousand Mosses from southern Quebec. An amateur naturalist of broad interests and a keen field-naturalist, he was primarily interested in Mosses, but also regularly collected Vascular Plants, Fungi and Freshwater Sponges. His teaching assignments coincide largely with his botanical itinerary: Montreal 1912-13, Laval 1913-14, Lévis 1914-16, La Tuque 1916-17, Roberval 1917-18, Chicoutimi 1918-21, Montreal 1921-24, Montreal 1929-32, Chicoutimi 1932-33, Québec 1933-34, Iberville 1934-35, La Tuque 1935-36, Waterloo, 1936-38, Pont-Rouge 1938-39, Saint-Félicien 1939-42, Mont-Rolland 1942-46. He also collected in New Hampshire in 1934. His Vascular Plants and Sponges are at the Collège Marie-Victorin. Duplicates of Vascular Plants are known at DAO (1000+), MT,



MTJB and NY (135). He does not seem to have kept a full set of his Vascular Plant collections, but did liberally send duplicates and even unicates to his many correspondents in return for checking or identification. He used no field numbers and such numbers as appear on his labels are only ad hoc sequences set up afresh for each shipment. The set at MT is possibly incomplete and seems to consist mostly of 1939-45 collections. Set at DAO appears to be the largest, but there is no precise count and the records available are obviously incomplete. Shipments for 1940-41 add up to 228 specimens. One or more shipment was received nearly every year from the early 30's to the mid 50's. Total appears to be well in excess of 1000, possibly 2000 or more. Mosses obviously were his primary field of interest and constituted the larger part of his collection. At some time in the 1950's they were loaned (or donated, or willed) to F. Leblanc and from 1961 to 1976 were housed at the University of Ottawa as part of the Leblanc herbarium. They are now at QFA since 1976. His duplicates are probably widely distributed as he was a contributor to the Moss Exchange of the Sullivant Moss Society. His scientific correspondence is now with Adrien Saint-Martin. Basic collection for a few short papers in Ann. ACFAS and for a list from La Tuque published in 1938 by E.A. Moxley. -- L. Maheux in litt. 1973 -- F. Leblanc in litt. June 1974 -- Bryologist 49: 134-5. 1946.

APM -- Algonquin Provincial Park, Whitney, Ontario. Started in 1949, primarily to serve the Park, and is essentially restricted to it. Comprises about 2,200 specimens, exclusive of the Bryophytes ( $\pm$  300) and of the Lichens ( $\pm$  300). Basis for the successive editions of the flora of the park. Collectors: D.F. Brunton, H.F. Coneybeare, W.J. Crins, L. Dickson, P.A. Keddy, J. LeVay, P.D. Pratt, T. Reznicek, J.D. Roseborough, G.E. Tayler, H. Williams, J.G. Woods, etc. Not seen, but large series of duplicates were received at DAO for checking; other checking was done at CAN and TRT. -- Brunton viva voce in 1974. -- Chron. Bot. 9: 40. 1945 -- Ms list of 25 collectors -- Taxon 25: 523. 1976 -- D.F. Brunton (J. Lever) in litt. May 1974.

Argus -- Personal herbarium of George W. Argus. See GWA. Now at CAN since 1972.

Arrowhead Provincial Park -- Huntsville, Ont. A survey of the Park vegetation led in 1974 to the organisation of an herbarium which had grown to about 500 specimens in 1976. Mostly Vasculars, but also some Mosses and Lichens. Known collectors: M. Gold and S. Heffernan -- Gold in litt. Apr. 1976 -- W.C. Calvert in litt. 1974.

Arthabaska, Qué. -- Juvénat des Frères du Sacré-Coeur. An herbarium of Vascular Plants and Algae was organized about 1936 and by 1950 it held more than 3,000 specimens. Main collectors: Adelphe, Allyre, Louis-Gabriel and Louis-Donat. In the 50's and 60's the collection was dispersed: perhaps 1,000 sheets or more went with Allyre in 1952; in 1965 most of the remainder were given to a graduating student, Jean Brisson, who in turn gave the bulk of it to QFF and the remainder to QFA in 1978. The part at QFF was largely transferred to QFA in 1968. There is no herbarium at the Juvénat to-day. -- Brisson viva voce 1974 -- T. Paré in litt. 1974 -- Allyre in litt. 1975 -- Brisson to R. Gauthier in litt. 1978.

Arthabaska, Qué. -- Noviciat des frères du Sacré-Coeur. Later: Scolasticat des Frères du Sacré-Coeur. Also: Ecole Normale d'Arthabaska. Herbarium started about 1930, grew to 1,500 sheets by 1952. Known collectors: Allyre, Benjamin and Henri. In the 60's the collection was turned over to Jean Brisson who in turn gave it to QFF and QFA. -- Brisson viva voce 1974 -- T. Paré in litt. 1975 -- Allyre in litt. 1975.

Asbestos, Qué. -- See Allyre.

Atikokan, Ont. -- See Quetico.

AWL -- Abitibi Woodlands Laboratory, Sault Ste-Marie, Ont. An herbarium was created by S.T.B. Losee. The latter died in Sept. 1973. This same year the herbarium, which comprised 3,070 sheets, was received at LKHD -- Regn. Veg. 92: 252. 1974 -- C.E. Garton viva voce 1975 -- Herbarium Report 1975 (LKHD).

Aylmer, Ont. -- From a manuscript by W. Stewart we learn that an Aylmer Botanical Association existed towards the end of the last century. Its activities were noted in the Aylmer Express for 1899. R.T. Anderson was an active member of the Association. An herbarium was started in 1899, but its ultimate disposal is unknown. -- W. Stewart, Robert T. Anderson, ms 16 pp., 1977.

B -- See Boivin or Berlin.

BAEQ -- Bureau d'Aménagement de l'Est du Québec, Mont-Joli, Qué. An herbarium of the Lower Saint-Lawrence region, Gaspesia and the Magdalene Islands. About 1,000 sheets in 1970. Created in the 60's (1962-66?) with the collaboration of the staff at QFF, hence the collection is essentially duplicated at QFF (now at QFA). Duplicates were also distributed by QFF. Basic collection for a published dissertation by J.-L. Blouin. Collectors on record: J.-L. Blouin, L. Carrier, V. Gérardin, M. Grandtner, G. Lemieux, P. Richard and L. Rousseau. About 1970 this herbarium was transferred to UQAR, q.v. -- P. Demalsy in litt. 1974.

- Baie-Saint-Paul, Qué. -- Académie Saint-Joseph. A collection of 650 sheets was started in 1936, the collecting being spread over a very short period of years beginning in 1934. Known collectors: Aurèle, Rosaire. Specimens are from Baie-Saint-Paul, Beauceville and Saint-Jean. The collection came later to be neglected and when the institution was closed in the late 60's, only 400 sheets could be salvaged. These accrued to the private collection of J.J. Desgagné. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 46-47. 1941 -- Desgagné in litt. 1974.
- Bamfield, B.C. -- Bamfield Marine Station. Maintains a local herbarium of marine Algae. No data on this collection, but it would appear to be essentially duplicated in the Algal section of UBC. -- Syesis 7: 139. 1975.
- Banff, Alta. -- Banff Park Museum. An herbarium was seen here in 1946, but it was not clear at the time if this was a Park herbarium or the private collection of N.B. Sanson (q.v.). After the death of the latter (1862-1949) this collection was kept separate and was eventually, in 1970, transferred to UAC. However the related archival material remains in Banff. Apparently a new collection was started about 1965 and now (1974) numbers about 1,135 specimens. -- S.F. Kun in litt. April 1972 -- M.H. Stewart in litt. Nov. 1972 -- Nat. Can. 31: 125. 1904 -- R.B. Dobson in litt. 1974.
- Beauceville, Qué. -- Collège du Sacré-Coeur. Held a collection of 1,100 specimens in 1938. Recently this college was closed and in 1977 the building was torn down. The fate of the herbarium is unknown. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 44-45. 1941 -- M. Paulin, Jan. 1978.
- Beauceville, Qué. -- Ecole d'Agriculture. Its herbarium, of unknown size and history, was actively growing in 1934-37. Known collector: Louis-Béatrix. About 1970 the school was closed, its herbarium was discontinued and the specimens dispersed; some are now in the herbarium of the Collège Marie-Victorin -- G. Roy in litt. 1974 -- M. Paulin in litt. Jan. 1978.
- Beaupré, Qué. -- Séminaire Saint-Alphonse, Sainte-Anne-de-Baupré. An herbarium of unknown size and history appears to have been actively growing here in 1953. Known collectors: J.-G. Lehoux, and R. Taillefer. Some duplicates were seen and studied in MT.
- Beausoleil Islands -- See Georgian Bay Islands.
- Beaverlodge, Alta. -- Experimental Farm. (Northern Research Group). Started 1925 and now holding about 4,000 sheets. Over the years much material of good quality originating from this source has been received at DAO for identification or deposit,

including some 2,650 sheets in the 1969-73 period alone. But it does not appear that a very large local collection was being built at Beaverlodge in the process. Collectors: L. Jenkins, J. Lieveise, J.F. Moore, A. Poettecker, M. Roberts, E.C. Stacey, I.C. Shank, H. Vaartnou, etc. Collections of a few hundreds seen in the 50's. Also examined in 1970 by W.J. Cody, and found to have acquired some 2,000 sheets of cultivated Grasses from clones brought in from the wild. Currently the collection is comprised of three series as follows: a) the Stacey collection of Grasses started in 1925; b) a general collection of 700 sheets collected by Jenkins in 1947-49; c) a Grass collection of 2,650 sheets made from clonal transplants brought in mostly by H. Vaartnou and J. Lieveise. -- Ms report in 1947 -- W.L. Pringle in litt., 1974.

Belleville, Ont. -- Albert College. J. Macoun was professor of botany and geology from 1868 to 1882 and he organized an institutional collection. Size, dates and other details are unknown except that Macoun caused a label to be printed which read at top: "Herbarium Collegii Alberti", and at bottom: "Communicated by Professor J. Macoun". The college had some aspirations to university status and Macoun was probably looking forward to a university career when in 1882 he was offered and accepted a position as botanist to the Geological and Natural History Survey. It is not known when the college herbarium was moved to Ottawa, but it could have been as early as 1882, but no later than 1900 since one sheet (Euphorbia commutata) was accessioned at CAN around that year. The collection being made up wholly of duplicates, it was probably regarded by Macoun as exchange material and, presumably, the college labels were removed and replaced by the standard labels in use at the time for all exchange material originating from the Survey.

Belleville -- Research Station, Agriculture Canada. Its herbarium of 335 sheets was transferred to DAO when the station was closed in 1972. Known collectors: A.R. Graham, J.H. Martin, J.M. Smith, A.L. Turnbull, H.E. Welch. -- Canada Agriculture Research Branch Report 1971, pp. 185-195.

Bernard -- Private herbarium of J.-P. Bernard. About 5,000 sheets. Mainly southern Quebec, Nominé, and southeastern Manitoba. Basic collection for the Otterburne flora. In the early 60's it was located at MSM where it was seen, partly scanned, and some selected specimens were borrowed for study. Transferred to QFA in 1967. -- E. Telmosse to L. Cinq-Mars, Sept. 1967.

Berthier, Qué. -- Couvent Notre-Dame. A collection of 1,170 sheets was reported in 1934. The convent was closed and demolished in 1970; there is no mention of an herbarium in the inventory of movable effects removed at that time. -- Stat. Ens. 1933-34 p. 264 -- F. Bertrand in litt. 1975 and 1978.

Boivin, B.(B)-- Personal herbarium started 1932, of about 3,000 sheets, now at DAO since 1947. Mostly southern Quebec and western New York. First set (15,000) of later collections is also at DAO. Duplicates were distributed mainly from MT until 1948, then from DAO. -- Ms report 1947.

Bonin -- Private herbarium of Hector Bonin, started in 1929, grown to 5,000 sheets in 1950, when the collection was turned over to the Collège de l'Assomption along with various other natural history collections (insects, birds, mammals). Some duplicates were studied at MT. In 1929 Bonin also accompanied J. Rousseau on a survey of the Matapedia River sponsored by the National Herbarium of Canada. Labels of this series are consistently ambiguous as to the province of collection. Master set is at CAN, first set of duplicates at MT, other sets at DAO, G, MSL (now at SFS). -- Ms report 1947 -- Bonin in litt. March 1975 -- G. Comeau in litt. Feb. 1975 -- Nat. Mus. Can. Bull. 36: 1-25. 1931 holds a report on the 1929 survey. ~~~

Botanical Club of Canada -- Founded 1891, dissolved 1910. Phenology was its main activity. A.H. MacKay remained the key member throughout the life of the society. No library and no herbarium, but it seems the society may have organized an exchange section, as we have seen a few labels headed "Botanical Club of Canada, Season of 189.". Its annual reports will be found in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada. -- B. Boivin ms 44 pp.

Botanical Society of Canada -- Kingston, Ont. Its herbarium created in 1861 was later incorporated into QK. It held collections of R. Bell, B. Billings, T.F. Chamberlain, W. Dawson, W.S.M. D'Urban, J. Macoun, McGillivray, James Richardson, etc. Its Annals carried the papers of its members and most were substantiated by specimens in the herbarium of the Society. Donations are recorded in the Annals and from these one can estimate that the collection could very well have numbered 2 or 3,000 sheets. Provision was made for the exchange of specimens. But the Society was short-lived and the further history of its herbarium can only be surmised for lack of solid information. Robert Bell replaced Lawson as Professor of chemistry and natural history for 1863-67, and we may assume that the herbarium of the defunct Society fell to his care. A new herbarium was started at Queen's in 1880 by Fowler and it seems that one of the first contributors may have been Robert Bell, for his collections of 1880 and earlier are now at QK, along with the Society herbarium, while Bell's later collections are at CAN. -- Ann. Bot. Soc. Can. 1: 68, 177. 1862 -- R.E. Beschel, A History .... 14 pp., 1966 -- B. Boivin ms 50 pp.

Brandon -- Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. Now a Canada Agriculture Research Station. Local collection of 5,200 sheets started in the 30's, organized about 1951, sampled in 1958, scanned in

1959. Contains primarily the collections of H.H. Marshall and G.A. Stevenson; much of it is replicated at DAO. About 450 sheets received in exchange since 1960, this being additional to many large series received for checking or identification. As early as 1917 a Laboratory of Plant Pathology was started here with W.P. Fraser in charge. Fraser collected Vasculars and Fungi extensively but the specimens were added to his private herbarium which is now at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. In 1919 Fraser, his herbarium and the Laboratory were moved to Saskatoon. In 1920 I.L. Conners arrived with his herbarium to continue the work of Fraser. Likewise Conners left in 1925 taking his herbarium with him. The Conners collection is now in DAOM. The presence of Fraser and Conners in Brandon does not seem to have led to the creation of a local institutional mycological herbarium. -- H. Gross in litt. 1975 -- G.R. Bisby & al., Fungi of Man. & Sask. 1938, p. 10.

Brandon, Man. -- University of Brandon. Has an herbarium started about 1973 but still only partly organized. About 10,000 to 12,000 specimens, mostly Vascular Plants, mostly southwestern Manitoba. Known collectors: A. Rogosin, M.E. Tyler. Not seen, but some duplicates studied in the Krivda herbarium. -- Rogosin viva voce 1978.

Brisson, Jean -- A graduate student at U. of Guelph in 1977. He was a graduating student at Victoriaville in 1965 when the college was closed and he was given three institutional herbaria; see Arthabaska and Victoriaville. These in turn were partly given to QFF and in 1968 most of these were turned over to QFA. The remainder (2,500) was donated to QFA in 1978 along with the Brisson personal herbarium (500). -- J. Brisson viva voce 1974 -- R. Gauthier viva voce 1978 -- Brisson to R. Gauthier in litt. 1978 -- Brisson in litt. 1978.

Breitung, A.J. -- Private herbarium at DAO since about 1950.

Brodie, H.J. -- Private herbarium of 1050 packets of Nidulariaceae. Holds all the types of taxa described by Brodie and is presently housed in the Biology Department of the University of Victoria. -- Brodie in litt. 1918.

Brown, H.H. -- See HB.

Brunel -- Département de Biologie, Université de Montréal. A collection cumulated by J. Brunel and preserved on the main campus of the university, rather than with MT at the Botanical Garden a few miles away. Consists mainly in some 2,000 bottles of freshwater plancton and some 7,000 photos taken through the microscope. Nearly all collected by J. Brunel along with a few duplicates from Irénée-Marie. Strong in Desmids and Diatoms, also a few scores of benthic Algae. The University has no other collection of Algae here or at MT and it does not own the herbaria created by Irénée-Marie and M. Gauvreau. -- Brunel in litt. Jan. 1978.

Brunton -- Private herbarium of D.F. Brunton, formerly at the Algonquin Provincial Park, now at the Kananaskis Provincial Park. Started in 1968 and now holding 1,500 sheets, of which 500 are Pteridophytes. Mostly duplicated at DAO where much checking and identification was done. Mostly collections from western Quebec to Alberta. Includes some collections by H.F. Coneybeare, J.D. Lafontaine and P.D. Pratt. Basic collection for papers on Pteridophytes by D.F. Brunton. -- Brunton in litt. 1978.

Burnaby, B.C. -- See SFUV.

C -- See CAN.

CAFB(FBH) -- Northern Forest Research Centre, Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada, Edmonton. Prior to 1971 known as Forest Research Branch Herbarium, or as Forest Research Laboratory Herbarium, Calgary, Alta. Apparently started at Calgary in 1929 with the acquisition of a large set of Brinkman's 1928-29 collections. Known collectors: T.C. Brayshaw, A.H. Brinkman, R.J. Day, P.J.B. Duffy, W.E.D. Halliday, W.W. Jeffrey, A.H. Marsh, D. Mueller-Dombois, R.T. Ogilvie, E.T. Oswald, N. Rodseth, J.S. Rowe, S.C. Zoltai and S.J. Zubrowski. Selected specimens received on loan in 1968-69. Not seen, but an inventory of the collection was published in 1961, 1963, 1968 and 1975. In 1971 it was moved to Edmonton and amalgamated with WINF, the consolidated collection retaining CAFB for its code. Adds up to 12,500 Vasculars and 3,300 Bryophytes and Lichens in 1979, mainly from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Mackenzie and Yukon. Sets by Brayshaw, Brinkman, Ogilvie, Rowe and others are partly duplicated at DAO. The mycological collections are now a separate unit known as CFB. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 36. 1964 and 92: 84-85, 296. 1974 -- Ogilvie 1963 -- Zubrowski 1968 -- Zoltai in litt. 1974 -- Hiratsuka in litt. 1975 -- Kojima, Information Report, 1975, 78 pp. -- J.D. Johnson in litt. 1979.

Cain (RFC) -- Private herbarium of R.F. Cain. A rather large collection started 1927 or earlier, comprising all group of plants, strongest is Fungi. His Vascular Plants, 2,200 specimens, were donated to TRT in 1962. His Cryptogamic herbarium was donated to TRTC much earlier and the first set of his collection should apparently be sought in TRTC. However he has maintained a subsidiary Lichen collection which was given to CANL in 1976. He still holds a personal Fungus herbarium restricted to a few groups and made up mainly of personal collections with a few numbers by some of his colleagues, correspondents, or former students: G.R. Bisby, E.R. Luck-Allen, etc. Most of his earlier duplicates were distributed through TRTC and are likely to carry three numbers: Cain's field number, a TRTC (or TRT) accession number, and the accession number of the recipient collection. Some of his Vasculars were cited by J.H. Soper in his phytogeographical studies. Various Fungi from his private collection were cited in papers by Cain and some of his students.

-- C.B.A. Bull. 8(4): 2-3. 1975 -- TRT herbarium records pp. 123-130.

Calgary, Alta. -- See CAFB, CFB, FAH, and UAC.

Calgary -- Forest Research Branch Herbarium, Canada Dept. of Forestry. Consolidated with CAFB in 1971. A few specimens were borrowed for study in 1964. The collection so identified in our notes is perhaps the same one called FBH in correspondence between Ogilvie and Calder. -- R.T. Ogilvie in litt. 1975.

Calgary -- University of Calgary, Environmental Sciences Centre (Kananaskis). Begun in 1974 and now holding 4,000 Alberta sheets from the Rocky Mountains, the boreal forest, and the Suffield Military Reserve. D.R. Jaques is the Curator. Not seen. -- Jaques in litt. 1977.

Calvert (JFC) -- Private herbarium of J.F. Calvert (1875-1972), of 2,500 sheets, donated to WAT about 1968-70. Mainly a southern Ontario collection, also some Florida. Some woody plants were cited by J.H. Soper and the Lambton co. collections were checked and sometimes cited by L.O. Gaiser. -- J.K. Morton in litt. 1974 -- H.J. Calvert in litt. 1974 -- W. Stewart in litt. 1974.

Cambridge, Ont. -- See Galt.

CAN(C, N, O, Ot)-- National Herbarium of Canada, National Museum of Natural History, Ottawa, Ont. Started 1882 with the purchase by the Geological Survey of part of John Macoun's private collection, perhaps 5 or 6,000 sheets. Name of the Survey in 1882 was Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. The Survey is now known as the Geological Survey of Canada and its herbarium, having gradually become independent from the Survey, is now part of the National Museum of Natural Sciences. Some of the successive names as recorded on the herbarium labels are as follows: 1882-90, Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada; 1890-1900, Geological Survey Department; 1901-20, Geological Survey of Canada; 1920 to date, National Herbarium of Canada. Long prior to Macoun's appointment the Survey had been cumulating various natural history objects, including plants, brought in by its exploring and surveying parties. In 1861 the Survey held bundles of plants collected by R. Bell, W.S.M. D'Urban and James Richardson. In that year W. Logan, the director of the Survey, presented these to the Botanical Society of Canada. Bundles continued to accumulate, including the collections made by R. Bell, G.M. Dawson, A.P. Low and others on their various surveys, but they do not seem to have been organized into an herbarium prior to Macoun's appointment. Indeed until 1881 the Survey was located in Montreal and in close contact with the Montreal Natural History Society and its herbarium and McGill University and its herbarium. The need for a Survey herbarium was not felt keenly until Macoun was appointed as botanist in 1881 and the Survey moved to Ottawa the same year. In another paper we shall provide more back-



ground information on Macoun's herbarium, the early years of CAN, the numbering systems, the labelling and the exchanges. The herbarium grew at first quite slowly, then much more rapidly after the retirement of A.R.C. Selwyn in 1892. It remained during Macoun's lifetime the largest and most important collection in Canada. Holds 365,000 sheets of Vascular Plants in 1974. By 1900 it had acquired an excellent potential for national floristics: it has since acquired the potential for critical floristics and some potential for taxonomic studies. One of the very few Canadian collections with a good national representation, the emphasis being on native plants and especially on the arctic vegetation. Many types and isotypes, especially of M.L. Fernald, E.L. Greene, A.E. Porsild and P.A. Rydberg. As of 1967, the type catalogue listed 1,950 holotypes, type fragments, syntypes, isotypes, photos of types, and topotypes mostly of Canadian taxa. The Invasculars (=195,000 specimens) now form separate units with acronyms of their own: CANA, CANL and CANM. In the early part of this century, perhaps in the 20's, the Fungi, about 1,800 specimens, were transferred to DAOM where they are kept separate from the main collection. The size of herbarium sheets was originally 40 X 28 cm; the shift to the 42 X 30 standard took place in 1972. The primary basis for the Catalogue of Canadian Plants, the two series of Contributions to Canadian Botany, the Flora of Canada and the many botanical papers in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey and Bulletins of the National Museum. Macoun planned the herbarium as a basis for the preparation of an eventual flora of Canada, with the Catalogue intended to be an intermediate step. But the last volume (i.e. Fungi) of the Catalogue never came out and work on the flora proper does not seem to have been started by Macoun. However work on the flora was eventually started by ourselves in 1947 and by Scoggan about 1951. Collectors: W.K.W. Baldwin, E. Bourgeau, G.M. Dawson, T. Drummond, M.L. Fernald, G. Lawson, H.F. Lewis, J. Macoun, J.M. Macoun, M.O. Malte, N. Polunin, A.E. Porsild, H.M. Raup, John Richardson, H.J. Scoggan, G.W. Scotter (8,000 incl. Invasc.), V.C. Wynne-Edwards, etc. No exchange with DAO, but a thousand or more specimens have been studied on loan while at DAO (461), GH, QFA, TRT (160). Collection inventoried in 1962 and recorded as to Canadian taxa and provincial distributions. Reviewed more closely in 1965, hence one of the primary herbaria for the "Énumération des Plantes du Canada". Several thousand specimens were studied while on staff at CAN in 1946-47, but very few were annotated. -- Penhallow 3, IV: 20-21. 1897 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 134. 1964 and 92: 199-200. 1974 -- Baldwin 5: 2-3. 1967 -- Ms list of 175 Canadian collectors -- Taxon 26: 429-434. 1977 re Lindheimer collections -- Ann. Bot. Soc. Can. 1: 168. 1862 -- B. Boivin, ms inventory, 358 pp., 1962.

CANA -- A subdivision of CAN comprising 15,000 Algae. Main collectors: F.S. Collins, I. Holden, R.K.S. Lee, J. Macoun, R.F.

Scagel, W.A. Setchell, etc. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 199-200. 1974.

Canadian Botanical Association -- Founded in 1964 and first called Canadian Botanical Organization. Publishes the C.B.A. Bulletin which holds mainly news of botanists and institutions. Convenes an annual meeting where papers may be given. Résumés of papers are published in the program. Said résumés normally hold some new information; they are sometimes a preview of papers forthcoming, but often no other published source will become available on a particular study. Programs are sometimes published in the C.B.A. Bulletin, sometimes published separately.

CANL -- A subdivision of CAN comprising 46,000 Lichens. Main collectors: I.M. Brodo, R.F. Cain, J. Macoun, G.W. Scotter, J.W. Thomson, E. Tuckerman, etc. A computerized catalogue of the Lichens of Canada, Alaska, and Greenland was undertaken in 1967 by a subcommittee chaired from CANL. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 199-200. 1974 -- Taxon 26: 162. 1977 -- C.B.A. Bull. 11: 23-24. 1978.

CANM -- A subdivision of CAN comprising 145,000 Mosses and Hepatics. Main collectors: H.A. Crum, R.I. Ireland, J. Macoun, G.W. Scotter, etc. A "Checklist of the Mosses of Canada" has been compiled by a group chaired from CANM. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 199-200. 1974 -- C.B.A. Bull. 11: 23. 1978 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 85-86. 1976.

Canmore, Alta. -- Kananaskis Provincial Park. The local staff has recently done much survey collecting in the park and proposes to organize a park herbarium in 1978. -- D.F. Brunton in litt. 1977 and 1978 -- Station was closed in 1979. See under KFES.

Cape Breton (College of) -- See Sydney, N.S.

Cape Breton Highlands, N.S. -- See Ingonish Beach.

Cardinal, A. -- His personal herbarium has been coded as QUC, an acronym also used for an institutional collection at Laval University. In 1968 the Cardinal herbarium comprised 6,000 sheets, almost entirely macroscopic Algae, also a few aquatic Phanerogams. Mainly an east coast collection with the emphasis on Quebec. Main collectors: A. Cardinal, E. Edelstein, M. Gauvreau, J. McLachlan, D.P. Pace, W.R. Taylor, M. Villalard, etc. Basic collection for a number of papers by A. Cardinal, G.R. South and M. Villalard. The collection ceased to grow after 1968 and it was acquired by QFA in 1974. After 1968 as second collection was started at this same location and is noted below under QUC. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 224. 1974.

CCO -- Carleton University, Ottawa. Started in 1952, grown to 16,000 sheets of Vascular Plants in 1974. Strong on foreign collections, especially West Indies. The Invasculars are curated separately as CCOA, CCOB, and CCOM. The John Bell Newfoundland collection is also maintained apart; its inventory by I.L. Bayly was published in 1964. Main collectors:

I.L. Bayly, J. Bell, R. Bell, A. Dugal, A.E. James, A.A. Enti, A.J. Erskine, H. Groh, H.J. Hope, H. Horton, W. Illman, M.I. Moore, G. Murata, J. Pinder-Moss, A. Russ, H. Tabata, W.J. Thurlow, E.A. Turnau, etc. The small herbarium formerly at Saint-Patrick's College was transferred here in 1971 or 1972. Selected specimens borrowed in 1964 when the J. Bell collection was reviewed in full along with part of the main collection. Partly reviewed again in 1974 when 54 sheets were borrowed for study. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 134. 1964 and 92: 200. 1974 -- Bayly, Can. Field-Nat. 78: 107-118. 1964 -- W. Illman in litt. 1974 -- Herbarium log book to 1974 -- Ms lists of 210 Canadian collectors.

CCOA -- A subunit of CCO comprising the Algae. Size unknown except that CCOA, CCOB and CCOM comprise together some 5,000 specimens. -- W. Illman in litt. 1974.

CCOB -- A subunit of CCO comprising the Bryophytes. See CCO and CCOA -- W. Illman in litt. 1974.

CCOM -- A subunit of CCO comprising the Fungi and Lichens. See CCO and CCOA. -- W. Illman in litt. 1974.

CDFN -- Department of Forestry, P.O. Box 5231, Saint John's, Nfld. Started 1950, its collection now comprises 2,500 Vasculars and 1,000 Cryptogams. -- A.W.H. Damman to W.K.W. Baldwin in litt. 1966 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 239. 1974.

Cercle des Mycologues -- A first club was founded in Montreal in 1950; it is based on the Montreal Botanical Garden. A club founded in Quebec in 1951 revolves around the activities of C.-A. Chamberland, G. Orla'h and R. Pomerleau and meets in the lab where Orla'h's herbarium is preserved. Other such clubs are known in Chicoutimi, Hull and Sherbrooke. None of these clubs maintains an herbarium, but specimens brought by members may be contributed to institutional collections, at least this is certainly the case in Quebec City. A newsletter, "Le Boletín", is published irregularly by the Quebec Club. -- La Presse, 2 juillet 1977, p. 13 -- Time, Feb. 13. 1956.

CFB -- Canadian Forestry Service, Environment Canada, Edmonton. Formerly: Forest Entomology and Pathology Laboratory, or Forest Research Laboratory, Calgary. Started 1952 and holding 5,000 specimens in 1964, mostly Fungi. Main collectors are presumably: J.A. Baranyay, R.J. Bourchier, J.C. Hopkins, R.C. Jeffrey, J.E. Nighswander, J.M. Powell, etc. Some duplicates of Vascular Plants seen in other herbaria. Transferred to Edmonton in 1971 and the Invasculars consolidated with WINF(M) and SAFB, while the Vascular Plants are now in CAFB (q.v.), also in Edmonton. In 1974 CFB is now almost exclusively mycological and contains some 23,000 specimens. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 36. 1964 and 92: 85, 296. 1974 -- Zoltai in litt.

1974 -- Hiratsuka in litt. 1975.

Chalk River, Ont. -- See PFES.

Champagne -- Saint Boniface, Man. Private collection of A. Champagne of perhaps 2,000 sheets or somewhat less, rich in Red River Valley and Pembina Hills material. Seen repeatedly in the 50's and reviewed in full in 1961 when a few selected sheets were borrowed for study. A few unusual records were later donated to DAO. In the early 1960's this collection was deposited with the Musée Historique de Saint-Boniface (q.v.) -- Champagne in litt. 1974.

Charlottetown -- See also PEI and Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown -- Experimental Farm. See PEI. Alternate names: Research Branch, Research Station, Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Research Lab. A federal institution.

Charlottetown -- The P.E.I. Herbarium, Department of Agriculture, Province of P.E.I. A provincial institution. A small herbarium, mostly of weedy plants, was started in 1973. Collectors on record: F. Huston, R.B. MacLaren, and B. Ross. -- MacLaren in litt. 1974.

Charlottetown -- University of P.E.I. An herbarium of possibly 1,000 sheets was started recently. Collectors: A. Cairns, A. Howatt, D. Laughlin, R.B. MacLaren, E. Martin, etc. Also some duplicates from Acadia collected by A.E. Roland, W.B. Schofield and E.C. Smith. An algal collection formerly at DAL was transferred here (on loan) in 1971. -- MacLaren in litt. 1974 and 1977 -- L.A. Hanic in litt. 1974 -- M.J. Harvey in litt. 1974.

Chatham, N.B. -- Miramichi Natural History Association. Founded February 1897 and its herbarium established from the start. Immediately affiliated to the Royal Society of Canada which published its reports from 1899 to 1904. The Herbarium grew to more than 500 sheets the first year and kept on growing regularly, but its further growth was not totalled. Only known collector: P. Cox. Published 7 numbers of proceedings; number 4 contains a catalogue of 473 species represented in the herbarium. No report on the activities of the society after 1913. Present size and condition of its herbarium is unknown. The society is now defunct, but its museum has survived. -- Proc. Miram. Nat. Hist. Soc. 4: 45-55. 1905.  
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Chatham, Ont. -- Entomology Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture. Started 1932. About 1,100 collections in 1947, mostly Vascular Plants, mainly from Kent and Middlesex counties. Strong in Ferns, Aster, Carex and Solidago. Main

collector, A.A. Wood; others: D.A. Arnott, E. Davis, D.S. Marshall, G.M. Stirrett, H.B. Wressell, etc. In 1966 the lab was closed and its 1,481 specimens of Vascular Plants were transferred to DAO. -- H.B. Wressell in litt. 1947, 1965-66.

Chicoutimi, Qué. -- See UQAC.

Churchill, Man. -- Defense Research Northern Laboratory, Fort Churchill. Started by P.J. Hyde in 1949 and continued by D.K. Brown. Other known collectors: A. Oaks, W.H. Copeland, J.A. Easterbrook, B.R. Irvine, and A. Klotz. Reports 2,250 specimens in 1954. A few years later it was transferred to CAN. Most of the collection was duplicated at DAO where the identification was done. Main area of coverage was northern Manitoba, Keewatin and southeastern Franklin, with the emphasis on Churchill and Southampton Island -- DRNL Technical Note 40: 1-22. 1954 with a list of the species in the collection.

Cinq-Mars (LCM) -- Private herbarium of L. Cinq-Mars of 8,000 to 10,000 sheets donated to QFA in 1973. At first it was housed in Saint-Jean, P.Q., then in 1962 transferred to Quebec and housed next to QFA. Mainly southwestern Quebec and the basic collection for papers on Amelanchier and Viola and the Rougemont list. Strong in Amelanchier, Viola and Carex. Large series of duplicates received at DAO as gift or for identification. M. Raymond also contributed much checking or identifications. First seen about 1960, partly reviewed in 1965-66 while on staff at Laval. Small loans of selected specimens in the 1960's. -- Ms list of 160 Canadian collectors.

C.J.N. -- Cercles des Jeunes Naturalistes; Nature Study Clubs. Created in 1931 with the Cercle André-Michaux of the Collège de Longueuil (q.v.) as the prototype. Upwards of 2,000 clubs were created with a maximum of 900 active clubs at any one time. After restructuring of education in the Province of Quebec in the 60's, there was much consolidation of Clubs and the current number of active units is about 250, most of them in Quebec, with a few affiliates elsewhere in Canada and in some foreign countries. Many clubs contributed to existing herbaria or created collections of their own. A partial list of these collections was published in 1941. In the late 30's the present author created such an herbarium of about 700 sheets for the Cercle Pierre-Termier (a later homonym) at the Collège Sainte-Marie in Montreal. Collectors: B. Boivin, E. Rouleau, etc. This collection was later dispersed and the bulk of it is now at UQAM, while some 200 sheets turned up at the Collège Saint-Boniface in the late 60's, and a few sheets are now found at MT. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 42-65, 1941.

Cochrane, Ont. -- Polar Bear Provincial Park. A park herbarium of unknown size and history. Known collectors: F.N. Cowell and V. Cowell. Partly duplicated at CAN where the identification

was done. -- T.E. Lee in litt. 1975 -- Ms partial list of specimens, 1970.

Couture, A. -- See Allyre.

Cowichan, B.C. -- Cowichan Lake Research Station, B.C. Forest Service. Its herbarium of 820 sheets was transferred to V in 1957.

CWS -- Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Edmonton, Alta. An herbarium of 12,000 Vasculars, started in 1959 and covering mainly Yukon, N.W.T. and the National Parks in Alberta and B.C. Collectors: T.W. Barry, A.M. Pearson, G.W. Scotter, J. Stelfox, etc. Many thousand duplicates were sent to DAO for checking or identification. Lichens and Bryophytes formerly included in this herbarium were transferred to CAN about 1968. -- G.W. Scotter in litt. 1974.

D -- See DS or Dearness.

DA -- See DAO.

DAL -- Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. Started about 1930. Held some 10,000 to 12,000 sheets of Vascular Plants in 1974. Also some 3,000 Algae and 1,000 Bryophytes. Collectors: H.P. Bell, W.G. Dore (ca. 3,000), M.L. Fernald, L.A. Hanic (3,000 mainly Algae), M.J. Harvey (1,500), A.E. Roland, etc. The basic collection for the Grasses of Nova Scotia. Strong on Grasses and rich in vouchers for chromosome counts. The much older herbarium of King's College (started about 1850) was housed here until 1952 for the benefit of the Provincial Museum; it is now at NSPM. The Lawson herbarium was also here once (or nearby at Lucyfield); it was later moved to Mount Allison and finally deposited at CAN in 1950. The Algal collection is on loan to University of Prince Edward Island since 1971. No significant exchange with DAO, nevertheless at least 4,000 sheets are replicated at DAO. -- Ms report in 1947 -- Baldwin 5: 4-5. 1967 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 74. 1964, and 92: 107. 1974 -- W.G. Dore viva voce, 1974 -- Harvey in litt. 1974.

Dansereau -- Private herbarium of P. Dansereau. About 8,000 sheets, mostly foreign: U.S.A., Brazil, New Zealand, France, etc. Canadian material is mostly Quebec and Baffin Island. The collection was acquired by QUE in 1974. -- Dansereau to P. Morisset, Aug. 1974.

DAO (DA) -- Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of collection has varied: for a long time it was the Herbarium of the Central Experimental Farm, then of the Division of Botany, then of the Plant Research Institute. In 1973 the unit and its name were abolished while the staff and herbarium were united with the Entomology Research Institute which

became the Biosystematics Research Institute. Founded in 1886 with the gift of the private herbarium of 3,000 specimens of J. Fletcher, and a substantial gift by J. Macoun of a set of his duplicates. Today the largest herbarium in Canada and holding 700,000 sheets of Vascular Plants in 1977. Type material is on file for some 5 or 6,000 taxa; most of which has been given the additional protection of special folders. Also filed in the herbarium are some 16 to 17,000 enlarged photos of types, isotypes and syntypes. Another 5,000 photographs refer to specimens other than types, yet of special importance to Canadian botany. Many staff members also hold substantial collections of photocopies of the more important specimens previously borrowed for study or studied at various herbaria. The library holds complete photographic reproductions on microfiches of 12 herbaria (about 165,000 specimens collectively) of special import to Canadian botany: Burser, DeCandolle, Desfontaines, Koenig, H.B.K. (Paris), Linné (London), Linné (Stockholm), Loureiro, Michaux, Thunberg, Tournefort and Willdenow. About 13,000 vouchers for chromosome counts, this being the herbarium of the Index to Plant Chromosome Numbers 1967-71. Some 1,500 to 2,000 sheets are mislabelled as to locality or collector. Most of those errors occur on specimens received during the 1930-45 period and mainly occur as follows: a point of mailing is taken as a place of collecting (e.g. alpine plants from Calgary), or a sender is taken to be the collector (e.g. VanBlaricom for J. Laycock), or the identifier at DAO is entered as the collector. Similar mislabels will also be met in other herbaria, the more common one being perhaps the substitution of the name of the sender for that of the collector (e.g. Hooker for Richardson). Most duplicates distributed by DAO carry an extra number, usually circled or bracketed, and placed in the upper or lower right hand corner; it is the number of duplicates of each field number. Collections of Fletcher, and other early acquisitions, carry a number that looks like a collection number but is actually a reference to Macoun's Catalogue of 1878, or sometimes to his 1883-90 Catalogue; all collections of the same species carry the same number. Duplicates originating from DAO at the time do not usually carry such a number. Sometime about 1910 all sheets were stamped in blue with an inventory number, but this was soon discontinued. In the 50's numbering was started again, but it was at first restricted to sheets going out on loan. Later an accession number was added to all new accessions; later still the numbering was extended to older accessions. The mycological collection (DAOM = 200,000 specimens) became autonomous in 1909; it is housed in the same building, both herbaria sharing the same library and certain other facilities. Other non-Vascular holdings of DAO were recently transferred to CAN. Main collectors: J.F. Alex, I.J. Bassett, B. Boivin (18,000), W.M. Bowden, P.F. Bruggemann, J.A. Calder (40,000), W.J. Cody (23,000), J. Dearness (2,500), W.G. Dore (25,000), M.G. Dudley (850), J.W. Eastham, D. Erskine,

J. Fletcher (3,000), C. Frankton, L.O. Gaiser (5,000), J.M. Gillett, H. Groh, L. Jenkins (9,500), W. Krivda, D.R. Lindsay, J. Macoun (2,000), W.H. Minshall, R.J. Moore, T. Mosquin (7,500), G.A. Mulligan, J.A. Parmelee, Mrs. Perceval, S. A. Saunders, H.A. Senn, J. Woodruff. Also large sets from G.W. Argus, R.E. Beschel, T.J.W. Burgess, L. Cinq-Mars (1,900), A. Dutilly, C.E. Garton, J.H. Hudson, L.E. James, G.F. Ledingham, A. Legault, M. LeHors, E. Lepage, A. Löve, D. Löve, E.H. Moss, P. Roberts, A.E. Roland, Rolland-Germain, E. Rouleau, J. Rousseau, R.C. Russell, G.W. Scotter (7,000), E.C. Smith, J.H. Soper, T.M.C. Taylor, G.H. Turner (5,000), M.-Victorin, etc. Also a large series of cultivated plants, mainly collected by F. Fyles, J.M. Gillett, H.L. Rhodes, and L.C. Sherk. The basic herbarium for the Canadian Weed Survey, Weeds of Canada, Flora of the Prairie Provinces, Flora of the Queen Charlotte Islands, Catalogue of Saskatchewan, Check-list of Plants of the Ottawa District, Plants of Prince Edward Island; the primary herbarium for the *Enumération des Plantes du Canada*; one of the two basic collections for the Checklist of the Continental N.W.T.; reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Manitoba, and by C. Rousseau for his phytogeographical studies. Over 6,000 sheets studied on loan while on staff at CAN (in 1946-47), QFA (5,391 sheets in 1965) or TRT (in 1969-70); much larger quantities studied on location since 1948. -- *Regn. Veg.* 31: 134-5. 1964 and 92: 200. 1974 -- *Chron. Bot.* 10: 457. 1947 -- Ms lists of 2,000 Canadian collectors and 1,550 foreign collectors -- Anonymous, Plant Research Institute, unpaginated pamphlet. 1970 -- *Arb. Bot. Gard. Bull.* 1(4): 17-20. 1967 -- *ASC Newsletter* 3(4): 1-2. 1975 -- *Regn. Veg.* 95: 21. 1977 -- Boivin & al., Inventory, ms 320 pp., 1961-62.

DAOM (DAOMF, O, OF) -- Biosystematics Research Institute, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A mycological collection of about 200,000 specimens. Started as part of DAO in 1886, it became autonomous in 1909 after the death of J. Fletcher its founder. DAO and DAOM are housed in the same building and share the same library and various other facilities. Holds about 2,500 types and various exsiccata sets. Also maintains a collection of ca. 12,000 live cultures, mainly of Canadian species. Main collectors: J. Fletcher, W.L. Gordon (7,200), J.W. Groves, H.T. Güssow, K.A. Harrison, S.J. Hughes, J.A. Parmelee, D.B.O. Savile, L.E. Wehmeyer (9,000), etc. The Fungi originally at CAN were transferred to DAOM some decades ago, perhaps in the 20's; they are kept apart (about 1,800 specimens) as "Macoun's Fungi". About two thirds (30,000 specimens) of the mycological herbarium of J. Dearness is housed here, being on loan from MTJB. -- *Regn. Veg.* 15: 127. 1959 and 92: 200-1. 1974 -- Baldwin 4: 5. 1967 -- *Arb. Bot. Gard. Bull.* 1(4): 19-20. 1967 -- *ASC Newsletter* 3(4): 1. 1975 -- Ms list of 120 collectors.

DAOMF (OF) -- See DAOM. In the early days of DAOM the records for the Wood-inhabiting Fungi were kept separate from the remainder



of the collections and independent accession numbers were used, those for the Wood-inhabiting Fungi being distinguished by a prefixed letter F. Main collectors for this F series: J.E. Bier, R. Macrae, I. Mounce, M.K. Nobles, C.G. Riley. In 1943 the two collections became fully integrated and only one series of records is now kept. The duplication in numbering ceases after F8,100 -- I.L. Connors viva voce 1978 -- H.T. Güssow et al., Accession Numbers, ms 1 p., 1943.

DAS -- Research Station/Experimental Farm, Regina. An herbarium created here by Shevkenek in 1935, increasing to  $\pm$  700 sheets in 1941, was transferred to Indian Head in that year. A new Herbarium was started by Alex about 1974 and now holds  $\pm$  3,000 sheets. Collectors: J.F. Alex, I.J. Bassett, K. Best, B. Boivin, A.J. Breitung, A.C. Budd, J.B. Campbell, L.T. Carmichael, A. Chase, W.J. Cody, W.G. Dore, C. Frankton, W.P. Fraser, J.P. Gebhardt, H. Groh, L. Jenkins, G.F. Ledingham, J. Looman, R.C. Russell, D.E. Wade, etc. Strong in weeds and cultivated plants. About 250 sheets received in exchange or for checking, 284 as gift in 1968, and 12 sheets on loan in 1968. -- K. Best in litt. 1974 with list of 56 collectors -- Regn. Veg. 92: 230. 1974.

DAVFP -- Forest Research Laboratory, Canada Dept. of Forestry, Victoria. Formerly Forest Pathology Laboratory, Canada Dept. of Agriculture, Victoria. Started 1940. About 26,000 specimens of which some 2,500 are Vascular Plants. Not seen. A few duplicates are found at DAO, many more at DAOM. Collectors on record: N.E. Alexander, S.J. Allen, M. Bedford, D.G. Collis, D.S. Ruth, W.G. Ziller. -- Ziller & Lowe, A Herbarium for Forest Pathology, 30 pp. 1968 -- Baldwin 2: 3-4. 1966 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 194. 1964, and 92: 287. 1974.

DAW -- Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Winnipeg. Established in 1925 as the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, name changed in 1937 to Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, changed again in 1950 to Agriculture Research Laboratory, and in 1959 changed to Research Station. Over the years it accumulated a small herbarium of Vascular Plants of  $\pm$  1,100 sheets, of which 920 were transferred to DAO in 1968-69. Fully reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Manitoba. Collectors: T. Johnson, K.W. Neatby, R.F. Peterson, B. Peturson, H.O. Taylor, H.A.H. Wallace, and others. Seen and partly reviewed in the 50's. The first director, D.L. Bailey, brought together a remarkable team of plant pathologists: A.M. Brown, I.L. Connors, J.H. Craigie, W.L. Gordon, F.J. Greaney, T. Johnson, M. Newton and W. Popp. Others came later. There was close rapport between this team and G.R. Bisby and A.H.R. Buller. The group from the Lab took part in the field-work and identification that led to the publication of the Fungi of Manitoba. However this did not lead to the accumulation of a mycological herbarium at DAW. Specimens collected by the Lab staff were mainly deposited

in MAC or in two private collections. I.L. Conners started his herbarium while stationed at St. Catharines in 1916, took it along to Montreal in 1917, to Trenton in 1918, to Minneapolis in 1919, to Toronto in 1919-20, to Brandon 1920-25, to Winnipeg 1925-29, finally to Ottawa in 1929 when his collection (about 500) was added to DAOM of which he had just become the curator. The W.L. Gordon (1901-63) collection (7,200) was started about 1925 and, being kept at the office, effectively served as an institutional collection. It became institutional property in 1963, but in 1974 it was transferred to Ottawa where each envelope was stamped "Herb. Res. Sta. Winnipeg, Man." before being accessioned into DAOM. There is no mycological collection at DAW today. -- W.J. Cody viva voce 1975 -- DAO gift record book pp. 61-63 -- Conners viva voce 1978 -- Ms list 10 collectors of Vascular Plants -- DAOM ms report for 1974 -- Conners 1972 pp. 138-149 -- R. Rohringer in litt. 1978.

Dawson, Yukon -- A museum of Natural History was organized about 1900. The collections included plant specimens and were housed in the Carnegie Library. J.B. Tyrrell was the curator. The collection was moved about 1915 and has been lost track of after that date. -- Ott. Nat. 15: 14. 1901 -- J.A. Gould in litt. 1974.

Dearness (D) -- 1852-1954. Private herbarium of John Dearness started in 1880, of 4 or 5,000 Vasculars, 45,000 Fungi, and a limited number of Mosses and Lichens. Primary basis for the many papers by J. Dearness. The collection was donated to MTJB in 1954 except for 2,500 Vasculars that went to DAO in 1955. The Fungi were mostly deposited at DAOM in 1955 on an extended loan and are still there; they are kept together in specially built cases. Collectors of Vasculars on record: E. Dearness, J. Dearness, J.E. Howitt, E. McKane, J. Macoun, W.H. Sharp, R.E. Stone, N. Tripp, G. Weir. Collectors of Fungi: E. Bartholomew, G.R. Bisby, R.F. Cain, J. Dearness, R.E. Fitzpatrick, H.D. House, J. Macoun, C.H. Peck, etc. The Vasculars are almost exclusively Ontarian. The Fungi are North American with the emphasis on Ontario. Each packet carries in the upper right hand corner a species number which was assigned for filing purposes and is not to be interpreted as a collection or accession number. Dearness corresponded extensively with mycologists and exchanged mainly with Americans: E. Bartholomew, E. Bethel, A.J. Grout, G.G. Hedgcock, H.D. House, etc. At one time Dearness received an almost complete set of duplicates of the Fungi at CAN. It was kept separate as "Macoun's Fungi" and comprises some 1,200 specimens. Dearness was also the recipient of the private herbarium of W.S. Odell, of 1,200 specimens, and likewise it was kept separate. The part of the Fungus collection now housed at MTJB comprises about 15,000 specimens, mainly Rusts. The series on loan at DAOM comprises the larger part of the collection about 30,000 specimens, and includes the Macoun Fungi, the Odell

- herbarium, and all the published exsiccata sets. Parmelee's survey shows that the part of the herbarium at DAO holds about 500 types, along with hundreds of isotypes and paratypes. Basic collection for the Mushrooms and Toadstools, the Fungi of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, for many papers on the flora of Middlesex County, and for numerous papers on Fungi. -- Ms report in 1947 -- DAO gift record book p. 38 -- J.A. Parmelee, The Dearness Mycological Collection, *Mycologia* 70: 509-526. 1978, with a list of 500 type specimens -- Bio-bibliography in *Mycologia* 47: 909-915. 1955.
- DELTA (WIND) -- Waterfowl Research Station, Delta, Man. Started in 1965. About 2,000 sheets in 1967. Collector: Jennifer M. Walker. Duplicates presumably at WIN, also apparently a few at DAO. Earlier Delta collections by D. Löve, B. Boivin and others are represented at WIN, but not at DELTA. -- Baldwin 5: 7. 1967 -- *Regn. Veg.* 92: 77. 1974.
- Desgagné -- Private collection J.-J. Desgagné of Les Eboulements, Qué. About 1,100 specimens, mostly of Charlevoix county. Holds the remainders (400) of an herbarium formerly at the Académie Saint-Joseph, Baie-Saint-Paul. Partly checked by L. Cinq-Mars. Seen and partly scanned in Dec. 1974 -- Desgagné in litt., Feb. 1974.
- DeVries, B. -- A private herbarium of about 5,000 sheets of southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, especially strong in Qu'Appelle Valley material. Many specimens were checked at DAO, others were received as gifts. Examined briefly in the early 50's. In 1959 it was entrusted to the Fort Qu'Appelle Naturalists Society and is now coded as FQH. -- *Regn. Veg.* 92: 94. 1974.
- DFB -- See D.F. Brunton, of Canmore, Alberta.
- DL -- The herbarium of A. Dutilly (q.v.) is now at QFA since 1966-72.
- Douglas -- Private collection of G.W. Douglas and G.G. Douglas, started in 1968, of about 5,000 Vasculars, 1,000 Bryophytes, 1,000 Lichens, and some 5,000 unprocessed specimens. Mainly Alberta, B.C., Yukon and State of Washington. Basic herbarium for a variety of papers by G.W. Douglas. -- G.W. Douglas in litt., Dec. 1975.
- Drummondville, Qué. -- Académie Saint-Frédéric. Reports an herbarium of upwards of a thousand sheets in 1938. However this report appears to have been based on a private collection that was housed at the Academy at that time. No information about this private herbarium. -- *Bibl. Mus.* 1938: 48-49. 1941 -- C. Saint-Germain in litt. 1974.
- Ducruc, J.P. -- Ecologie, Faculté de Foresterie, Université Laval, Québec. An ecological herbarium of 3,000 sheets is kept separate from the main collection (QFF). It was started by Ducruc

in 1971 and mainly comprises his own collections in northern Ungava and the Northwest Territories. -- Ducruc in litt. 1974.

Dupret, H. -- 1853-1932. A private herbarium of 8,000 Bryophytes. Basic collection for the Etude sur les Mousses de la région de Montréal. Collectors recorded: H. Dupret, C. Macduff, E.A. Moxley, J.L. Lesieur, M.-Victorin. In 1932 the herbarium was deposited at the Collège Marguerite-Bourgeois; it was transferred to MT or MTJB about 1950. -- Contr. Lab. Bot. Un. Mtr. 25: 2-6. 1934 -- Bryologist 49: 132-3. 1946 -- G. Beaudet, Confiance et combat, 1969, pp. 212-6 -- G. Samson in litt. 1974 -- F. Blain 1977, pp. 8, 11, 38-40.

Dutilly -- Private herbarium of A. Dutilly, of about 10,000 sheets and a few thousand Cryptogams. Originally housed in Washington, D.C., next to LCU. Moved from the Catholic University of America (= LCU) to Montreal about 1965 when Dutilly retired, then deposited at QFA in 1966 and acquired by the latter in 1971. Collectors: M. Duman, A. Dutilly, J. Frenette, E. Lepage, H. O'Neill, etc. Basic collection for the Contributions from the Arctic Institute of the Catholic University of America and for various papers in the Naturaliste Canadien. Partly scanned and studied while on staff at Laval in 1966. Largely reviewed in 1970 when 105 specimens were borrowed for study. At least a thousand sheets of duplicates are at DAO, where they were received partly as exchange, partly for deposit, partly for checking. Some collections listed for LCU in the index of Collectors are actually to be found in the Dutilly herbarium, hence at QFA. Part of the collection was listed by Louis-Marie 1961. A complete list of the 1933-64 collection was prepared by B. Matte in 1972 and was published in 10 copies. -- Louis-Marie, Dutillyana I-IV, 1960-61 -- B. Matte, Dutillyana, 2 vols., 1972 -- Au fil des événements 7(11): 4. 1971.

Edmonton -- See also ALTA, CAFB, CFB, CWS, PMAE, UAPC.

Edmonton -- Athabaska University. Does not maintain an herbarium, but the Stringer (q.v.) collection of 8,000 specimens probably functions as a substitute to an institutional herbarium since M. Stringer is on staff here. -- Stringer in litt. Oct. 1974.

Edmonton -- Department of Medical Bacteriology, Mold Herbarium and Culture Collection, University of Alberta. A collection started in 1934 by E.S. Keeping who was its curator for 20 years. Reorganized in 1960. Now holding 4,000 specimens. Basic to some papers in Mycologia. -- J.W. Carmichael in litt. 1978 -- Summary of activities 1977, 1 p.

Edmonton -- Devonian Botanic Garden, University of Alberta. Formerly: Botanic Garden and Field Laboratory of the Department of Botany, U. of A. The garden was started in 1959 and its herbarium in 1966. The latter now holds 1,650 specimens,

mainly cultivated plants. Collectors on record: G. Ford and R. Vick. -- Regn. Veg. 95: 17. 1977 -- R. Vick in litt., Jan. 1978.

Edmonton -- Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Department of Lands and Forests. An herbarium of about 1,000 specimens was started in 1970. Main collectors: W.K. Hall and P. Ridgway. -- W.K. Hall in litt. 1974.

Edmonton -- Lands Division, Alberta department of Lands and Forests. An herbarium was created here about 1966-67 by J.A. Campbell. Other collectors: W.K. Hall, P. Ridgway. Now 1,000 sheets and kept in the departmental library. Subsidiary collections, also prepared by J.A. Campbell, were deposited with the field offices at Calgary, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge and Peace River. -- C.D. Sawyer in litt. Jan. 1975 -- C.E. Paquin in litt., Oct. 1974 -- J.A. Campbell in litt. 1974 -- Hall in litt., Nov. 1974.

Edmonton -- Northern Alberta Institute of Technology. Has an herbarium of 1,500 specimens, started in 1967. It is made up almost entirely of student collections from the local area. -- G.R. Dyke in litt. 1976.

Edmonton -- Northern Engineering Services. A now defunct organism that was concerned with the ecology of the Mackenzie valley. Its herbarium is now at ALTA. Known collectors: G. Calder, A. Janz, K. Pollock and D. Reid. -- Reid in litt. June 1978.

Edmonton -- Parks and Recreation, City of Edmonton. Has recently (1973) started an herbarium of weeds and cultivated plants. Main collector: G. Rankin -- Rankin in litt. 1975 and 1978.

Edmonton -- Plant Industry Laboratory, Alberta Department of Agriculture. An herbarium was started about 1965, grew to about 3,500 sheets by 1974. Main collectors: J.A. Campbell, G. Rankin. Duplicates for checking appear to have been sent mainly to ALTA -- J.A. Campbell, ms 1974 -- H. Vaartnou in litt. 1974 -- G. Rankin in litt. 1973 and 1975.

Edmonton -- Plant Science Department, University of Alberta. About 3,000 sheets from Alberta and the adjacent provinces. Age uncertain. Perhaps started about 1915 with a gift of duplicates collected in Alberta by A.S. Hitchcock and A. Chase in 1914. Collectors on record: J.L. Bolton, A. Chase, C.L. Hitchcock -- M.J. Egilsson in litt. 1974.

Elk Island Park -- Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. Started 1961, it is a Park collection of 630 sheets mainly collected by D. Griffiths, G. Griffiths, L. Heffner, L. Kroening, E. Sribney, G.M. Stirret and D. Webb. Some duplicates were sent to DAO for checking. Selected specimens were borrowed for study in 1972. -- W.J. Schick in litt. 1974.

Erindale, Ont. -- See TRTE.

F -- See SASK or Chicago.

Fabius -- See F. Leblanc.

FBH -- Forest Research Branch Herbarium, Calgary, Alta. See CAFB.

FFB -- Maritimes Forest Research Centre, Canada Forestry Service, Fredericton, N.B. Established in 1954 and now holding 8,000 specimens of Fungi. Seems to be closely associated with AFES and to be essentially restricted to mycological specimens. A 1966 report of absorption of FFB by AFES appears to be incorrect. Some exchange material is in DAOM. -- L.P. Magasi in litt. 1975 -- Regn. Veg. 15: 68. 1959, also 31: 66. 1964 and 92: 95. 1975 -- Baldwin 3: 2. 1966 -- Woodland p. 5.

FFT -- Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. Apparently started in 1930 when the J.H. White herbarium was acquired and inventoried. Eventually made up of two collections, the J.H. White and the R.C. Hosie herbaria, of about 3,000 and 4,000 sheets respectively. Main collectors: M.W. Bannan, H.M. Harrison, R.C. Hosie, S.T.B. Losee, J. Macoun, J.M. Macoun, James White, J.H. White, etc. A basic collection for various papers on Peel County and various published and unpublished surveys sponsored by the National Museum (= CAN). Checked by Soper for his phytogeographical studies. Briefly examined in 1974. Possibly 2 or 3,000 sheets are duplicated at TRT where many were checked or studied in 1969-70. Other duplicates seen at CAN, DAO, etc. The J.H. White herbarium contained some 600 sheets by J. Macoun and J.M. Macoun; they were listed in a 1977 ms by J.L. Riley & D.A. Hoy. In 1976 the whole of FFT was transferred to TRT. -- Ms list of 25 collectors -- J.L. Riley in litt., 1977 -- J.L. Riley & D.A. Hoy, The Herbaria of R.C. Hosie & J.H. White, (12) 28 pp. ms, 1977; despite its title, this ms deals mainly with Macoun's collections -- Roy. Ont. Mus. Ann. Rpt. 26: 21. 1976 and 27: 25. 1977.

Field, B.C. -- Yoho National Park. A collection of nearly 5,000 specimens representing the park flora. Mostly collected prior to 1970 by D.R. Foskett and his wife. -- L.R. Halverson in litt. 1974.

Fletcher -- Private herbarium of J. Fletcher (1852-1908). Bank clerk, librarian and amateur naturalist, which led to his becoming (1884-1908) the Dominion Entomologist and Botanist. At first his interests were mainly botanical, but eventually his main contribution was in entomology. His personal herbarium (3,000 specimens) started in 1877 or 1878, donated to the Department of Agriculture in 1885, is the nucleus of DAO. Labels for his herbarium or for exchange were indifferently headed "Ex Herb: Jas. Fletcher". They usually carry a number, but it is only a reference to a checklist, not a collection number. After 1884 the labels are headed "Ex Herb. Central

Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada". Some collections were given to Macoun and the duplicates were then distributed with a Geological Survey label; they may also carry the usual accession number added by Macoun at the time. Basic collection for the Farm Weeds of Canada and many other government publications, numerous articles in the Ottawa Naturalist, two editions of the Flora Ottawensis and for Gillett's Checklist. Reviewed by Macoun for his Catalogue and by ourselves for the Enumération, etc., along with the rest of DAO -- Report of the Entomologist and Botanist 1887 -- Ott. Nat. 22: 189-233. 1909 -- Can. Field-Nat. 69: 79-82. 1955 -- His correspondence, outgoing letters only, is at the Public Archives, RG. 17-2330 to 2369, consists of 40 letterbooks holding about 30,000 letters of which possibly 5,000 are botanical; each volume is indexed, but the whole collection is not.

Forillon -- See Gaspé.

Fort Simpson, N.W.T. -- See Nahanni National Park.

Fort Smith, N.W.T. -- P.O. Box 750. Headquarters for Wood Buffalo National Park. See below under Wood Buffalo.

Recent and current biological surveys have produced some herbarium material and current plans call for the organization of an herbarium in the near future. -- A. McLain in litt. 1974.

FQH -- Fort Qu'Appelle Naturalists Society, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. Collection of 6,000 sheets created in 1959 apparently by the acquisition of the private herbarium of B. de Vries. Many sheets were checked and are duplicated at DAO. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 94. 1974 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 37. 1976.

Fraser, W.P. -- Two herbaria were created by Fraser (1867-1943). The mycological collection was started in Pictou, N.S., in 1908. Or perhaps earlier, but if so specimens may not have survived the fire that destroyed the herbarium of Pictou Academy in 1909. Duplicates of his early collections may possibly be found in the J.C. Arthur herbarium (PUR). The mycological collection grew to about 2,000 specimens in 1934, after which date it became nearly inactive and ceased to grow in 1937 when Fraser retired. Specimens are mainly from Saskatchewan, but also from N.S., Que., Ont., Man. and Alta. Main collectors: E. Criddle, J.C. Forbes, W.P. Fraser, W.E. Lake, G.A. Ledingham, H.W. Mead, R.C. Russell, B.J. Sallans, P.M. Simmonds, etc. Basic collection for a series of papers on Rusts and for the Fungi of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. To-day the collection is housed in the Biology Department of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. The Vascular Plant collection is described separately at SASK -- Ms list of 100 collectors -- R.A.A. Morrall to J.A. Parmelee in litt. 1970 -- Mycologia 36: 313-7. 1944 -- Can. Field-Nat. 58: 1-3. 1944 -- Catalogue of the W.P. Fraser Collection, 71 pp., ms 1953.

Fredericton -- See AFES, FFB and UNB.

Fundy National Park -- Alma, N.B. A park herbarium of a few hundred sheets was started in 1949. Some sheets are duplicated at DAO where they were identified. Main collectors: L. Bérubé, M. Burzynski, P. Candido, D. Christie, S. Clayden, T.M. Lothian, B. Stevens, and M. Valotaire. In 1968 a set of 140 duplicates were deposited at DAO. -- B.F. Stevens in litt. 1974 -- C. Phaneuf in litt. 1974 -- B.F. Spencer in litt. 1976.

Gaiser -- Private herbarium of L.O. Gaiser 1896-1965. Her early collections are at HAM and usually without field numbers. Some sets were sent out for identification and specimens of each set were numbered ad hoc. After retirement in 1949 she went to Harvard as a Research Fellow and was attached to the Gray Herbarium where she stayed till 1954. During that period she collected in Guatemala, Mexico and the U.S.A. and her first set is at GH. She returned to the family home in Crediton, Ont., in 1954 and renewed a long standing interest in the flora of Lambton county. She collected extensively, about 3,000 numbers, during the 1954-9 period. The largest set of the latter is at OAC. Her activities were greatly reduced after 1959. She willed her herbarium, notes and library to R.J. Moore (= O'Moore) who soon turned the collection over to DAO. The gift received at DAO in 1966 comprised 2,000 sheets of Liatris and 3,000 unmounted Lambton county collections, including much duplicates. The Liatris were soon incorporated into DAO, but the unmounted material was processed only gradually and over a period of many years. From the notes left by Gaiser a posthumously published flora of Lambton County was prepared by Moore. The Liatris collection is basic to the monograph of the genus by Gaiser. The sets at DAO, HAM and OAC are basic to the Lambton County flora. The series at HAM and OAC were reviewed in 1969 and 1970 and some specimens were borrowed for study. The set at DAO was reviewed in part only. The Lambton County list also takes into account the collections of C.K. Dodge and N. Tripp (q.v.) -- Can. J. Gen. Cyt. 7: 361-2. 1965 -- Contr. Un. Mich. Herb. 9: 236. 1972 -- L.O. Gaiser & R.J. Moore, A Survey of the Plants of Lambton County, Ontario, 122 pp., 1966.

Galt, Ont. -- Collegiate Institute. An herbarium built around the turn of the century appears to have been transferred eventually to OAC. Held vouchers for many of the papers published in the Ontario Natural Science Bulletin. Collectors: R.S. Hamilton, W. Herriot, J.E. Kerr, J. Webster, etc. Some of the collections probably represent deliberate introductions into the wild. See for example three collections of Trillium recurvatum now at OAC. Or a collection of the western Glycyrrhiza lepidota var. glutinosa along the Thames in 1902. Sometimes such introductions are collected and reported by an unsuspecting passing botanist; the deception of the collector is the measure



of the success of the gardener. Often the introduced plants are collected by the introducer himself; yet his label may fail to carry the relevant historical data. Deliberate introductions are not confined to the vicinity of Galt; they are to be expected anywhere across Canada, but they seem most common in Nova Scotia, southern New Brunswick, Eastern Townships, Southern Ontario, and Vancouver Island. The name of the town was recently changed to Cambridge, including the adjacent towns of Preston and Hespeler.

Garton -- Private herbarium of C.E. Garton. Started in 1933, grown to 14,000 sheets by 1967 when it was donated to LKHD. Mainly a Lakehead area herbarium; also Winnipeg and Churchill. Most collections were checked or identified at DAO where the largest set of duplicates is found. About 25,000 duplicates were processed and distributed by DAO. -- Garton in litt. 1972 -- DAO herbarium records -- Ms report 1947.

Gaspé, Qué. -- Parc national Forillon. A park collection started 1971 now comprises some 1,600 specimens of Vascular Plants. Also some Mosses and Lichens. Collectors: M. Grandtner, Z. Majcen, F. Rouffignat, D. Turcotte, etc. A manuscript inventory of the collection was prepared in 1973 and is on file in the park library. -- H. Hubert in litt. 1974 -- Liste des plantes de l'herbier, 31 pp., ms 1973.

Gaultier -- J.-F. Gaultier (1708-56) succeeded to M. Sarrazin as Médecin du Roi and corresponding member of the Académie Royale des Sciences; he was also invested with the same medical and scientific responsibilities and was provided with some of the facilities accumulated in the days of Sarrazin. These facilities are known to have comprised a research library; presumably they also included the natural history collections accumulated by Sarrazin. Gaultier is known to have collected plants frequently and to have shipped specimens to France every year, but we have no detail on this activity except for the two months of the visit of P. Kalm in 1749 when both went collecting together around Quebec City and as far east as Les Eboulements. How much collecting he has done is not known either, but some idea of his finds is derived from a few short published texts and from a number of manuscripts. The main manuscript is dated 1749 and seems clearly intended as a supplement to a similar text by Sarrazin and Jussieu published in 1777. Gaultier's text deals with 134 species, 61 of them are repeated from Sarrazin, and mostly with some additional data, the remaining 73 species are apparently additions to the flora as known to Sarrazin. His natural history collections were presumably in the fire that destroyed the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec in June 1755. Gaultier died the following year. Surviving duplicates are expected to be preserved in the Jussieu herbarium at P. His collections were basic to his own published papers and manuscripts and to some data published by Duhamel in 1755, especially

- 4 species of Pinus. Some duplicates in the Jussieu herbarium are possibly type material to Lamarck in the Encyclopédie Méthodique. -- P. Kalm, En Resa till Norra America, vol. 3, 1761 -- B. Boivin, Gauthier, J.-F., Dict. Biogr. Can. 3: 731-7. 1974 -- J.-F. Gauthier, Description de plusieurs plantes du Canada, 575 pp., ms, 1749.
- Gauthier -- Private herbarium of Robert Gauthier. Currently housed next to QFA, started 1963, and now comprising 3,500 Vasculars and 6,000 Bryophytes from North America, Europe and North Africa, with the emphasis on Quebec and Sphagnum. Collectors: R. Andrus, M. Cauboue, L. Couillard, R. Gauthier, R. Lajeunesse. Largest set of duplicates is at QFA. Basic collection for an extensive ms study of Quebec Sphagnum. -- Gauthier in litt. 1979.
- Georgian Bay Islands National Park -- Honey Harbour, Ont. Alternately: Beausoleil Islands National Park. A small local collection started in 1964. Main collectors: A. Frith, L. Gregor and G.R. Thaler. Numerous collections of the latter are duplicated at DAO.
- Glovertown, N.F. -- See Terra Nova.
- GLRC -- See SSMF.
- GMS -- Private herbarium of G.M. Stirrett (q.v.). It was consulted by Soper in some of his phytogeographical studies.
- Gordon -- Private mycological herbarium of W.L. Gordon (1901-63), started in the early 20's, strong in Fusarium. His collection was kept at the office and in effect fonctionned as an institutional herbarium for DAW and became the recipient for many of the collections of his colleagues at the Rust Research Lab where he spent the whole of his scientific career. Basic collection for a variety of papers, especially papers on Fusarium, and for the Fungi of Manitoba. Many duplicates are found in MAC, especially for the early period. In 1963 the Gordon collection passed on to DAW and in 1974 it was donated to DAOM. By that time it had grown to 7,200 specimens. Before being accessioned into DAOM each envelope was stamped "Agriculture Canada Herb.: Res. Sta. Winnipeg. Man.". Gordon also collected some Vasculars and a series of 200 specimens collected in 1946 on Clearwater Bay of the Lake of the Woods was received as gift at DAO in 1950. -- I.L. Connors viva voce 1978 -- DAOM report for 1974, ms.
- GPA -- Grande Prairie Regional College, Grande Prairie, Alta. A collection of 3,000 specimens, started in 1967, and representing all groups. Main collectors: P. Lemay, T. Shewchuk, etc. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 103. 1974 -- P. Lemay in litt. Oct. 1975.

GR -- Personal herbarium of S. Payette (q.v.)

Grande Prairie, Alta. -- See GPA.

Grande Prairie, Alta. -- The local office of the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests maintains a small herbarium which presumably consists of a set of duplicates collected by J.A. Campbell in the 60's. -- C.D. Sawyer in litt. Jan. 1975 -- L.M. Forbes in litt. April 1975.

Gros Morne -- National Park, Rocky Harbour, Nfld. Its herbarium created in 1972 contains about 1,200 specimens, mostly Vascular Plants, and is a vegetation inventory of the park. Collectors: A. Bouchard, and S.G. Hay. A few unusual sheets were checked while they were being processed in Montreal in 1973. Basic collection for a published list of the park. -- B.F. Stevens in litt. 1974 -- J.E. Speer in litt. 1974 -- Woodland p. 6.

Groves, J.W. -- A. private herbarium, started 1932, of more than 1,000 Dermataceae. Eventually it accrued to DAOM. -- Ms report, 1947.

Guelph, Ont. -- See OAC.

Guelph -- University Arboretum. Maintains a live collection along with an herbarium, the latter started in 1974 and holding 2,000 sheets in 1977. Holds materials from the local area, from the Atlantic Provinces and from cultivation, with the accent on woody plants. Collectors: J.D. Ambrose, J. Curtis, R. Harris, R.J. Hilton, S. Lowe and A. Watson. -- Hilton in litt. 1977 -- R.J. Hilton, University of Guelph Arboretum, 14 pp., 1977 -- Regn. Veg. 95: 18. 1977.

Guelph -- University of Guelph, Department of Horticultural Science. Maintains an herbarium of ornamental plants. -- R.J. Hilton in litt. 1977.

Guelph -- Wellington Field Naturalists' Club. Started 1900 and publisher of the Ontario Natural Science Bulletin (8 nos, 1905-13), which includes a number of botanical papers by W. Herriot and other club members. The membership list in 8: 62. 1913 shows that most of the 50 members were based on OAC. -- Dörfler 3: 383. 1909.

GWA -- Personal herbarium of G.W. Argus, of 7,600 sheets, started 1958, now at CAN since 1972. It was restricted to Salix and many sheets were cited in various Salix papers by Argus. Main collectors: G.W. Argus, J.A. Calder, R. Pegau, G.W. Scotter, L.A. Viereck, etc. Possibly 2,000 sheets are duplicated at DAO. -- Argus in litt. 1974 -- Ms list of 185 Canadian and Alaskan collectors.

Habeeb, Herbert -- Formerly of Grand Falls, N.B., now at Ojai, Cal.  
-- Personal herbarium of about 15,000 specimens, mostly Mosses (12,000) and Algae (2,800) the latter determined by F. Drouet. Includes duplicates from M.S. Brown, R.F. Cain, E. Lepage, F. MacFadden, W.C. Steere, etc. Editor of *Musci Novi Brunsvici*  
-- His report of 1947 and a letter of May 1978.

Hainault -- Private herbarium of R. Hainault of Ottawa, started about 1955 and holding some 7,000 specimens in 1974, of which nearly half is from Kingston and eastern Lake Ontario regions. Also large series from Hawkesbury, Montebello, the Prairie Provinces, B.C., and Arctic Islands. Includes some 500 Mosses from the Arctic Islands. The Ontario and the arctic material is largely duplicated at QK (3,000), while the western collections are best represented at DAO. Thousands of duplicates were distributed through QK and DAO. Not seen, but thousands of duplicates were scanned or studied mainly at DAO, QFA, QK or TRT. 2 sheets were borrowed for study in 1970. Basic collection for the checklist of the Kingston area and for papers on Baffin Is., eastern Lake Ontario Is., and Montebello. -- Hainault in litt. 1974.

Haines Junction, Yukon -- See Kluane.

Halifax, N.S. -- See DAL, MAASS, NSCC, NSPM and NSRC.

Halifax, N.S. -- Atlantic Regional Laboratory, NRC. Holds a collection of Algae, Mosses and Lichens, of unknown size and history. Main collectors seem to be T. Edelstein and W.S.G. Maass. A collection quite distinct from NSRC, although apparently housed in the same building. -- C. Bird in litt., Dec. 1977.

Halifax -- Botanical Club of Canada 1891-1910. Headquartered in Halifax with A.H. Mackay as its secretary. Reports of the Club will be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. The Club had a nationwide reach and was essentially preoccupied with phenology. It also encouraged its members to prepare local floras and organize local herbaria, inviting them to send specimens to CAN for checking or deposit. The Club did not maintain an herbarium nor did it publish its own bulletin or sponsor the publication of any local flora. The number of specimens at CAN originating with the Club seems to have been quite small. -- B. Boivin 1978, 44 pp., ms.

Halifax -- Nova Scotia Institute of Science. Since 1862. Publishes the Proceedings and Transactions of the N.S.I.S. which contain inter alia J. Somers' List of Fungi, A.W.H. Lindsay's Catalogue, and both editions of Roland's Flora of Nova Scotia. Does not maintain an herbarium -- *Dalhousie Review* 10: 199-213. 1930.

HAM -- Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario. Started 1950; about 10,000 sheets in 1964, up to 45,000 in 1977. Includes

since 1966 the collections previously coded as MCM and McMHA, but the integration was not completed until about 1979. Collectors: A. Alexander, P. Bahr, D. Davies (600), L.O. Gaiser, H.H. Harrison, R.C. Hosie, E.O. Hughes, J. Hutchinson, M. Landon, H.G. Macklin, B. Miller, F. Montgomery, J.S. Pringle, W. Smith, J.H. Soper, A. Tamsalu, F. Vrutgman, etc. More than 500 sheets received in exchange since 1964. Visited in 1969, when it was inventoried for the local flora, and in 1970 where it was recorded provincially as far as the Leguminosae and 233 sheets were borrowed for study. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 75. 1964 and 92: 108-9. 1974. -- Baldwin 3: 3. 1966 -- Chron. Bot. 10: 455. 1947 -- Garden's Bull. 21: 9-24. 1967 -- Arb. Bot. Gard. Bull. 1(4): 17. 1967 -- Pringle to Baldwin, March 1966 -- Regn. Veg. 95: 18-19. 1977 -- B. Boivin, inventory of HAM, ms 51 pp., 1970.

Hamilton -- See HAM, MCM and McMHA.

Harrow, Ont. -- Canada Agriculture Research Station. A collection started in 1971 and consisting of 400 sheets of weedy species. Some collections were checked at DAO. Main collector: A.S. Hamill. -- Hamill in litt. 1975.

HB -- Private herbarium of some 7,000 or 8,000 sheets of H.H. Brown of Toronto; it is at TRT since 1951. The Liatris were studied by Gaiser. Selected species were reported upon by Soper.

Henry -- Personal herbarium of J.K. Henry (1866-1930) and the primary basis for his Flora of Southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The size and scope of this collection has not been recorded. Henry came to B.C. as a High School teacher in 1893 and began to study the flora of the province almost immediately. Oral tradition, recorded in 1944, has it that "K. Lamb, the nephew of J.K. Henry, burned the herbarium when he found it to be crawling with bugs. He was handling it as part of the estate".

W.K. Lamb explained (defended?) his action as follows in a letter of 1963: "When he (i.e. J.K. Henry) moved to Ocean Park he took his very extensive herbarium with him, but by that time it was already in very bad condition. He never felt physically able to treat the specimens to protect them against blights and insects, and they gradually deteriorated. After his death I looked through the collection carefully, came to the conclusion that it was in such a state of decay that it was scientifically useless and I had it destroyed. Several people have told me that this was a dreadful thing to do and have muttered dark things about "type specimens" that had been lost forever, but I can assure you that most of them were literally reduced to dust by 1930. This was a great pity; I always wished that he had turned the collection over to the University or the Provincial Museum when it became evident that he would not develop it further."

When dealing with an archival collection, such as an herbarium, one is inclined to respect the judgement of a professional archivist who later became the Dominion Archivist. We know from institutional and personal experience how much destruction insects can sometimes inflict on herbarium specimens. Our personal herbarium was out of circulation for five years in the early 40's and did suffer some serious insect damage, yet most of it could be salvaged and is in daily use to-day. Some groups are more vulnerable to insects, such as an Artemisia or a flowering Salix, being apparently more palatable. If the flowers and leaves are fairly well crowded on the sheet, a specimen can be reduced in a few years to a woody stick lying amidst a mixture of dust, itsy-bitsy fragments and frass, with the label relatively intact. But these insects are working in the dark and if a specimen is thinly diffused on a sheet many sizable pieces will escape their voracious attentions. And insects will not attack so readily certain groups such as Grasses, Lycopodium, Equisetum, and others, some perhaps poisonous to insects. We find it difficult to accept Lamb's judgement at face value and to condone the thoroughness of his act of destruction; it does not bespeak of a keen archivist intent on saving as much as possible of a threatened collection; it is not the kind of action that we would have expected from either a responsible National Archivist or a devoted relative. We have no information about Henry's physical limitations in later life, but it could not have been as extreme as implied above. We hold it from Lamb himself that in his retirement years at Ocean Park his uncle "developed a garden that became a famous local beauty spot".

Henry corresponded widely with U.S. botanists, frequently sending specimens for checking. He also donated material to UBC and V. Surviving duplicates are known to occur at CA, DAO, GH, MO, NY, RM, UBC and V, the latter two holding perhaps the largest sets. -- J.W. Eastham viva voce 1944 -- Lamb to B.C. Newton in litt. Aug. 1963.

Herriot -- Private herbarium of W. Herriot (not Herriott). See below under WH.

Honey Harbour -- See Georgian Bay Islands.

Hope, B.C. -- See Manning Park.

HPFQ -- See QFB.

Hudson -- Private collection of J.H. Hudson of Saskatoon. A few thousand sheets. Essentially a Saskatchewan collection, rich in Cyperaceae. Large series of duplicates were received at DAO for deposit or checking, others were received in exchange via SASK. Another large set of duplicates is at SASK. A few specimens were borrowed for study at DAO, and 24 in 1978-79

at QFA. Basic to various papers by J.H. Hudson. Collectors on record: P. Bayoff, J.H. Hudson, J. Kerman, G.F. Ledingham and H. Morrison.

Huntsville, Ont. -- See Arrowhead Provincial Park.

Iberville, Qué. -- Ecole Normale. Reports an herbarium of some 2,000 sheets in 1938. Grown to about 4,000 sheets by 1961 when the school was closed and the herbarium transferred (perhaps in part only) to the Collège Marie-Victorin (q.v.) -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 48-49. 1941 -- Saint-Martin in litt. 1974.

Indian Head, Sask. -- Started in 1941 with a collection of some 700 specimens brought in from DAS by Shevkenek. The latter stayed here two years and the herbarium may have grown to about 1,000 sheets during his sejour. Fate of collection unknown after 1943. Collector: W. Shevkenek. Duplicates deposited at DAO and SASK. This location was visited a number of times in the 50's, but we were then unaware of the possible existence of a local collection. -- Chron. Bot. 10: 455. 1947 -- Shevkenek in litt. 1973 -- Regn. Veg. 95: 19. 1977.

Ingonish Beach, N.S. -- Cape Breton Highlands National Park. A park herbarium started in 1967 had grown to 750 specimens in 1974. Main collectors: C.E. Beil, W.S. Cody, J. Erskine, D. McCormick, W. Neily (or Neilley?), L. Retfalvi, R. Roach, J. Speer, G.M. Stirrett and R.M. Schuster. -- K. Sonnenberg in litt. June 1974 -- B.F. Stevens in litt. 1974.

Inuvik, N.W.T. -- Canadian Wildlife Service. A collection was started in 1960 and grew to about 1,000 sheets. A few years ago it was transferred to Edmonton and versed into CWS (q.v.). Main collectors: T.W. Barry, V. Hawley, etc. Some duplicates are at DAO where they were received for identification. -- M. Kingsley in litt. 1974.

Irénée -- (Brother) Irénée-Marie (f.i.c.), 1889-1960. Private collection of Algae (1000's) and of nearly 2,000 Vascular Plants from southern Quebec. Formerly at Laprairie, later at Pointe-du-Lac, P.Q.; current location unknown. Not seen, but some duplicates of Vascular Plants were studied at MT and a few Algae are in the Brunel herbarium, others at FH. A few slides are also to be found in the archives of his congregation. The Desmids were by far the most important part of his herbarium and comprised many thousands of slides and scores of types. Basic collection for the Flore Desmidaie de la région de Montréal and many other papers on Desmids. -- Regn. Veg. 86: 301. 1972 -- Ms. report in 1947 -- J. Brunel in litt. Dec. 1977.

Ironsides -- See Limbour.

James (LEJ) -- Private herbarium of L. (E.) James 1891-1960, an amateur naturalist of Saint Thomas, Ont. Plant specimens noted ranged from 1912 to 1918 and 1950 to 1962. They are all from southwestern Ont., mainly from Saint Thomas in Elgin County. The first herbarium was destroyed in 1950. A few duplicates survive at DAO. It seems that James was something of a perfectionist and became dissatisfied with his collecting techniques, the choice and quality of the specimens, the inadequacy of label data, and annoyed by the damage done by insects. In 1950 he burned this first herbarium and started a new one. From 1950 to 1962 more than 3,000 sheets were received at DAO for identification and about 8,000 duplicates were purchased and distributed by DAO. His personal herbarium grew to some 6,000 sheets and was acquired about 1965 by UWO; it was gradually accessioned over a period of years. Basic collection for the flora of Elgin County. Labels at UWO often carry the location down to concession and lot number, but some of these labels are cryptic: Y stands for Yarmouth Township, Elgin County. Saint Thomas is in Yarmouth Township. -- W.G. Stewart & L.E. James, *A Guide to the Flora of Elgin County, Ontario*, 1969, pp. V-IX -- Stewart viva voce 1974 -- James to Dore in litt. 1953.

JB -- See MTJB.

JFC -- Private collection of J.F. Calvert (q.v.), now at WAT. Soper cited his material for a number of species.

JHH -- See J.H. Hudson.

JKM -- See J.K. Morton.

Joliette, Qué. -- See also Rigaud.

Joliette, Qué. -- Séminaire (or Collège?) de Joliette. A collection started in 1930 had grown to ±1,600 specimens in 1947. Some of our early correspondence about plant identification originated from Joliette, possibly from this herbarium. When visited in 1972, the College had become a CEGEP, and the herbarium was not there anymore, its whereabouts unknown. In 1974 there is no herbarium at the Séminaire either and no memory that there ever was one. -- D. Gauvreau in litt. 1974 -- *Nat. Can.* 19: 73-76. 1889 -- Ms report 1947 -- *Bibl. Musées* 1938: 48-49. 1941.

Judd (WWJ) -- Private herbarium of W.W. Judd, started about 1925 and now holding about 800 sheets. Mainly on Ontario collection, especially southwestern Ontario. Also Labrador (56), Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Yukon (68) and U.S.A. The Labrador collection was identified at DAO on duplicates. Collectors: C.E. Atwood, R. Elliott, R.F. Judd, W.W. Judd, W.W. Judd Sr. and J.H. Soper. His herbarium was used by Soper in the preparation of some of his maps. -- Judd in litt. 1975.



Kamloops, B.C. -- Range Experiment Station (or Farm), Agriculture Canada. Herbarium started by Tisdale in 1935 and holding  $\pm 2,500$  specimens in 1974. During the 1940-47 period the collection was housed at Swift Current. Collectors: G. Beke, V.C. Brink, J. Caplette, D. Demarchi, A. McLean, E.W. Tisdale, etc. Many duplicates (possibly  $\pm 1,000$ ) received at DAO originated from this location; they were related to range studies. -- D.E. Waldern in litt. 1974.

Kananaskis -- See Canmore, Seebe and KFES.

Kejimikujik National Park -- See Maitland Bridge.

Kemptville, Ont. -- Kemptville College of Agricultural Technology. Formerly the Kemptville Agricultural School. Some specimens at DAO are labelled on a printed form headed "Kemptville Agricultural School". The background to these labels is unknown to us. Recorded collector: W. Macdonald. There is no herbarium at the Kemptville College to-day. -- J.D. Curtis in litt. Oct. 1979.

Kentville, N.S. (KM, KP, KRS) -- Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Canada Department of Agriculture. Name later changed to Research Station. An herbarium started in 1926 eventually grew to nearly 11,000 specimens in three separate units. The collection of fleshy Fungi (=KRS), 5,500 specimens, was mainly accumulated by K.A. Harrison; in 1966 it was transferred to DAOM. The collection of pathological specimens (=KP) was however retained; it now comprises nearly 3,000 specimens. Main collectors: D.W. Creelman, C.O. Gourley, K.A. Harrison, J.F. Hockey, C.L. Lockhart, R.G. Ross, etc. The Vascular Plant Collection holds nearly 2,200 sheets. Main collectors: R. Baylis, H.P. Bell, L. Bissett, W.G. Dore, E. Gorham, L. Grant, H. Groh, I.V. Hall, J.F. Hockey, R.M. Lewis, L.P. Longley, W. McCulloch, J.W. MacLellan, A.E. Roland, P.J. Shaw, etc. Extensive series of duplicates were deposited with ACAD and DAO. The collection is especially rich in Vaccinium -- Connors 1972 pp. 40-41 -- C.O. Gourley in litt. 1974 -- Vasc. Pl. Reg. 1926-78, ms 118 ff -- Ms list of 70 collectors.

KFES -- Kananaskis Forest Experimental Station, Canmore (or Seebe), Alberta. Maintained a small herbarium of unknown size and history. Some duplicates were seen in OTF; others will probably be found in CFB. In 1979 the station was closed and its collection deposited in CAFB. -- J.D. Johnson in litt. 1979.

Kingston -- See QK. Also Botanical Society of Canada.

Kirk (MDK) -- Private herbarium of M.D. Kirk, especially strong in Bruce Peninsula specimens. It was in storage in the Public Library of Owen Sound (q.v.) for a short while in 1972. Present whereabouts uncertain, possibly in Ravenna, Ont. One of

the basic collections for the Bruce Check-List. Some specimens were recorded by J.H. Soper -- Kirk in litt. 1973 -- A.D. Armitage in litt. 1978.

Kluane -- Kluane National Park, Haines Junction, Yukon. Maintain a collection of the park vegetation, started in 1974 and now holding 750 sheets. Main collectors: Geo. Douglas, Gl. Douglas, L. Freese, G.M. Grieves, W. Neily and J. Sias. -- L. Freese in litt. 1978.

KM -- See Kentville.

Kootenay National Park -- See Radium Hot Springs.

Kouchibouguac, N.B. -- Kouchibouguac National Park. Started 1972 and (in 1974) holding 275 sheets from the park. Collectors: M. Beaulieu, P. Forest, R. Laforge, S. McLain, M. Majka, C. Rooney and R. Webster. -- B.F. Stevens in litt. 1974 -- E. Rooney in litt. 1974, with a list of collectors and taxa.

KP -- See Kentville.

KRS -- A collection of 5,500 fleshy Fungi, accumulated mainly by K.A. Harrison, was formerly housed in Kentville N.S., but was transferred to DAOM in 1966.

Krivda -- Private herbarium of Walter (Vladimir) Krivda, started in 1947, now grown to 40,000 specimens, mainly Vasculars, also Lichens and Fungi. Largest herbarium in private hands at this time. Mainly Manitoba plants, especially from The Pas, also Winnipeg in 1953, Gillam, Riverton, Lynn Lake in 1957, Virden in 1958, Riding Mt. in 1961-64, Waskesiu in 1965, Edmonton in 1966, etc. Also much exchange material from North America, Europe and East Asia. Other collectors: E. Beckett, C. Garton, etc. Reviewed by Scoggan. A set of duplicates is at DAO (2,000), where much identification and checking was done and these were taken into account for the Flora of the Prairie Provinces, as were also some duplicates at QFA. Loan of 253 Carex in 1979. Some 6,500 duplicates were processed and distributed by DAO. Other sets at LKHD, QFA, REG, SFS, TRT, WIN, etc. -- Reg. Veg. 86: 389. 1972 -- Krivda in litt. 1972 and 1978 -- Ms list of 40 collectors.

L -- See Leiden, Leningrad and Lepage.

Lachine, Qué. -- Collège Sainte-Anne. Had 5,600 sheets in 1938. Basis for the Flore de Rawdon and for a list of Bonaventure Island. Collectors: Soeurs Marie-Jean-Eudes, Marie-Victoria, and no doubt other sisters too. Numerous duplicates seen at MT, some at DAO and QFA. Alberta and B.C. duplicates of M.-J. Eudes were received at DAO for identification in 1948. Selected specimens received on loan for checking at QFA in 1965-66.

The collection was moved to Vaudreuil (q.v.) in 1972. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 48-49. 1941.

Lacombe, Alta -- In the 30's R.H. Dixon was collecting for superintendent F.H. Reed. These early collections are not at Lacombe today and their whereabouts not known for sure, although what appears to be a large duplicate set (or perhaps the original set?) is now found at DAO. Another collection was started in the 40's; it was partly scanned in the 50's. Collectors: H.T. Fredeen, H.W. Leggett, H.B. Stelfox, etc. -- Reed in litt. 1939 -- J.G. Stothart in litt. 1972 -- E.G. Dixon in litt. 1972.

Lake Superior Park -- See WAWA.

Landon (ML) -- Private herbarium of Monroe Landon of Simcoe in Norfolk Co., Ont. Appears to have been a relatively small and highly selective herbarium started in 1900, grown to only 380 sheets in 1947, nearly all of them unicates. Mainly a Norfolk County collection with a lesser input from Waterloo County. Caution: contains quite a few specimens of cultivated plants, of deliberate introductions into the wild, and of transplantations of native plants; the herbarium notes and labels do not always provide the relevant information. Basic collection for the Vascular Plants of Norfolk County (66 pp., 1960). Some collections were cited by Soper in his phytogeographical papers. In 1958 the larger part of the herbarium was given to OAC; the specimens were stamped accordingly. A lesser part of the Landon herbarium was given to HAM at an undetermined date. Both sets at HAM and OAC were reviewed in 1970 and many specimens were borrowed for further study. Landon also became the owner of the W.H. Herriot (1870-1930) herbarium, eventually he passed it on to F.H. Montgomery who donated it to OAC in 1952. -- Ms herbarium report in 1947 -- Trans. Roy. Can. Inst. 34: 35. 1962.

La Pocatière, Qué. -- See also QSA.

La Pocatière -- CEGEP. A recent created institution. Its herbarium of 1,000 to 1,500 sheets was purchased at the request of B. Blanchard (or Blanchet?) from a former collaborator of Marie-Victorin. No other data available. -- R.-T. Tanguay in litt. 1974 -- Arseneau 1979 p. 23.

La Pocatière -- Collège de Sainte-Anne. The museum of the college was destroyed by fire in 1920. It does not seem to have included an herbarium at that time. A new museum was started in 1929 and a small herbarium, size about 1,200 sheets, was there in 1938. Recent reports have it that there is no herbarium at this location today and the whereabouts of the 1938 collection is unknown. -- Nat. Can. 59: 11-13. 1932 -- H. Gagnéux in litt. 1974 -- R. Tanguay in litt. 1974.

La Pocatière -- Station de Recherches, Ferme Expérimentale, Agriculture Canada. A largely local collection of ±2,500 sheets was briefly sampled in 1964. A. Hamel was the main collector. Mostly duplicated at DAO. In 1970 this station was closed and its herbarium was transferred to Sainte-Foy (q.v.). -- H. Gagné in litt. 1974 -- J.-M. Deschênes in litt. 1974.

Laprairie -- Ecole Normale du Sacré-Coeur. An herbarium used to be found here and had grown to nearly 1,000 sheets by 1938. The collection of Cléonique-Joseph was housed here for many years, but eventually the Cléonique collections were donated to MT. In the 60's the Normal School was closed and the remaining herbarium appears to have been discarded. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 56-57. 1941 -- R. Côté in litt. 1974.

L'Assomption, Qué. -- Collège de L'Assomption. The H. Bonin herbarium was acquired in 1950 and comprised at the time somewhat less than 2,000 sheets and about 3,000 accumulated duplicates. Mainly a collection from L'Assomption County and the Matapédia River. Also from other localities in southwestern Quebec and some N.W.T. collections. Some duplicates studied at CAN, DAO, MT, etc. Bonin moved to Montreal in 1950 and the herbarium has seen very little use since. In 1974 it had been in storage for a number of years. -- Ms report 1947 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 50-51. 1941 -- G. Comeau in litt. 1975 -- H. Bonin in litt., March 1975 -- G. Lapointe in litt., March 1974.

Lauzon, Qué. -- Collège Saint-Joseph de Lévis, Qué. Despite its name, this college is located in Lauzon, Qué. In 1938 the college reports holding an herbarium of about 1,000 sheets. A much earlier report acknowledges 291 sheets in 1887. No recent report. The college seems to have closed its doors in the 60's; its herbarium was abandoned and presumably discarded. The building is now occupied by the Ecole Secondaire Saint-Joseph which owns no herbarium. -- Nat. Can. 16: 130-6. 1887 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 50-51. 1941 -- C. Cantin in litt. 1974 -- F. Prud'homme in litt. 1978 -- J.-M. Michaud in litt. 1978 -- G. Dumont in litt. 1978.

Lawson, G., 1827-95 -- His herbarium followed him when he moved from Edinburgh to Kingston in 1858 and again from Kingston to Halifax in 1863. Eventually held about 10,000 specimens, of which about half were Cryptogams. Collectors noted: J. Bell, I.J. Hayes, G. Lawson, A. Logie, A.H. Mackay, J. Macoun, (G.?, W.?) McTavish, J. Rae, J. Richardson, (Mrs.) W. Roy (sphalm. Rae), J.C. Schultz, D. Sutherland, (Mrs.) C.P. Traill and J.B. Tyrrell. In 1895 the herbarium was moved to Mount Allison University in Sackville. Moved to Ottawa in 1950 and incorporated into CAN and its subsidiaries (CANa, CANL and CANM). Primary basis for the many papers by G. Lawson and for his manuscript Synopsis of the Canadian Flora, 143 pp. Some 260 N.S. collections were listed by A.W.H. Lindsay in his Catalogue

of 1877. Also held the first set or a duplicate set for many of the papers in the Annals of the Botanical Society of Canada. In 1940 Weatherby searched the collection for Fern types. A set of Texas duplicates received from F.J. Lindheimer was reported upon in 1977 in Taxon. -- Taxon 26: 429-434. 1977 -- Am. Fern J. 31: 59-62. 1941 -- Rousseau & Dore, L'oublié de l'histoire de la science canadienne, pp. 54-80, 128-135 in Pioneers of Canadian Science, 1966.

LCM -- Private herbarium of L. Cinq-Mars (q.v.), now incorporated into QFA.

LEA -- Biological Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Alta. Started in 1969 and now holding 8,000 sheets of Vascular Plants of which 5,000 are from Waterton Park, the remainder mostly from the Pacific Northwest. Collectors: G. Armstrong, W. Blais, D.R. Dobbins, M. Gadd, J. Kuijt, J. Nagy and Yamashita. Not seen but some duplicates were studied at DAO. Two sheets were borrowed for study at QFA in 1979. -- Kuijt in litt. 1974 and 1976 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 148. 1974.

Leamington, Ont. -- See Point Pelée.

Leblanc -- Private herbarium of F. Leblanc (23,000), including 21,000 Bryophytes of which about half are from Quebec, the remainder from other parts of Canada, Japan (1,400), La Guadeloupe (2,400), U.S.A. (exsiccatae of J.A. Allen and J.M. Holzinger), etc. Also 1,000 Lichens and 800 Fungi. His Cryptogams were purchased by QFA in 1976. The fate of his collections of Vasculars before 1961 is not clear; those collected after 1961 are in the Biology Department of the University of Ottawa. The Bryophyte herbaria of M.-Anselme and E. Lepage were also part of the Leblanc collection. Main collectors: M.-Anselme, Fabius, F. Leblanc, C.-J.-M. LeGallo, E. Lepage, etc., including probably some sets from the graduate students of Leblanc. Basic collection for the various papers on Mosses by Leblanc and Lepage, and also for scholarly dissertations of about a dozen graduate students of Leblanc. At this writing 2,400 numbers from La Guadeloupe are under study at MO. -- F. Leblanc in litt. 1974 -- F. Leblanc in litt. to R. Cayouette 1976 -- F. Leblanc in litt. to R. Gauthier 1976 -- M.R. Crosby in litt. to R. Gauthier 1977.

LEJ -- Personal collection of L.E. James (q.v.) now at UWO.

Lennoxville -- Station de recherche, Canada Agriculture. Holds a recently started local collection of 500 vasculars. -- A. Legault, ms p. 1, 1979.

Lennoxville, Qué. -- Bishop's University. Started 1964, about 7,000 sheets in 1972. Collectors: T. Bowers, H. Buttemer, A.N. Langford, J.K. Lowther, K. Palmer, L. Sepp, L.M. Terrill,

etc. Partly reviewed in 1972 when a few selected specimens were borrowed for further study.

Lepage, E. (L, RIM) -- 83 ouest, St-Jean-Baptiste, Rimouski, P.Q.  
A private herbarium of possibly 25,000 Vasculars and 5,000 Lichens. Originally located at La Pocatière, moved to Rimouski in 1936, to Saint-Simon in 1961, back to Rimouski in 1975. One of the largest collection in private hands in Canada at this time. Mainly of Quebec, Labrador and northern Canada. The bryophytes were deposited with F. Leblanc in 1967; these are now at QFA since 1976. Collectors: M. Duman, A. Dutilly, E. Lepage, H. O'Neill, etc. Vouchers for the numerous papers by Dutilly and Lepage. Also for the Labrador list in part. The Alaskan collections are cited by Hultén. Over 3,000 sheets received in exchange since 1948. Substantial quantities received as gift or for checking since 1946. Visited and briefly sampled in 1966 and 1978. Many loans of selected specimens received since 1963; possibly as much as 200 sheets; also 63 sheets of Carex hybrids for study at QFA in 1979. Reviewed by Scoggan for his floras. From 1936 to 1961 Lepage was a professor at the "Ecole d'Agriculture de Rimouski" and during that period his herbarium was kept at the office. This is the collection currently coded as RIM in the Index Herbariorum. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 155. 1964 and 92: 232. 1974 -- A. Legault, ms p. 4. 1979.

Lethbridge, Alta. -- See also LEA.

Lethbridge -- Plant Science Section, Canada Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge, Alberta. A regional herbarium of 6,000 sheets in 1974. Started in 1932 by two entomologists, R.M. White & G.F. Manson, who needed a reference collection to assist in their research. The Manyberries herbarium, was added in 1964. Other collectors: T.D. Allen, G. Bohus, R.C. Gschaid, A. Johnston, R.W. Peake, A.F. Rayment, J.J. Sexsmith, S. Smoliak, etc. The collection is strong in Grasses. No formal loans or exchange with DAO, but a fair number of duplicates were identified at DAO; some of the sheets to be identified were actually forwarded as loan and returned. Basic collection for a 1978 paper in the Canadian Field-Naturalist. Partly (about half) leafed through in the late 50's. Two substantial private herbaria, those of J.R. Allan and of J.J. Sexsmith were also housed on the station prior to the retirement of their owners. -- Smoliak in litt. 1974.

Lethbridge -- Lands Division and Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Department of Lands and Forests. Has two small herbaria of a few hundred sheets each. The specimens were collected by J.A. Campbell and presented in 1966 and 1967. -- Smoliak in litt. -- C.D. Sawyer in litt. 1975 -- Campbell, ms 1974.

Lévis, Qué. -- See also Lauzon.

Lévis, Qué. -- Collège de Lévis. An herbarium existed here as early as 1887. Known collectors: A. Garneau, E. Roy, J. Verreault. Current size is unknown. Collections credited to P. Lemay were more probably gathered by E. Roy. A recent (1978) county list did not take into account the collections preserved in either Lévis or Lauzon. -- J. Beaudoin in litt. 1978 -- Nat. Can. 16: 130. 1887 -- A. Asselin, L'Echo (du Collège de Lévis) 49: 14-15. 1970 -- Boulizon 2: 79. 1977 -- Ri. Cayouette viva voce 1980.

Lévis, Qué. -- Juvénat des Frères Maristes. A 1938 survey reports an herbarium of 3,115 sheets at this location. The Juvénat was closed in 1958 and the building razed in 1962. The fate of the collection is not recorded. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 50-51. 1941 -- L. Maheux in litt. 1978 -- L. Ferland in litt. 1978 -- F.-A. Moreau in litt. 1978.

Lévis, Qué. -- Société Lévisienne d'Histoire Naturelle. Founded in 1931, this society became inactive after 1945; it was closely associated with the Collège de Lévis. Had a small herbarium. Main collector: Ri. Cayouette. The current fate of its collections is unknown. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 42-43. 1941 -- Nat. Can. 61: 133-6. 1934 -- Cayouette viva voce 1980.

LFR -- Fish and Wildlife Research Branch, Ministry of Natural Resources, Maple, Ont. Formerly: Southern Research Division, Department of Lands and Forests, Maple. An herbarium started in 1945 and now holding about 3,000 sheets of Ontario plants, with the emphasis on Algonquin Park and Northern Ontario. Main collectors: A.T. Cringan, A.M. Fowle, C.E. Hope, H. Lumsden, R.L. Peterson, W.Y. Watson, V.H.H. Williamson, etc. Much is duplicates at Algonquin Park, some at DAO. Consulted by Soper for his distributional studies. -- J.D. Roseborough in litt. 1974 -- S.M. McKay in litt. 1974.

Limbou, Qué. -- Collège Saint-Alexandre. Place name varies: Ironside, Limbour, Tourraine, Pointe-Gatineau, or Ile Sainte-Marguerite. An herbarium was started in 1912 by L.M. Stöhr, a botanical correspondent of Marie-Victorin. Size and contents unknown. In 1954 the collection was lost in a fire that destroyed part of the college. -- H. Lestage in litt. 1978.

LKHD -- The Garton Herbarium, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ont. Started 1957 and holding about 52,000 sheets of Vasculars in 1978, mainly from Western Ontario and Manitoba. Also 3,200 Bryophytes in 1976. Collectors: E. Beckett, J. Crowe, C.E. Garton (16,000), D.R. Lindsay, S.T.B. Losee (3,070), S. Walshe (700), etc. Basis for local lists and for papers about Churchill. About 700 sheets received in exchange since 1957, but DAO also holds many thousands of sheets received for checking from Beckett and Garton. Large quantities of Garton's duplicates (25,000) were distributed by DAO. In 1971 a small loan of

15 Asters was received for study. -- Baldwin 7: 1-2. 1968 --  
 Regn. Veg. 92: 270. 1974 -- C. Garton in litt. 1978 -- Bryoph.  
 Bibl. 8: 105-6. 1976.

London, Ont. -- See also UWO.

London, Ont. -- Botanical Section of the Entomological Society of Ontario. Alternately: Microscopical Section of the Entomological Society of Ontario. The Botanical Section was created in 1890 and was active at least up to 1906; every winter it became the Microscopical Section which studied mainly Cryptogams and animals. An herbarium was started in 1891 and reached 500 sheets or more by 1892. It was still growing in 1897, but its eventual size and fate is not recorded. No label has been noted that could be clearly related to this herbarium. Known collectors: J.A. Balkwill, J.H. Bowman, J. Dearness, R. Elliott, J.A. Morton, W. Scott, and J. White. As these collectors are also represented in the Dearness herbarium, now at DAO and MTJB, it does not seem impossible that the Society herbarium eventually accrued to the Dearness collection. But Dearness could just as well have received these specimens directly from the collectors. -- W.W. Judd, The Cardinal 48: 3-5. 1964 and 52: 15-19. 1965 -- W.W. Judd, Minutes of the Botanical Section of the Entomological Society of Ontario, London Public Library and Museum Occasional Paper 9: 1-122. 1969 -- W.W. Judd, Early Naturalists, 150 pp., 1979.

Longueuil, Qué. -- Collège de Longueuil. Large collections, up to 150,000 sheets, have been reported for this location, but this was probably a cumulative total for a variety of personal collections, mainly the Marie-Victorin herbarium, now at MT, and the Rolland-Germain, now at SFS. The college was closed about 1970, its buildings taken over by a public school, and there is no herbarium today at this location. -- Stat. Ens. 1933-34: 266. 1934 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 46-47. 1941.

Losee -- The S.T.B. Losee Herbarium (=AWL) is at LKHD since 1973. -- Herbarium Report 1975 (LKHD).

Louis-Marie -- See LT and QFA.

LSP -- Lake Superior Provincial Park, Wawa, Ontario. A local herbarium started in 1964, now has 900 sheets. Main collectors: F.N. Cowell, V. Cowell, P.F. Maycock, I. Seddon, J.H. Soper, R. Wood, etc. Partly duplicated at CAN, DAO and TRT where some of the identification was done. Basic collection for a ms checklist of the park prepared by M. Fairbarns. -- T.E. Lee in litt. 1975 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 292-3. 1974 -- M. Fairbarns in litt. 1979.

LT -- Herbar Louis-Marie, La Trappe, Oka, P.Q. Started about 1910. Developed by Louis-Marie starting 1923 from an initial stock of



about 1,000 sheets, increased to  $\pm 80,000$  sheets and a large supply of duplicates by the time it was transferred to QFA (q.v.) in 1962. National in scope, with the emphasis on Quebec and northern Canada. Strong in Grasses. Hundreds of types and isotypes. Collectors: A. Dutilly, G. Gardner, G. Lamarre, E. Lepage, Louis-Marie, etc. Basic collection for the Flore-Manuel, Dutillyana, Gardner's Lists, and the many papers in the Revue d'Oka. Inventoried in 1962 and recorded as to taxa and distribution by province. Hundreds of selected specimens were borrowed at that time. Reviewed again in full in 1965-66. Some 1,900 specimens received in exchange from 1949 to 1965. Substantial series also received for checking or identification. More than 20,000 sheets checked in situ 1965 and later. -- Regn. Veg. 15: 93-94. 1959 and 31: 97, 151. 1964 -- Baldwin 6: [unpaged]. 1968 -- La Revue d'Oka 31: 125-8. 1957 and 36: 82-83. 1962 -- Ann. ACFAS 7: 97-98. 1941 -- Boivin, LT-QFA inventory, ms 320 pp., 1961.

M -- See MT or MTMG, or Victorin, or M for Munich.

MAASS -- Private herbarium of W.S.G. Maass of the Atlantic Regional Laboratory, Halifax, N.S. About 5 to 10,000 specimens of Mosses and Lichens, mainly Sphagnum. Basic collection for many papers by Maass. -- R. Gauthier viva voce 1978 -- C. Bird in litt. 1977.

MAC (M.A.C.) -- Refers to Manitoba Agricultural College either as a place of collection near Winnipeg, or as an acronym for an institutional herbarium. A mycological collection was started probably in 1922 by G.R. Bisby who came that year to M.A.C. as professor of plant pathology. Bisby was interested in mycological floristics and enlisted the help of a local group of mycologists who contributed to the herbarium while producing many individual and joint publications. Known collectors: G.R. Bisby, A.H.R. Buller, I.L. Connors, W.P. Fraser, W.F. Hanna and R.C. Russell. Basic collection for the Fungi of Manitoba and the Fungi of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 1936, or soon after, the original team dispersed rapidly. From the history of M.A.C. one gathers that the Botany and Biology may then have ceased to exist and that the continuing teaching in Plant Pathology was mainly provided by the staff at the Rust Research Lab until as late as 1952. The herbarium survived but its further history is not known to us except that it was damaged during the 1950 flood; just how much damage, we do not know. A Vascular plant collection was also in existence in the 20's at this same location; its starting date undetermined. It could have been started or organized by C.H. Lee in 1909, or V.W. Jackson in 1913, or G.R. Bisby in 1922. Collectors on record: G.R. Bisby, V.W. Jackson, C.H. Lee and W.H. Silver-sides. Basic collection for the Checklist of Manitoba. At some time in the 50's perhaps on the occasion of the 1950 flood, it was moved from MAC to the Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, University of Manitoba, where it was seen

and briefly sampled in 1951. Eventually and before the end of the 50's, the Vascular Plants from MAC were integrated into WIN. The original MAC label is now usually covered by an overlapping label bearing typed data and a blank map of Manitoba. Additional data is sometimes found under the MAC label. Sizes of mycological and Vascular Plant collections are unknown. -- A Record of Years 1956, pp. 28-29 -- Connors pp. 122-4 -- G.M. Keleher in litt. 1978.

Maitland Bridge, N.S. -- Kejimikujik National Park. Maintains a small local herbarium. Main collectors: R. Dobson, J. Stanley -- B.F. Stevens in litt. 1974.

Mallorytown, Ont. -- See Saint Lawrence Islands National Park.

Manning Park -- Hope, B.C. Apparently maintains a local herbarium since perhaps 1970. No data on this collection, but it was reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. -- Syesis 7: 259-260. 1975.

Manyberries, Alta. -- Range Experiment Station, Canada Agriculture. Current name: Research Substation, Onefour, Alberta. Local herbarium of about 2,100 sheets started in 1927. Collectors: S.E. Clarke, W.A. Hubbard, N.A. Skoglund, S. Smoliak, E.W. Tisdale. Some duplicates were identified at DAO. Seen in the 50's and partly reviewed while searching for precisions on certain unusual local plant occurrences. In 1964 the herbarium was transferred to Lethbridge and consolidated with the Lethbridge Research Station herbarium. -- P.B. Hanson in litt. 1974 -- S. Smoliak in litt. 1974.

Maple, Ont. -- See also LFR, MFB and SSMF.

Maple -- Forestry Section and Policy Research Section Herbarium, Southern Research Station, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Started in 1972 and containing about 500 sheets from the James Bay Coast. Collectors: J.L. Riley and S.M. McKay. The LFR collection is also housed at this same Research Station. -- McKay in litt. 1974.

Mauricie -- See Shawinigan.

Maycock, P.F. -- See PFM.

McCalla -- Private herbarium of W.C. McCalla (1872-1962), started 1895, grown to 14,000 specimens by 1959 when it was given to the University of Alberta. All specimens carry a stamped identification. Mainly a southern Ontario and Alberta collection, with a substantial input from B.C. and the western U.S.A. Mostly Vascular plants, but also nearly 1,000 Fungi. The collection has long been justly famous for the exceptional care and perfection of collection, mounting and preservation of the

specimens. Most of the collection is of unicates, but many thousands of duplicates, especially those of 1899, are also found in numerous herbaria. His duplicates other than those of 1899 were mostly given away. Return exchange, Biltmore, G.H. Turner, etc., probably did not exceed 1,000 sheets. Other collectors recorded: C.G. Hampson, A.L. Morrison, A.C. Brethour. His very important 1899 Banff duplicates were offered for sale rather than on exchange; there were twelve sets of about 465 numbers each; sets are known in ALTA, CAN, CU, GH, K, and NY. Various genera were reviewed by specialists. Basic collection for a book of Wild Flowers. Also some type material, including at least 4 taxa that bear his name, and nearly 1,500 vouchers for as many plant photographs. The 25 albums of prints are now at CAN, while the negatives are at ALTA. After its arrival at ALTA in 1959 the McCalla herbarium was at first kept separate, but starting in 1971 it was gradually incorporated into ALTA. The collection was first seen and sampled in 1946 and a few sheets were checked in situ. Some material was borrowed for study in 1948; more was received on loan in the 70's. Our knowledge of this collection is mainly through duplicates studied at ALTA, DAO, MT, MTJB, NY, OAC and UBC, or on loan from these institutions. -- Blue Jay 17: 160. 1959 and 20: 160. 1962 -- Can. Field-Nat. 78: 131-8. 1964 -- Ott. Nat. 13: 56. 1899 -- Ewan 1950, p. 262.

McG -- See MTMG.

MCH -- Macdonald College, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec. Started about 1908 with the purchase of a set of 1,000 Macoun duplicates. To this were added in the 30's and 40's some student collections and Callen's Euphrasia. Arctic collections were added in 1955 and later. A log-book was started in 1931 by Dorothy E. Newton (later Mrs. D. Swales) who curated the collection until her retirement in 1971. A survey about 1945 recorded 3,100 specimens in the collection and about 20,000 specimens in 1972, of which some two-thirds are Vascular Plants. Mostly southern Quebec, with a good showing of Arctic plants. Strong in Betula, Lotus and Euphrasia. Collectors: W.H. Brittain, E.O. Callen, W.F. Grant, D.E. Swales, D.W. Woodland, etc. Exchange with DAO in 1949-52 was restricted to Euphrasia. A very small amount of general exchange received in the 60's. Visited 2 or 3 times and leafed through rapidly once in 1967. A few (7) specimens borrowed in 1967. Many duplicates received for checking. In September 1972 the whole collection, except the Fungi, was consolidated with MTMG under the latter acronym. -- Baldwin 3: 3-4. 1966 -- Woodland in litt. 1974 -- D.E. Swales in litt. 1974 -- List of collection about 1945, ms 31 pp. -- D. Woodland, McGill Research 17 (Aug.): 18-23. 1974 -- Herbarium log book to 1971, 9 pp. -- Regn. Veg. 95: 19-20. 1977.

MCM (or McM) -- McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario -- Started 1900 and holding about 9,000 specimens in 1947. Seems to have

become essentially inactive soon after that date. A report of 12,000 sheets in 1964 was possibly inclusive of the Hamilton Association Herbarium. Transferred to HAM in 1966, but the integration of the two collections has proceeded slowly and was not yet complete in 1979. Mainly southern Ontario from the Niagara to Lake St-Clair. Also, Muskoka, Thunder Bay, Waterloo and York counties. Collectors: L.O. Gaiser, J. Hutchinson, F. Montgomery, W. Smith, J. Soper, etc. Not seen until after its consolidation with HAM. No exchange with DAO, but some series (e.g. 500 in 1949) were received in connection with cooperative projects. The much older herbarium of the Hamilton Association (q.v.) was on deposit here. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 76. 1964 -- Ms report in 1947 -- Baldwin 3: 3. 1966 -- Garden's Bull. 21: 9-24. 1967 -- L. Laking in litt. 1966.

McMHA -- Herbarium of the Hamilton Association for the Advancement of Letters, Sciences and Arts. Name varies: Hamilton Association for the Promotion of Science, Literature and Arts. Although the Association dates back to 1857, older collections of the Hamilton area, such as those of W. Craigie, A. Logie, etc., are not to be found here. The herbarium does not hold material earlier than 1880; it was apparently started in 1897 by A. Alexander and T.J.W. Burgess; the Hamilton list published by J.M. Dickson & A. Alexander is reputed to represent essentially the contents of the herbarium at the time. Main collectors: A. Alexander, T.J.W. Burgess, J.M. Dickson, Mrs. Lounsbury, etc. In 1947, this collection (size unknown) was housed at MCM; it was transferred to HAM with the rest of the McMaster University herbarium in 1966. It was consulted by Soper in preparation for his distributional studies. -- Ms. report in 1946 -- Garden's Bull. 21: 9-24. 1967 -- Can. Hort. 21: 418-420. 1898.

MDK -- Personal herbarium of M.D. Kirk (q.v.). Partly inventoried by Soper for some of his distributional studies.

Melburn -- Private herbarium of M.C. Melburn, Victoria, B.C. Collection mainly from Victoria and vicinity, including the basis of many reports in the Victoria Naturalist. Also the basis of some reports in the Flora of Saanich Peninsula. Selected specimens (4) received on loan in 1969. Many duplicates received at DAO (101), mainly via J.A. Calder; other duplicates studied in CAN, UBC and V. Some Invasives known to be at DAOM and US. Her early Saskatchewan collections were acquired by Laval (QFA) and a large set from Vancouver Island was sent to DUKE. -- Melburn in litt., May 1973.

MFB -- Forest Pathology (Biology) Laboratory, Southern Research Station, Maple, Ontario. Started in 1947, its collection of 10,000 specimens was almost entirely mycological. Collectors recorded: E. Buchan, K.C. Hall, G.G. Jackson, P.G. Pilly, J. Reid. Transferred to SSMF (Sault-Ste-Marie) about 1966.

-- Regn. Veg. 31: 116. 1964 -- L.T. White to W.K.W. Baldwin in litt. 1966.

Midhurst, Ont. -- See Minesing.

Midland, Ont. -- Wye Marsh Wildlife Centre, Canadian Wildlife Service. Local herbarium organized in 1968 in relation to wildlife studies. Holds  $\pm$ 500 sheets in 1974. Collectors: D.J. Haddow, etc. Some specimens were received at DAO for checking and a small loan of 4 sheets for study. -- F. Westman in litt. 1974 -- Recreation Canada 28(3): 24-25. 1970.

Minesing, Ont. -- Simcoe County Museum and Archives. A county collection of 510 sheets. Started in 1968 by T. Reznicek and R. Bobbette. To this was added a Minesing Swamp collection of 250 sheets collected by R. Bobbette, A. Geras, S.L. Gray, J.E. Hanna, L. Nyman and R. Showkewych. -- Bobbette in litt. 1974 -- T. Reznicek to J.H. Soper in litt. 1968.

Miramichi Natural History Association -- See Chatham, N.B.

ML -- Private herbarium of M. Landon (q.v.) now part at HAM, part at OAC.

MMMN (MPM) -- Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Winnipeg. Formerly the Manitoba Provincial Museum, its name changed about 1967. An herbarium was started in 1932 by the Natural History Society. Reorganized in 1969 and now holding about 8,500 specimens, mainly Manitoba Vascular Plants. Collectors: M.W. Hutchison, F.P. Ralston, A. Simpson, etc. Reviewed by H.J. Scoggan in 1950 for his Flora of Manitoba. Scanned in 1958. A few specimens were borrowed for study in 1958 and 1968. -- Ms report, 1947 -- Taxon 27: 432. 1978 -- Woodland p. 4.

Mont-Joli, Qué. -- See BAEQ and UQAR.

Montréal -- See also MCH, MSL, MSM, MT, MTJB, MTMG, QPAR, UQAM.

Montréal -- Botanical Society of Montreal, 1855-60. Created mainly by the efforts of James Barnston, but the latter died in 1858 and in 1860 the herbarium of a few hundred sheets was turned over to the Natural History Society of Montreal. They are now at MTMG. -- Penhallow, p. 17-18. -- Milne, ms 1969.

Montréal -- Centre de Recherches Arctiques, Hautes Etudes Commerciales, 1966 to 1974. A collection of arctic and subarctic material was started here in 1966 and now (1974) comprises some 1,700 Vasculars and about 300 Invasculars. Also some 4,000 sections of stems of trees and shrubs. This collection and the earlier ones at QFA are enumerated in Gardner's latest list. Prior to 1966, collections of G. Gardner (1,000's) were deposited at LT (now QFA). Known collectors: P. Desroches, G. Gardner. In 1974 the Centre was moved and became the Service des Recherches Arctiques, which see below, and in late 1979

the collections were acquired by SLU and moved to Sudbury. -- Gardner viva voce 1974 -- Gardner, Catalogue analytique, 1973 -- Gardner in litt., Dec. 1977 and Jan. 1980.

Montréal -- Collège de Montréal. Started 1864. Reports an herbarium of 7,500 sheets in 1938. Basis of the report is perhaps the Moss herbarium of H. Dupret. In 1974 we found there the herbarium of Jean Moyen, about 500 sheets, the private collection of A. Dansereau, 2,000 sheets, and some 500 sheets with the C.J.N. Jean Moyen. The latter set comprised 100 sheets from Louis-Marie and (M.-)Norbert, but was not otherwise notable. -- Partly scanned in 1974 when 10 sheets from the Jean Moyen herbarium and 17 sheets from the A. Dansereau collection were borrowed for study. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941.

Montréal -- Collège (Institut) Marguerite Bourgeois. The Dupret herbarium of some 8,000 specimens was entrusted to the care of this college in 1932 after the death of its owner. About 1950 it was transferred to MT. Almost entirely a Moss collection. The local C.J.N. also organized an herbarium. Size and history of the latter collection is unknown but it may have been transferred to MTJB at the same time as the Dupret collection. Known collectors of Vascular Plants: M. Aquin, T. Paquin, Sainte-Alphonsine. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941 -- Sr. G. Samson viva voce, March 1974 and in litt. June 1974 -- G. Beaudet, Confidence et combat 1969, pp. 212-6.

Montréal -- Collège Marie-Victorin. Herbarium of possibly 8,000 sheets, mainly of southern Quebec. Created about 1969 by the consolidation of the A. Rivard herbarium (3,500 sheets) and the herbarium (4,000 sheets) of the Iberville Ecole Normale. Some student collections were added since. Saint-Martin is curator. Main collectors: Adonis, Adrien (Rivard), Allyre, M.-Anselme, L.-Béatrix, Bertrand, D.-Gabriel, I.-Joseph, Josephus, Lucien, E.-Maurice, A.-Régis, Rolland-G., J. Rousseau, Victoric, M.-Victorin, etc. Partly scanned in 1974 when 51 sheets borrowed for checking or study. -- Saint-Martin viva voce et in litt. 1974 -- Ms list of 45 collectors.

Montréal -- Collège Notre-Dame. Collectors on record: Eloï, Louis-Marie (c.s.c.), Lucien. Some duplicates studied at MT. No other information available.

Montréal -- Collège Sainte-Marie. Reports holdings of 850 sheets in 1934. This apparently included 2 or more old herbaria in the museum. No data on these old collections. A collection of some 700 sheets prepared for a local C.J.N. (q.v.) in 1937 apparently came to rest here in the late 60's. Much, if not most, of these collections passed on to UQAM about 1970, others turned up in Saint Boniface where they were scanned in the 50's. -- Stat. Ens. 1933-34: 270-1. 1934.

Montréal -- Collège Saint-Ignace. Herbarium of 775 plants in 1938. Collectors: G. Béchard, P. Guérin, A. Lafond, A. Moquin, M. Robitaille, D. Sénécal, etc. The latter was curator from 1938 to 1967. No data of this collection during 1938-68. The college was closed about 1968, the herbarium was removed, and the buildings were taken over by the new Mont Saint-Louis. Present whereabouts of this collection not clearly retraced, but see Rimouski for a large set of collections by Sénécal. Some duplicates are now at DAO through the private herbarium of B. Boivin. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941.

Montréal -- Collège Saint-Laurent. A museum created by J.C. Carrier about 1878 included an herbarium which became the basis for his flora of the Island of Montreal. The collection was later transferred to MT, possibly in the 1960's. At the time it may have included some 5,000 to 10,000 sheets. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 64-65. 1941 -- Stat. Ens. 1923-24: 264-65. 1924 -- Nat. Can. 16: 130-6. 1887 -- Ann. ACFAS 7: 154-5. 1941.

Montréal -- Couvent de Sainte-Croix. An herbarium appears to have been created by Sister Sainte-Amélie about 1889. Inventories show 842 specimens in 1890; 1,880 in 1891; 3,000 in 1904; 4,200 in 1917 and 5,000 in 1918. A catalogue of the collection is supposed to have been printed in 1907, but we failed to find a printed copy. We have however, seen a typed list of about that date. Name of collector is often missing on the labels, or reduced to mere initials. J.C. Carrier included data from this herbarium into his flora of the island of Montreal. Collectors: L.-Z. Chandonnet, Herebaut, O. Leonhardt, Mouillefeuille, Sainte-Amélie, etc. Some duplicates at QFA, others may turn up at QPH and CAN. Reported to have acquired the Crevier collection in 1907, but we have noted no herbarium specimen from this source. The Sainte-Amélie herbarium is now at MT where it was apparently transferred in the late 60's. -- Revue d'Oka 14: 246-251. 1940 -- Nat. Can. 45: 2-11. 1918 -- A. Ratté in litt. 1968 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 64-65. 1941 -- Ann. ACFAS 7: 97-98. 1941.

Montréal -- Département de Biologie, Université de Montréal. The algal collections of J. Brunel and others, formerly located in the building of the Montreal Botanical Garden, are now housed on the Campus of the university. Size of the collection is unknown, but it does not seem to hold the Desmids of Irénée-Marie nor the marine Algae of M. Gauvreau. -- F. Blain 1977, p. 42.

Montréal -- Department of Biology, Concordia University. Has a recently organized herbarium of about 7,500 specimens. -- Woodland, ms 1979 and 1980 p. 11.

Montréal -- Ecole Saint-Louis. Reports an herbarium of about 2,000 specimens in 1938. Edmond Roy was curator at the time and it

is not improbable that the basis of the report was his personal herbarium. Collections of the latter are now at MT. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941.

Montréal -- Ecole Saint-Viateur. Reports an herbarium of 3,000 sheets in 1938. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941.

Montréal -- Externat Saint-Sulpice. Had a collection of about a thousand sheets in 1938. An earlier report of 10,000 sheets in 1934 is perhaps a lapsus calami or perhaps an oblique reference to the Bryophyte collections of A. Beaulac and H. Dupret. -- Stat. Ens. 1933-34: 270-1. 1934 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941.

Montréal -- Natural History Society of Montreal. 1827-1925. Published The Canadian Naturalist, The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, The Canadian Quaterly Journal of Science and The Canadian Record of Science. Justifying specimens of most botanical papers published were deposited in its herbarium. Collectors: R. Campbell, J. Carey, C.B. Dalhousie, A. Gray, J.C. Macrae, etc.; Campbell and Macrae being the more important contributors in terms of numbers. Its collection of some 8,000 sheets was turned over to MTMG in 1925, but they were not in very good shape and not everything could be salvaged. Some specimens, in the Gramineae and Cyperaceae, (accessions 23928-24058), were provided with a deceptive label on which John Macoun is appointed to Macdonald College and is given some credit for the whole series. True, Macoun did provide some specimens, but not these; most of said sheets are from G. Barnston, with contributions from J. Anderson, A. Macdonald, R. Mackenzie, J. Richardson and others, as can be seen from the original labels which fortunately were frequently preserved. Comment applies similarly to accessions 35132-73 when stamped "per J. Macoun". The minutes of the society, its letter books and other archival material (9 vols) are now part of the McGill Library Special Collections. -- Milne ms. 1969, pp. 21-24 -- See also the society reports in its publications, such as Can. Nat. Geol. 7: 228-230. 1862.

Montréal -- Pensionnat du Saint-Nom-de-Marie: A collection created in the 20's. Main collectors: Marie-Adélie, Marie-Agilberte, Marie-de-Pontmain, etc. Not seen, but in the 30's many collections were identified at the Botanical Institute and some duplicates of Marie-de-Pontmain should be found at MT. -- Sr. Marie-Eugène viva voce 1974 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 64-65. 1941.

Montréal -- Scolasticat Saint-Gabriel. Reports a collection of a thousand sheets in 1938. François-Solano was then curator. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941.

Montréal -- Scolasticat Saint-Joseph. No data on this herbarium. Specimens with printed labels headed "Herbier du Scolasticat



Saint-Joseph (Religieux de Sainte-Croix) Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal" were found in 1974 in the herbarium of the Collège Marie-Victorin where they may have been received directly or perhaps with the herbarium of Adrien Rivard. Known collectors: Anicet, Emilien, Fabius, Fernand, Flavius, Gervais, Guy, Lucien, Majoric.

Montréal -- Service de Biogéographie, Université de Montréal. Collection organized in 1934. Reports 8,500 sheets in 1947. Collectors: A. Courtemanche, P. Dansereau, etc. In 1959 the collection was transferred to MT. Size at the time of transfer is unknown, but appears to have been well in excess of 10,000. The larger part of the herbarium was immediately incorporated into MT while a block of 4,500 specimens awaits further processing before integration. -- Ms report in 1947 -- F. Blain 1977, p. 9.

Montréal -- Services des Recherches Arctiques et Subarctiques, Université du Québec à Montréal. Formerly called Centre de Recherches Arctiques and then housed at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, its collections were moved to their newer location in 1976. About 1,700 specimens, mostly Vasculars. Main collectors: P. Desroches, G. Gardner and R. Manton. Basic collection for the many papers of G. Gardner. Briefly seen in 1979. Later that same year the collection was moved to SLU. -- Gardner in litt. 1977, 1978 and 1980.

Mont-Tremblant, P.Q. -- Station Biologique du Mont-Tremblant, Parc du Mont Tremblant, P.Q. A park herbarium was organized in the late 40's or early 50's. Size unknown. Known collectors: A. Courtemanche, A. Robert, Rolland-Germain, Sylvio. In the late 60's or early 70's this herbarium or part of it was transferred to QPAR; the remainder is possibly now at MT. -- A. Legault in litt. 1977 -- M. Renaud in litt. 1976.

Moore, M.I. -- A private collection of ±3,500 sheets covering mainly Renfrew County, Ont., and adjacent Quebec. The collection was kept at the office, next to PFES, until the Petawawa Station was closed. Many duplicates were received at DAO for checking and a few sheets were received on loan for study in 1969. Basic collection for the Chalk River lists. Partly reviewed in 1969.

Morden, Man. -- Research Station, Department of Agriculture. Started in 1963. Some 3,500 specimens in 1974; strong in cultivated plants, otherwise mostly plants from the Morden area. The H.H. Marshall herbarium was acquired about 1970. Main collectors: W.A. Cumming, H.H. Marshall, W.G. Ronald, A. Vitins. Over the years several hundred specimens have been received at DAO as gift or for identification, including 320 sheets of Populus collected by Ronald and donated in 1970. -- Chron. Bot. 10: 456-7. 1946 -- Cumming in litt. 1974 -- Regn. Veg. 95: 20. 1977.

Morisset -- Private herbarium of Pierre Morisset, Département de Biologie, Université Laval, Québec. Started 1960 and now holding about 6,000 Vasculars and perhaps 400 Mosses and 400 Lichens. Mainly Quebec collections, especially Mingania and Gaspesia. Also some Franklin (Ellef-Ringes Is.) and Hudson Bay (îles Dormeuses). Holds some vouchers for chromosome counts. Main collectors: R. Audet, J. Bédard, C. Fortin, P. Morisset, etc. Basic collection for some critical studies of the arctic-alpine vegetation of Forillon National Park. -- Morisset in litt. Jan. 1978; viva voce March 1978 -- Ms list of 12 collectors.

Morpeth, Ont. -- See Rondeau.

Morton (JKM) -- Private herbarium of J.K. Morton, started 1940, grown to 12,000 sheets, mainly from Africa, Britain and North America. Nearly all collections are duplicated in institutional collections, the North American ones mainly at WAT, with large sets at CAN, DAO and TRT. Holds vouchers for a variety of papers by its owner. -- Morton in litt. 1978-79.

Mount Revelstoke -- See Revelstoke.

MPM -- See MMN.

MSL -- Mont Saint-Louis, Montréal. Two institutions have carried that name. The first was located on Sherbrooke Street and its building once became part of UQAM, but is now vacant. The herbarium was first seen in 1935 and partly leafed through about 1936. Main collectors: Alexandre (Blouin), Bernard, Claude, Dominique, Etienne, Rolland-(Germain), Samuel (Brisson), Sylvio, M.-Victorin, etc. Reported to hold 3,000 specimens in 1938. The collection was largely created by Alexandre, its curator until 1968. Partly the basis for the illustrations in the Flore Laurentienne. Much algological material studied by M. Gauvreau was preserved here. The herbarium was first moved to Sainte-Dorothée sometime after 1968 and in 1974 was donated to SFS, at which time it comprised 9,651 sheets. The second college of the name is located on Henri-Bourassa in the buildings of the former Collège Saint-Ignace; it has no herbarium. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941 -- Alexandre viva voce, March 1974 and in litt. May 1974 -- L. Brochu in litt. 1974 -- Robert, l'Album jubilaire ... 1889-1838, 646 pp. 1939 - [A. Legault] La collection de plantes de l'ancien Mont-Saint-Louis, Liaison 8(33): 5. 1974; also in Can. Bot. Ass. Bull. 8(1): 10-11. 1975 -- A. Legault in litt. May 1974.

MSM -- Institut des Sourds-Muets, Montréal. Collection of perhaps 6,500 specimens, partly scanned in the early 60's when selected sheets were borrowed for study. Collectors on record: J.-P. Bernard, H. Laflamme (50), J. Ouellet (100), A. Robert (3,000) and E. Roy. The Quebec and Manitoba collections of J.-P.

Bernard are the most important series. Basic collection for the Otterburne flora and the more recent studies of the Nominique area. The whole herbarium was moved to QFA in 1969. -- Nat. Can. 43: 8, 26-32, 66-70. 1916 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 54-55. 1941 -- J.-P. Bernard in litt. 1972.

MT (M, MTR, MV) -- Herbar Marie-Victorin, Institut Botanique, Université de Montréal. Housed on the grounds of the Montreal Botanical Gardens and in the same building as MTJB. Started 1920 by Marie-Victorin with the gift of two complete set from his large stock of duplicates; in 1974 containing about 500,000 Vasculars. Victorin's private herbarium, started 1904, came to be deposited here in the early 40's. About 200 types, several thousand isotypes and paratypes, and a number of photographs of types of Michaux, of Crataegus, etc. By deliberate policy much of the collection is in duplicate or even in quadruplicate. A general Canadian collection with the emphasis on Quebec, Newfoundland, and Ontario. Main collectors: Adrien, A. Blain, B. Boivin, J. Brunel, J.-C. Carrier, Cléonique-(Joseph), Dominique, R. Gauthier, Irénée-(Marie), E. Jacques, C. LeGallo, R. Meilleur, H. Mousley, Rolland-(Germain), E. Rouleau, J. Rousseau, E. Roy, (Sainte)-Amélie, (Marie)-Victorin, etc. Usage of field numbers and inventory numbers is explicated below under Victorin. Large sets of duplicates of E.B. Bartram, B. Boivin, J.A. Calder, L. Cinq-Mars (2,000), W.J. Cody, J.F. Collins, A.A. DeChamplain, A. Dutilly, D. Erksine, M.L. Fernald, M. LeHors, E. Lepage, A.S. Pease, A.E. Porsild, H. St. John, etc. The basic collection for the Flore Laurentienne and most papers in the Contributions de l'Institut Botanique; reviewed by Scoggan for his floras; one of the basic collections for the Enumération. About 13,000 sheets received at DAO in exchange since 1947. Some tens of thousands of specimens studied on location in 1937-44 and on numerous short visits since. Perhaps 10,000 sheets borrowed for study at DAO, GH and QFA since 1942. Reviewed and recorded provincially in 1961-65. There is also in the same building a collection of about 30,000 specimens of Mosses, perhaps half and half owned by MT and MTJB respectively. The MT half would seem to be mainly the collections of M.-Victorin and H. Dupret (7 or 8,000). Algological collections formerly here are now housed at the Département de Biologie on the main campus of the Université de Montréal; they are described above under Brunel. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 42-43. 1941 -- Ms report 1947 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 123. 1964 and 92: 179. 1974 -- Contr. Inst. Bot. Un. Mtr. 40: 1-70. 1941 -- M. Faméart, La situation de l'enseignement et de la recherche à l'U. de M., 115 pp., 1974 -- Ms list of 400 Canadian collectors -- F. Blain & alii, Etude de la situation de l'herbier Marie-Victorin, 53 pp., 1977 -- Boivin, inventory of MT, 358 pp. ms, 1961-62 -- A. Legault, ms p. 2, 1979.

MTJB (JB) -- Montreal Botanical Garden. The herbarium was organized in 1951 and now holds nearly 100,000 plants, about 35,000 of

them Vasculars. The garden itself was started in 1936, but prior to 1951 it depended upon the herbarium facilities of MT, the latter housed in the same building. A general collection with the emphasis on Quebec, cultivated plants, Cyperaceae, Ferns, Orchids and Gesneriaceae. Collectors: S. Baril, A. Blain, B. Boivin (mainly cultivated plants), J.D. Campbell (500), L. Cinq-Mars (600), P. Dansereau (300), J. Dearness (50,000), Y. Desmarais, F. Holmes, I. Hustich, E. Jacques, J. Kucyniak (5,000), R. Meilleur (600), M. Raymond (6,000), J. Rousseau (8,000), H. Teuscher, etc. Basic collection for many of the papers by J. Rousseau, M. Raymond and H. Teuscher. Reviewed in full and recorded provincially in 1962-63. Also reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. Received 2,500 sheets in exchange from 1950 to 1968 and 283 specimens on loan for study. Some material was also studied on location. The Mosses add up to possibly 15,000 specimens of which some could be a part of the H. Dupret herbarium, the remainder being mainly the collection of J. Kucyniak. The Mosses of MT and MTJB are partly integrated. There is also a much smaller collection of Lichens to which M.E. Hale is perhaps the largest contributor. The Fungi consist almost exclusively of the J. Dearness herbarium of 45,000 specimens, of which 30,000 are at DAO on an extended loan. Basic collection for many papers by J. Dearness, J. Kucyniak, M. Raymond, J. Rousseau, H. Teuscher, etc. Publishes *Mémoires du Jardin Botanique de Montréal*. -- *Regn. Veg.* 31: 123. 1964 and 92: 179. 1974 -- *La Presse*, 13 janvier 1940, pp. 34 -- *Chron. Bot.* 10: 456. 1946 -- *Famélart* 1974, p. 18, 83-87 -- *Garden Journal* 4: 147-150. 1954 -- Ms list of 150 Canadian collectors -- F. Blain, 1977, pp. 8-9, 38-43 -- *Regn. Veg.* 95: 20. 1977 -- Boivin, inventory of MTJB, ms 358 pp., 1962-63 -- A. Legault, ms p. 2, 1979 -- *Bryoph. Bibl.* 8: 76-77. 1976.

MTMG (McG) -- McGill University. Its herbarium, formerly in Montreal, is now at Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que. Started in 1855 with W. Dawson's private collection as its nucleus. Destroyed in the fire of Burnside Hall in 1856. Restarted the same year with the remainders of Dawson's collection and the gift of Holmes' private herbarium. The latter began collecting in 1821, hence the starting date sometimes ascribed to MTMG. Reorganized by Penhallow in 1883; collector's original labels were then replaced by standardized labels and the specimens remounted on standard size paper. It is one of three collections used by Macoun for his catalogue, the other two being Macoun's own herbarium (now at CAN) and the herbarium of the Natural History Society of Montreal, acquired by MTMG about 1925 (or 1928?). During the first half of this century the MTMG herbarium gradually became a series of disconnected collections in varying sequences and indifferent order. Some losses were suffered during that period. Our first visits in the late 30's and early 40's proved to be time consuming and often fruitless. The herbarium was put back into excellent

working condition in the 60's. Collectors: H.M. Ami, J. Anderson, G. Barnston, J. Bell, A. Bouchard, W.H. Brittain, T.J.W. Burgess, Butler, E.O. Callen, R. Campbell, G.M. Dawson, W. Dawson, W.F. Grant, J.L. Hargrave, A.F. Holmes, J.K. Lowther, I.A. McLaren, J. Macoun, P.F. Maycock, M.E. Moodie, J. Richardson, M.V. Roscoe, D.E. Swales, A.C. Waghorne, D.W. Woodland, etc. The Macoun duplicates include the so-called "Centennial Collection", a set prepared by Macoun for display at the Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886 and afterward donated to McGill. This set is recognized by its scanty data on squarish labels headed "Flora Canadensis" and glued at the lower left corner. In 1963-68 the whole herbarium was inventoried and the provincial distributions of Canadian taxa recorded. Starting from that time, numerous loans were received at DAO and QFA, adding up to about 1,000 sheets. The collection was reviewed again in full in 1965. Scoggan was connected with this herbarium for a number of years. Early shipments from DAO of northern specimens during the period of Polunin's incumbency do not seem to have been regularly accessioned and incorporated into MTMG. Later exchange shipments from DAO elicited over 2,000 sheets in return. In September 1972 the herbarium, then about 65,000 strong, was transferred to Macdonald College and consolidated with MCH. In 1974 the united collection holds about 83,000 sheets of Vascular Plants, out of 100,000 specimens, and retains MTMG for its code. Although the emphasis is clearly on Quebec and Ontario, it is one of the few collections with a national coverage. Holds 100's of isotypes and paratypes, but few, if any, holotypes. -- Penhallow, p. 21 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 123-4. 1964 and 92: 180. 1974 -- Can. Nat. Geol. 7: 221-3. 1862 -- P.F. Maycock, 1959 -- J.F. Milne, 1969 -- Macoun, Cat. 1: VI-VII. 1883 -- Woodland in litt. 1974 -- Famélar 1974, p. 20 -- D.W. Woodland, The Macdonald Journal 35(6): 7-9, 20. 1974 -- D.W. Woodland, Research McGill 17 (Aug.): 18-23. 1974 -- Ms list of 140 Canadian collectors -- Boivin, inventory of MTMG, 358 pp., 1963-68 -- Accession record book, ms 79 pp. to 1970 -- A. Legault, ms p. 2, 1979.

MTR -- See MT.

MU -- See NFLD.

Muenster, Sask. -- Saint Peter's College. Herbarium of unknown size created in the 1920's by P.E. Kuehne. Vascular plants and fresh-water Algae, possibly 500 sheets and vials. The Salix specimens were checked by I. Tidestrom or C.R. Ball and form the primary basis for the Salix listing in the 1937 list of Saskatchewan. Basis for one paper on Algae. Kuehne moved to other fields in 1948 and the herbarium is now inactive. Vascular plant collections are by A.J. Breitung and P. Kuehne; they are partly duplicated at SASK and to a lesser extent at DAO and MT. Collections of planktonic Algae were by P. Kuehne and D.S.

Rawson and his students; they are essentially duplicated at SASK. -- Fraser & Russell, List, pp. 17-18. 1937 -- Kuehne in litt. 1977.

MV -- See MT.

N -- See CAN.

Nahanni National Park -- Fort Simpson, N.W.T. Holds a small collection made by B.J.J. Meuleman in 1976. -- L.B. Comin in litt. 1979.

National Parks -- About 28 National Parks are scattered across the country. At least 22 of them maintain a local herbarium which is usually restricted to the park flora. Mostly these herbaria are quite small, less than a thousand sheets, and mostly they were started rather recently, i.e. 1970 or later. The largest holds 5,000 sheets. Collectively the parks own about 25,000 specimens and the main collections are noted herewith under the name of each park. A few thousand sheets are duplicated at CAN or DAO where much identification was done. Some plant surveys were also done jointly with CAN or DAO. Some of these collections are the bases for a few published park check lists. Jasper appears to be the only major park without an herbarium. Numerous provincial parks also exist and quite a few of them hold significant herbaria, these are noted herewith, but our survey of provincial park herbaria is yet incomplete.

Natural History Society of New Brunswick -- Saint John, N.B. Created in 1862 as a broadening of a pre-existing geological society, "The Steinhammer Club", itself created in 1842. An herbarium appears to have been started about 1862 since it already held 500 sheets in 1864. Collectors: J. Brittain, R. Chalmers, W.G. Farlow, J. Fowler, G.U. Hay, I.A. Jack, G.F. Matthew, J. Moser, A.I. Trueman, J. Vroom, A.L. Warner, J.E. Wetmore, etc. In 1903 M.L. Fernald reviewed the herbarium in connection with the preparation of the 7th edition of the Gray's Manual. Basic collection for most papers published in its bulletin, namely the Bull. N.B. Nat. Hist. Soc., from 1882 to 1914. At first bulletins were issued yearly with the pagination starting afresh with each bulletin. The bulletins were numbered consecutively. But in 1898 it was decided to consider that the first 15 numbers constituted the first 3 volumes of the publications of the society, each volume being made of a block of 5 bulletins. From 1898 to 1914 volumes 4, 5, 6 and part of 7 were issued, each consisting of 5 bulletins and the pagination continuous through each volume. Also published the Acadian Naturalist, 1943-47; this runs to 3 volumes, the last volume (fascicles 7 and 8) being misnumbered as volume 2. In 1934 the library, archives and collections of the Society were transferred to the newly created New Brunswick Museum (see NBM), where they are found today. -- Acad. Nat. 1: 3-4. 1943 --

Proc. Roy. Soc. Can. 1884-1914 -- Can. Field-Nat. 57: 153.  
1943 -- Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. N.B. 6: 158, 457-474. 1909-13;  
also 5: 289. 1904 and 7: 3-11. 1888.

NBM (sphalm. NBN) -- New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B. Created in 1934 with the transfer of the library and museum assets of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick (q.v.). The herbarium itself, currently about 17,500 sheets, can be said to originate about 1862. See above for a list of collectors prior to 1934. Additional collectors: D. Christie, P. Cox, S.W. Gorham, G. Inches, W. McIntosh, W.A. Squires, C.A. Weatherby, etc. Mostly an N.B. and N.S. collection with a good showing of early collectors. Only 138 sheets received in exchange (in 1964) at DAO, but larger lots (e.g. 685 in 1964, 460 in 1968) were received as gift or for deposit, and smaller shipments for checking. Small selected loans adding up to 26 sheets were received in 1968-69. Reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 161. 1964 and 92: 239. 1974 -- Ms report in 1947.

Nelson, B.C. -- See also NLSN.

Nelson -- Parks Branch, Nelson, B.C. A herbarium of unknown size and history. Holds specimens from Mt Assiniboine and Kokanee Glacier, B.C. Collector on record J. Rissé-Sawitski -- J. R.-S. in litt., March 1976.

NFFS (NRC) -- Newfoundland Forest Research Center, Environment Canada, Saint John's. Nfld. Has an herbarium of 3,000 to 4,000 sheets. Collectors: A.W.H. Damman, W.J. Meades, F.C. Pollett and A.W. Robertson. Leafed through rapidly in 1972. Some sheets were submitted to DAO for checking, 58 sheets were received in exchange in 1958, and 3 sheets were borrowed for study at QFA in 1978. A mycological collection at the same location is described below under St John's. -- J.S. Maini in litt. 1974.

NFLD (MU) -- Biology Department, Memorial University, Saint John's, Nfld. Collection started in 1954, grown to 15,000 Vasculars in 1978. Reviewed in full in 1972. Collectors: A.M. Ayre (2,440), W. Rees-Wright, E. Rouleau, etc. Recorded by Rouleau for his checklists of the province. Exchange of 216 sheets received in 1946-51 and 132 sheets borrowed for study in 1972. Holds a collection of more than 2,000 paintings. Two cryptogamic collections are also located in the same building and are curated independently; they are described below under Saint John's. Three smaller local herbaria are also found at various government laboratories; they were sampled briefly in 1972. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 161. 1964 and 92: 239. 1974 -- Ms list of 10 collectors -- Taxon 25: 522. 1976.

NFO -- See NPC.

NFRC -- See Addenda.

Niagara Falls, Ont. -- See NPC.

Nicolet, P.Q. -- Séminaire de Nicolet. An herbarium of some 800 local specimens was organized, mostly about 1872-73, by T.M.O. Moreault, professor. A smaller gathering in 1867-1869 from the Three Rivers area was added later. Collectors: T.M.O. Moreault, D.N. Saint-Cyr and possibly others. -- Nat. Can. 34: 141-2. 1907 and 57: 182-3. 1930 -- Stat. Ens. 1933-34: 270-1. 1934 -- Arseneau 1979, p. 26.

NLSN -- Department of Biological Sciences, Notre Dame University, Nelson, B.C. Started in 1964 and grown to some 8,000 sheets of southeastern British Columbia plants, including some Invasculars. Collectors on record: T.S. Bakshi, J. Snyder, S. Wdegwa. No loans nor exchange, but a few duplicates were seen and recorded at V and UBC in 1969, a few of which were borrowed for study at TRT. Apparently this institution is now closed and its herbarium has been moved to Castlegar; see Addenda. -- Woodland p. 3.

Notre-Dame-du-Lac -- Club des 4H, Notre-Dame-du-Lac, comté de Témiscouata, P.Q. This club was the recipient about 1965 of the private collection of C. Pellerin. About 800 Vasculars collected mostly around Montebello and about Lake Temiscouata. -- Pellerin in litt. 1974.

NPC (NFO) -- School of Horticulture. Niagara Parks Commission, Niagara Falls, Ont. Started about 1940 and grown to 2,900 sheets by 1974. Mainly a teaching collection and largely made up of specimens collected by students. Known collectors: H. Boothman, M.H. Dell, A.M. Drew, G.H. Hamilton and W.J. Lamoureux. Various specimens were quoted by Soper in some of his distributional studies. -- Chron. Bot. 10: 457. 1947 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 190. 1974 and 95: 20-21. 1977 -- M.H. Dell in litt. 1974.

NRC -- See Ottawa, National Research Council. See also Saint John's, Newfoundland Forest Research Center.

NRCC -- Atlantic Regional Lab., 1411 Oxford St., Halifax. A collection of marine Algae, started in 1952 and now holding 12,000 sheets. The emphasis is on Nova Scotia and Atlantic Canada. Collectors on record: T. Edelstein and J. McLachlan. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 107. 1974 -- C. Bird in litt. Dec. 1977.

NSAC (R) -- Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S. Started in 1928 and had grown to over 7,000 sheets when it was destroyed by fire in 1946 while the Flora of Nova Scotia was in press. Also lost were large numbers of unprocessed N.S. and P.E.I. collections by W.G. Dore, E. Gorham and A.E. Roland. Said Flora



was based primarily on this first NSAC herbarium. Many duplicates survive at ACAD, DAO, etc. A set of duplicates of the 1927-8 surveys also survived as part of the personal herbarium of C.E. Atwood who donated his collection back to NSAC after the fire. Main collectors were C.E. Atwood, A.R. Prince, and A.E. Roland. Number of surviving duplicates at DAO is not on record, but certainly runs to many hundreds, possibly a thousand or more. A second herbarium started after the fire had grown to about 5,000 sheets when seen in 1954 and to 6,000 when seen again in 1972. Main collectors: C.E. Atwood and A.E. Roland. This new collection and ACAD were the primary bases for the second edition of the Flora of Nova Scotia. Many duplicates of this second herbarium are at DAO, but numbers received not clearly recorded. Partly reviewed in 1972 when a few specimens were borrowed for study. Reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. -- Ms report, 1946 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 188. 1964 and 92: 277. 1974 -- C.E. Atwood in litt. 1975 -- D.S. Erskine, Fl. P.E.I., pp. 8-9. 1960.

NSPM (NSRF) -- Nova Scotia Museum (of Science), Halifax. Formerly called the Nova Scotia Provincial Museum. Created in 1862 when it acquired the H. How herbarium and also such collections as where in the museum of the Halifax Mechanic's Institute. However we do not know if the latter included any botanical specimens. At an unknown date, the Provincial Museum also acquired an herbarium started about 1850 at King's College, Windsor. Eventually the herbarium went on loan or storage at Dalhousie University (DAL). In 1952 the museum was reorganized and in 1953 the collections at DAL were recovered except perhaps the Bryophytes. First seen in 1954 when it held about 10,000 sheets; seen again and sampled in 1972 when a few unusual N.S. records were checked. Now holding 22,000 specimens of which 18,000 are Vasculars. Main collectors of Vasculars: E.H. Ball, H.P. Bell, M.S. Brown, D.W. Creelman, D.(S.) Erskine, J.S. Erskine, M.L. Fernald, K.N.H. Greenridge, H. How, C.D. Howe, W.F. Lang, G. Lawson, D.H. Linder, A.W.H. Lindsay, B. Long, T. McCulloch, C. McFarlane, J.L. Martin, P.M. Taschereau, etc. The algological collections formerly at NSRF are now here since 1970. Main collectors of Cryptogams: C. Bird, D.W. Creelman, J.S. Erskine, K.A. Harrison, J.F. Hockey, C.D. Howe, R. Ireland, W.F. Lang, A.H. Mackay, H. Stewart, L.E. Wehmeyer, etc. Basic collection for Lindsay's list. Exchange of 935 sheets received in 1953-60. Loans of about 50 sheets received in 1967-71. Reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 84. 1964 and 92: 108. 1974 -- Ms report from DAL in 1947 -- Roland & Smith, Fl. N.S. 26: 285. 1969 -- P.M. Taschereau, 2 pp. ms report, 1970 -- M.J. Harvey in litt. 1974 -- A. Wilson in litt. 1974 -- H. Piers, Proc. N.S. Inst. Sc. 13: LXXVIII-LXXIX. 1913 -- Taschereau in litt. 1974 -- J.L. Martin, The History of the Nova Scotia Museum, ms 3 pp., ca 1970.

- NSRF -- Nova Scotia Research Foundation, Halifax. An algological collection was started about 1949. By 1970 the herbarium comprised 2,500 herbarium sheets and about 500 vials and other containers. Main collector: C. MacFarlane. In 1970 the collection was transferred to NSPM. -- A. Wilson in litt., Dec. 1977 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 108. 1974.
- O -- See CAN and DAO or DAOM. Also O for OS and O in Oslo, Norway.
- OAC -- University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. Formerly: Ontario Agricultural College. Perhaps started in 1869 or 1875. Holds 40,000 sheets in 1970. Main collectors: D.M. Britton, H.F. Fredeen (173), L. Gaiser, R.S. Hamilton (200), W. Herriot (1,500), M. Landon, F.H. Montgomery (1,300), W. Shumovich, N. Tripp, etc. Basic collection for floristic studies of Lambton, Norfolk and Wellington counties. The Galt College Institute herbarium was acquired at an undetermined date. The distinction between native, introduced and cultivated is not always satisfactory, or sometimes ignored; see a series of three collections of Trillium recurvatum in 1901-03. A large proportion of the material is student collections, some of which proved to have unreliable data. While most students' collections appear to be quite reliable, the need to produce a collection of a particular size and type at a particular time introduces a nonintellectual factor; it seems to have led to some friendly trading and to the preparation of labels where the name of the new owner and of his home town may appear in lieu of name of the actual collector and his place of collecting. See for example a set of Salvia sclarea specimens from Grey Co. by three different students. Also a set of three collection of an exotic Grass by as many students from as many different places, but probably all originating in the Grass Nursery at the Central Experimental Farm. This caution applies to all herbaria where required students collections have been accessioned. Exchange received since 1952: about 1,275 sheets. Also some 700 sheets on loan 1967-79. Reviewed in full in 1970 and recorded as to Ontario holdings, checked for Canadian records. Also reviewed by Scoggan. There is also a Mycological series of 6,000 specimens which is reportedly being reduced to a teaching collection; the Ascomycetes will likely go to TRT and the types to DAOM. -- J. Brisson viva voce 1978 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 73. 1964 and 92: 106. 1974 -- Ms report 1947 -- F.H. Montgomery to J. Lanjouw 1952 -- Ms list of 90 Canadian collectors. -- Boivin, inventory of OAC, ms 89 pp., 1970.
- Odell, W.S. -- A private herbarium of about 1,200 specimens, mainly of fleshy Fungi. Primary basis for the illustrations in Mushrooms and Toadstools. His herbarium eventually passed on to J. Dearness, then to MTJB and has been kept separate from the main Dearness collection. It is now at DAOM on an extended loan since 1955. -- Glusow & Odell, Mushrooms and Toadstools 1927, preface.

OF -- See DAOMF.

OKA -- See LT and QFA.

OLDS -- Agricultural and Vocational College, Olds, Alta. Started in 1964 and holding 10,240 sheets in 1974. Built up mainly of required student collections. Area: Western and Northwestern Canada. Collectors: J.F. Brander, S. Erickson, B.J. Godwin, W.C. McCalla, G. Walker, S.J. Zubrowski, etc. Primarily a teaching collection. Not seen. No duplicates at DAO other than some of McCalla. -- Baldwin 5: 8-9. 1967 -- Godwin in litt. 1974, with list of 75 collectors. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 196. 1974.

Onefour -- See Manyberries.

Ontario -- From certain headings on some labels we learn of the existence of certain herbaria otherwise unknown to us. Such as Ontario Provincial Museum, a set of 17 sheets collected in 1898 were accessioned at TRT in 1953-54; collector: W. Brodie; also one sheet collected in 1906 carries no collector name. -- Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory is represented at TRT by at least 190 collections of A.M. Fallis, A.L. Pritchard and H.H. MacKay -- Georgian Bay Biological Station is represented at TRT by a collection of A.G.H.

Ontario -- Division of Research, Department of Lands and Forests. Labels with this heading commonly refer to LFR.

Oshawa, Ont. -- Oshawa Missionary College. Has a small herbarium; the main collector appears to be A.A. Wood. A few sheets were borrowed for study in 1964 or 1965. The collection was reviewed by Tozer in connection with his studies of the flora of Dundas county. Numerous A.A. Wood sheets at DAO are possibly duplicated at Oshawa College.

Ot -- See CAN.

OTF -- Forest Service, Department of Environment, Ottawa. Formerly the Forest Service Herbarium of the Department of the Interior. Currently located at the Central Research Forest, Ramsayville, Ont. Originally started in Ottawa in 1921, this collection was moved to Chalk River (Petawawa) in the 60's where it was first housed next to PFES, then consolidated with it, and curated by T.C. Brayshaw. Reconstituted in 1971 by G.W. Argus. To this effect some 2,500 sheets were selected and moved from Chalk River to Ramsayville. The sheets selected for removal were mainly the woody plants and a representative set of herbaceous types. Previous ownership records were disregarded and many sheets originally at PFES are now at OTF and vice versa. Present size is about 5,200 sheets, mostly of Woody Plants. A full list of the collection was published in 1975. The maps in the present edition of the Native Trees of Canada may have been partly derived from this collection. However, in our attempts to check unusual ranges in the various editions of the Native

Trees, hardly any justification ever turned up at OTF, either correctly or incorrectly identified. Seen and selectively checked in 1968, with consistently negative results. Partly checked again in 1975 when 37 sheets were borrowed for study. Main collectors: M.L. Anderson, G.W. Argus, R.E. Beschel, T.C. Brayshaw, A.K. Skovrstov, S.L. Welsh, S.J. Zubrowski, etc. Also at this location is a much smaller collection of some 600 sheets stamped "Herbarium Central Research Forest, Ramsayville" and restricted to the vegetation of the local area. Collectors noted in this second collection: M.L. Anderson, D.E. Harvey, J.K. Jeglum. -- Argus in litt. 1974 -- Anderson in litt. 1974 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 35. 1964 and 92: 201. 1974 -- Baldwin 7: 8. 1968 -- M.L. Anderson Computer Check List of the Vascular Plants in the Canadian Forestry Service Herbarium (OTF), 68 pp., 1975, with a list of 98 collectors -- OTF Herbarium log-book to 1975, 7 pp. ms -- Woodland p. 9.

OTT -- Department of Biology, University of Ottawa. There is a 1947 report of 700 sheets of Vasculars at this location. No recent information available, but this herbarium now appears to comprise a few thousand Vasculars. Collectors: L. Duhamel, F. Ernest, Gladys, F. Leblanc, McEwan, Walker, etc. A few hundred sheets were received for identification about 1962. However F. Leblanc was professor here from 1961 to 1976 and his Lichen and Moss herbarium, being kept at the office, served as research collection for himself and his students. The Leblanc herbarium is now at QFA since 1976. -- Famélat 1974, p. 16 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 201. 1974 -- Ms report in 1947.

Ottawa -- See also CAN, CCO, DAO, DAOM, OTF, OTT.

Ottawa -- Algonquin College. Maintains a collection of 1,000 sheets started in 1973, which is used in connection with courses in horticulture. Restricted to weeds and woody ornamentals. Students are the collectors. -- D. Gertzen in litt. 1975.

Ottawa -- Forage Crops, Department of Agriculture. A Grass herbarium collected 1911-18, was organized by M.O. Malte during his incumbency as Dominion Agrostologist. When he moved to the National Herbarium he apparently took with him the main set of specimens and most of the duplicates, leaving behind some 3 to 4,000 sheets that appear to have been the first set of duplicates. The latter were gradually transferred to DAO about 1935. The sheets at DAO generally lack any habitat data. -- W.G. Dore viva voce.

Ottawa -- Forest Service, Environment Canada. An herbarium formerly in Ottawa was moved to Chalk River in the 60's. See under PFES and OTF for the recent avatars of this collection. The department now has no collection in Ottawa but a number of special purpose collections are maintained outside Ottawa: AFES, CAFB, CFB, DAVFP, FFB, NRC, OTF, PFES, QFB, QFBE and SSMF.

Cumulated holdings add up to 115,000 specimens. -- J.S. Maini in litt. 1974.

Ottawa -- National Research Council. Their herbarium was actively growing about 1937. Collector on record: J.H. Peto. No other information on this collection, but some duplicates were noted in CCO.

Ottawa -- Normal School. An herbarium was organized here before 1900. It may have been mainly the responsibility of W. Scott and was perhaps continued by A.E. Attwood. In 1899 it acquired 100 sheets of Fletcher's Banff collections. Other collector on record: W.M. Merkley. No other information, but it is known that at the time the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club was headquartered at the Normal School. The existence of a specially printed label attests that the School had a substantial herbarium, or at least expected to accumulate such an herbarium. The heading reads "Herbarium of the Provincial Normal School, Ottawa, Canada". But we have noted only one specimen (at DAO) with the data written on said label. There was no herbarium at the Normal School at the time of our visit in 1974. -- Ott. Nat. 13: 173. 1899.

Ottawa -- Saint Patrick College, Carleton University. Had a small herbarium, mainly of Ferns. Collector: G.(R.) Dupuis. Once an autonomous College, it became affiliated with Carleton University in 1967, moved to Carleton Campus in 1969 and in 1971 or 1972 its herbarium was incorporated into the main collection at Carleton University (CCO).

Ottawa -- Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture. Name since changed to the cryptic Analytical Services Section, Plant Products Bldg., C.E.F. Collection started early this century. Known collectors: N. Criddle, W. Herriot, E. Wilson. Transferred to DAO in 1949: at the time it comprised 1,758 sheets in which 300 were British, the remainder Canadian.

Outremont, Qué. -- See Montréal.

Owen Sound, Ont. -- Public Library. The M.D. Kirk herbarium was here on deposit for a short while in 1972. Basic collection for the Vascular Plants of Bruce Peninsula. Some collections were mapped by J.H. Soper. -- Kirk in litt. 1973 -- A.D. Armitage in litt. 1978.

Oxen Pond -- See Saint John's.

Pacific Rim National Park -- See Ucluelet.

Payette (GR) -- Private collection of Serge Payette, Faculté d'Agriculture, Université Laval. Started in 1969 and now holding

1,000 specimens from northern Quebec and the Shickshocks. Other collectors: L. Fillion, B. Gauthier, R. Gauthier. A. Légère, J. Ouzilleau, etc. Basic collection for a number of papers on northern Quebec, especially those in Provancheria 7 and 8. The first set of all his collecting has been deposited in QFA. -- Payette viva voce, March 1978.

PCB -- See V.

Peace River, Alta. -- At one time the local office of the Alberta Lands Forest Department seems to have maintained a small regional herbarium. Apparently held some duplicates of J.A. Campbell collected in the 60's. The fate of this collection is unknown and there is no herbarium at this office to-day. -- L.M. Forbes in litt. 1975 -- J.A. Lant in litt. 1975.

PEI -- Laboratory of Plant Pathology (now Research Station), Canada Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Located on the Experimental Farm, an herbarium containing collections of R.R. Hurst, H.A. Messervy, and other local naturalists, was destroyed by fire in 1951. Some 200 duplicates survive at DAO. A new herbarium was soon created and in 1953 DAO contributed 297 duplicates of Erskine's collections; this being the fifth set of duplicates. This has now grown to 600 sheets. Main collectors: E. Campbell, W.G. Dore, D. Erskine, R.R. Hurst, E.C. Smith. Much is duplicated at DAO. Not seen, but reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. -- R.B. MacLaren in litt. 1974 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 59. 1974 -- D.S. Erskine, Plants of P.E.I., p. 8, 1960.

Pénouille -- See Gaspé, Parc National Forillon.

Penticton, B.C. -- Penticton Museum. A collection originating in Summerland is currently on loan to this museum. See the description under Summerland. There is a possibility that the collection may be moved again to Summerland, but in 1979 it was still in Penticton. The museum library owns a set of plant illustrations by M.C. Stonor. -- G.E. Woolliams in litt. 1974, 1979 -- Summerland Review, Nov. 15, 1979, p. 13.

Petawawa, Ont. -- See PFES.

Peterborough, Ont. -- See TUP.

PFES -- Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, Chalk River, Ont. Started 1921, it had some 6,500 specimens in 1975, including 1,000 Mosses and Lichens. Strong in woody plants and the local flora. Collectors: T.C. Brayshaw, A.J. Breitung, E. Gaertner, M.I. Moore, etc. Also housed in the same building was the private collection of M.I. Moore (ca. 3,500 sheets), and, for a while, the then inactive OTF collection. In 1971 OTF was

reconstituted and moved to Ramsayville near Ottawa. The reconstituted OTF holds at least 2,500 sheets removed from PFES, but these did not entirely coincide with the original contents of OTF. Left at Chalk River were the herbaceous plants and a selection of local woody plants. Seen and partly checked in 1968 and again in 1975. It is the basis for the Deep River checklist. No formal exchange with DAO, but a set of Breitung's collections from the Chalk River area and a set of Boivin's Populus hybrids were deposited at PFES; many of these are now at OTF. Much duplicate material of Brayshaw and Moore was sent to DAO for deposit or checking. Loans of 34 sheets in 1968 and of 46 in 1975, including some from the Moore herbarium. The station was closed recently and the current fate of its herbarium is not clear. -- Argus in litt. 1974 -- Taxon 16: 79. 1967 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 43. 1964 and 92: 57. 1974 -- Baldwin 7: 7-8. 1968 -- M.I. Moore to W.K.W. Baldwin in litt. 1967 -- Ms list of 46 collectors -- Woodland p. 9.

PFM -- Personal collection of P.F. Maycock (q.v.), of about 10,000 mounted sheets and about as much more unprocessed material. Started in 1954. Housed next to TRTE. Contains vouchers for papers by Maycock and some of his students. Some sheets were also cited by Soper. Briefly seen and sampled in 1974. Some duplicates were received for identification at TRT and DAO. Largest set of duplicates is at MTMG. Seen and sampled in 1974.

PFQ -- See QFB.

Pictou, N.S. -- Pictou Academy was established in 1818 and became a very active cultural center later in the century. A museum was soon created and was favorably commented upon by Audubon in 1833. But not long after financial difficulties led to the sale of the collections. We have no record of the contents of this early museum. A Scientific Association was created in 1882; it published a bulletin from 1906 to 1909 and maintained an herbarium. A fire destroyed its assets and halted its activities. No data on its herbarium other than the 1887 report of 600 specimens and a mention by C.B. Robinson that a set of his 1906 Nova Scotia collections was sent to Pictou Academy. -- Nat. Can. 16: 130-6. 1887 -- The Bulletin Pictou Academy 1: 19, 30-31. 1906-7 -- Dalhousie Review 10: 199-213. 1930.

PINAWA -- Atomic Energy of Canada, Pinawa, Whiteshell Reserve, Manitoba. A collection apparently created by J.R. Dugle some time in the 60's. Collectors: M. Adam, T. Campbell, W.N. Chunys, D.L. Dugle, J.R. Dugle, G. Hawley, C.H. Rogge, G.M. Rogge, B. Smith, R. Stardom, B. Turner, etc. Basis for a local list and other papers by J.R. Dugle. Exchange received in 1969-71, nearly 1,000 sheets. Some 67 specimens borrowed in 1972. Not seen. -- Ms list of 14 collectors.

PMAE -- Provincial Museum of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. Started in 1967 with a set of 700 sheets collected in 1966 by B. de Vries, now grown to 5,000 sheets. Other collectors: J.O. Hrapko, H. Johnson (125), J.C. Kerik, W.F. Savale (300), P.W. Stringer (200), A. van der Valk (200), etc. Some sheets were checked at DAO, others were received as gift or exchange. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 85. 1974 -- J.O. Hrapko in litt. 1975.

Point Pelee, Ont. -- Point Pelee National Park, Leamington, Ont. A collection of about 700 sheets started in 1954. Main collectors: R. Frith and G. Stirrett. Other collectors: R. Knight, D. Ross, N. Turnbull, and W. Wyett. Many collections by Frith or Stirrett are duplicated at DAO where they may have been sent for checking or deposit. A few unusual sheets were borrowed for checking at some time in the 60's. -- D.G.E. Harris in litt. 1974.

Pointe-du-Lac, Qué. -- Scolasticat Saint-Joseph. Reports a collection of 1,500 sheets in 1938. Known collector: Irénée-Marie. Some duplicates at MT. From a recent verbal report it would seem that perhaps the Desmids of Irénée-Marie are preserved here. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 62-63. 1941 -- A. Normandin viva voce 1978.

Polar Bear Provincial Park -- See Cochrane.

Pomerleau -- Private herbarium of René Pomerleau started about 1920, primarily mycological and especially strong in Agaricus. Starting about 1930 Pomerleau was on staff with the Quebec Bureau de Pathologie Forestière (=HPFQ, PFQ); his herbarium was kept at the office and in effect functioned as institutional collection. In 1952 Pomerleau joined the staff of the Centre de Recherches Forestières du Canada and his herbarium having followed him became the nucleus of QFB, q.v. Basic collection for most papers by Pomerleau and of many of his associates. -- R. Cauchon viva voce 1978.

Prince Albert -- Prince Albert National Park, Waskesiu Lake, Sask. Its museum maintains a local herbarium of a few hundred sheets, started in 1964. Known collector: W. Krivda. Some duplicates were studied in the Krivda herbarium. -- E.B. Wilson in litt. 1979.

Prince Edward Island National Park -- Charlottetown, P.E.I. A park herbarium of 830 specimens in 1974, of which 550 are Vascular Plants. Main collectors: A. Cairns, T. Clair, J. Fabiszewski, V. Grantner, L. Hanic, J. Speer, G. Stirrett. -- B.F. Stevens in litt. 1974 -- M.J. McCarron in litt. 1974.

Prince George, B.C. -- Agriculture Research Station. Earlier called: Experimental Farm. A local herbarium of unknown size and history. Collector on record: J. Rissé-Sawitski. In



1968-69 some 160 sheets originating from this source were received at DAO for checking or identification. -- J. R.-S. in litt. March 1976.

Prince George, B.C. -- Fish and Wildlife Branch. An herbarium of unknown size and history. Holds collections from the Nass Ranges, Mt Thompson, Tear Mt., McBride, Sukunka Valley, Khutzeymatten R., B.C. Collectors on record: J. Rissé-Sawitski -- J. R.-S. in litt. March 1976.

Q -- See QK.

QEF -- Laboratoire d'Ecologie Forestière, Faculté de Foresterie, Université Laval, Québec. Started about 1972, a specialized herbarium of 4,600 specimens comprising 2,000 Vasculars, 2,000 Musci, 100 Hepaticae and 500 Lichens, collected in Forillon National Park, Mauricie N.P., P.E.I. National Park, and Lake Chicobi Ecological Reserve. Main collectors: S. Bellemare, D. Fontaine, L. Gaudreau, M.M. Grandtner, R. Lalumière, Z. Majcen, P. Milette, M. Thibault, etc. Briefly sampled in 1978 when a few sheets were checked in situ. -- Grandtner viva voce 1978 and in litt. 1978 -- A. Legault, ms p. 2, 1979.

QFA (LT) -- Herbar Louis-Marie (or Herbar Central), Faculté d'Agriculture, Université Laval, Québec. Holding 213,000 specimens in 1979. Created in 1962 by the transfer of LT (80,000) to Laval, to which QFS (15,000) and most of the QFF (15,000) were added in 1968. Has recently acquired the MSM (6,500), QUC (5,000), L. Cinq-Mars (9,000), F. Leblanc (23,000) and A. Dutilly (12,000) herbaria and most of the collections formerly at Arthabaska and Victoriaville. Main collectors: Allyre, J.-P. Bernard, J. Brisson, A. Cardinal, L. Cinq-Mars, M. Duman, A. Dutilly, A. Gagnon, G. Gardner, R. Gauthier, F. Leblanc, E. Lepage, Louis-Marie, M.C. Melburn, H. O'Neill, J. Rousseau (Lake Mistassini), R. van den Hende, etc. One of the basic collections for the Enumération des Plantes du Canada. Basic set for the Flore-Manuel, the Flora of the Prairie Provinces, the ms flora of eastern Canada, the Géographie Floristique du Québec/Labrador, the Flora of Otterburne, the Cypéracées du Canada Central et Atlantique, the papers in Ludoviciana, Provancheria, La Revue d'Oka, Dutilliana, the Contributions from the Arctic Institute of the Catholic University of America, the papers on Mosses by F. Leblanc, E. Lepage, and M.-Anselme, and various monographic studies: Viola, Amelanchier, Trisetum, Trillium, Apocynum, etc. Contains a few hundred types and isotypes, these protected by special folders. See LT for further details. For a few years in the 60's QMP was housed beside QFA on the campus. About 6,500 sheets received in exchange, including material received from LT, but exclusive of QFS (600 sheets), or QFF (3,500 sheets), or 845 sheets of exchange from the Dutilly herbarium, and at least 1,000 sheets for checking or deposit from Bernard and Cinq-Mars. Loans of 687 sheets

since 1962. Also received on loan, 105 sheets from the Dutilly herbarium in 1970, and smaller lots from the Cinq-Mars and Bernard herbaria. More than 15,000 sheets were also checked or revised on location, especially in 1965-66 and 1977-79. The collection coded as QPH is now here on loan since 1978. Also housed in the same building is the Mycological herbarium of G.M. Oia'h. -- Famélart 1974, p. 12-13, 20 -- Au fil des événements 5(31): 8-9. 9 avril 1970; also 10 fév. 1977, p. 8 -- Regn. Veg. 15: 93-94. 1959 and 31: 151. 1964. Also 92: 224. 1974 -- Boivin, QFA inventory, ms 320 pp., 1961 -- Ms list of 300 Canadian collectors -- F. Blain 1977, pp. 16-17 -- E. Lepage to R. Gauthier Oct. 1977 -- Registre de l'Herbier Louis-Marie, ms 10 pp., 1962-77 -- La Revue d'Oka 36: 82. 1962 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 86. 1976 (herb. Leblanc).

QFB (HPFQ, PFQ) -- Centre de recherche forestière (des Laurentides), Ministère de l'Environnement du Canada, Sainte-Foy, P.Q. Formerly at Sillery, P.Q. Also previously called Laboratoire de Pathologie Forestière and Laboratoire de Recherches Forestières. Started 1952 with the Pomerleau private collection formerly housed at the Bureau de Pathologie Forestière (=HPFQ, PFQ). About 19,000 specimens and primarily a mycological collection but also holding some 2,000 Vasculars. About 20 types. Also a culture collection of more than 1,000 strains and 430 samples of rotten wood. Main collector is R. Pomerleau (Agaricus). Other collectors: R. Cauchon, D. Lachance, A. Lavallée, G.B. Ouellette, J. Rousseau, L. Sirard, R. Smerlis, etc. The Vasculars were reviewed by J.-P. Bernard for his flora of the Laval campus area. Associated with Le Club des Mycologues de Québec; the latter does not maintain an herbarium, but its members have deposited collections in QFB. Seen and sampled in 1978. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 151. 1964 and 92: 224. 1974 -- Baldwin 6: [no pagination]. 1968 -- Famélart 1974 p. 10 -- G.B. Ouellette to W.K.W. Baldwin in litt. 1966 -- Bernard in litt. 1977 -- R. Cauchon viva voce 1978 -- Ms list of 50 collectors -- Ms report in 1947 -- A. Legault, ms p. 2, 1979.

QFBE -- Herbier de l'Environnement Canada, Direction des Terres, Ministère de l'environnement, Sainte-Foy, P.Q. Formerly housed at the "Centre de recherche forestière". Started in 1965 and now holding about 15,000 specimens, of which 8 or 10,000 are Vasculars, the remainder are Lichens and Mosses. More than half the collection is from the James Bay area. Known collectors: C. Desloge, V. Gérardin and J.-L. Lethiecq. Seen very briefly in 1978; the curator was absent at the time and access to the collection was first granted only to be almost immediately denied. -- Lethiecq in litt. 1976 -- J.S. Maini in litt. 1974.

QFF (QBF, QFFG, ULF) -- Département d'Ecologie et de Pédologie, Faculté de Foresterie, Université Laval, Québec. Alternately: "Faculté d'Arpentage et de Génie Forestier", also "Faculté de

Foresterie et de Géodésie". Started in 1960 and holding about 20,000 sheets in 1968. At that time the herbaria at Laval were partly consolidated and QFF was reduced to a 15,000 sheet collection specialized in forestry and ecology. The remainder, 5,000 sheets and its 10,000 duplicates, was transferred to QFA in a nearby building. Main collectors: M. Grandtner, A. Lafond, G. Lemieux, L.-(A.) Rousseau, (L.)-Z. Rousseau, etc. In 1978 the collection now holds 23,000 sheets (Vasculars only) within its field of specialization. Reviewed about 1965 as far as the Leguminosae. Basic collection for various papers by Lemieux and Grandtner. 3,573 specimens received in exchange in 1960-68. A few specimens received on loan 1965. A second herbarium in the same building is described above under QEF. The Ducruc (q.v.) herbarium, also at the same location, is kept separate. -- Baldwin 6: [no pagination]. 1968 -- Au Fil des Evénements 5(31): 8. 1970 -- Famélart 1974, p. 11-12, 20 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 224. 1974 -- Ms list of 18 Canadian collectors -- G. Lemieux viva voce 1978.

QFFG -- See QFF.

QFS -- Faculté des Sciences, Université Laval, Québec. Organized in 1939 on the basis of a private collection started in 1935 by A. Gagnon, consolidated into QFA in 1968. Held about 15,000 or perhaps 20,000 sheets at the time. Main collectors: A. Aubert, Y. Desmarais, A. Gagnon, M.S. Rochette, etc. Reviewed in full in the early 60's. 604 sheets received in exchange and on sheet on loan in 1965. Some sheets were studied and checked on location, especially in 1965-66, others studied later as part of QFA. For other herbaria at the same location see Cardinal, Morisset and QUC. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 51. 1964 and 92: 224. 1974 -- Au Fil des Evénements 5(31): 8-9. 9 avril 1970 -- Famélart 1974, p. 14, 20 -- Ms list of 35 Canadian collectors -- M.S. Rochette in litt. 1974 -- Nat. Can. 93: 65-68. 1966.

QK (Q, QU, QUK) -- Fowler Herbarium, Department of Biology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Started 1880, but soon acquired the collections of R. Bell, the herbarium of the Botanical Society of Canada (1861-64), and later the private collection started 1870 by J. Fowler. Now 107,000 specimens including about 80,000 Vasculars. A word of warning about certain confusing labelling practices is probably warranted here. Fowler caused some labels to be printed which commonly read "Herb. Collegii Reginae, Kingston, Ont.". The additional data was entered by hand, but without mention of locality if the specimen came from Kingston. If the specimen came from elsewhere, the correct locality was added by hand without crossing out the pre-printed "Kingston, Ont.". Many labels also carry the name of "J. Fowler" added in print as the expected collector, yet these were used indiscriminately for collections by Fowler or by anybody else, again without crossing out the superfluous

name of collector. Material went out in exchange with labels as above but for the addition of the printed word "ex". On all these labels with double localities and double collectors, the printed entries are the ones to be regarded as cancelled. Material received in exchange was sometimes retained with its original labels, but mostly it was relabelled with tickets as described above and the originals discarded. Special tickets were sometimes printed for larger series received; a typical one might read "Herb. Collegii Reginae, ex herb. J. Macoun, Kingston, Ont. 1881", the printed "Kingston" always present, never crossed out, even if all the specimens in a set came from elsewhere. Similar relabelling practices also prevailed at many Canadian herbaria (CAN, MTMG, etc.) of the time, although not always with equally confusing results. In this century relabelling is much less frequent, but there are exceptions (MT, QMP, SFS, TRT, V, etc.) and, unfortunately, the originals are not always retained. Today, relabelling is probably justified in the case of carbon copy labels and other impermanent records, but the original tickets and scraps of paper should always be retained regardless. For the process of relabelling always carries a risk of error, of misinterpretation, and the temptation to editorialize. Now, while Fowler was building the second largest Canadian institutional herbarium for Queens, he was also building for himself the second largest private Canadian collection of his day. The two collections were about the same size and largely duplicated each other partly by virtue of mounting two sheets of each of the collections originating at QK, partly by splitting up most of the exchange material received and placing one half in each herbarium. Labelling in Fowler's personal herbarium followed the pattern described for the university collection. Later the two herbaria were consolidated and much duplication now comes into evidence. In the days of Beschel many such duplicates were recirculated and quite a few are now found at DAO, others at CCO, QFA, etc. Herbarium numbers reflect a taxonomic sequence up to 46,638, then, starting 1960, a chronological sequence of accession. The growth of the collection took place mainly during the tenures of Fowler and Beschel. Holding possibly some 300 to 500 isotypes and paratypes, mainly of North American and secondarily of Australian taxa. Also a botanical scrapbook prepared by Mrs. Traill (W.G. Dore viva voce, 1974). Fairly broad national coverage with the emphasis on Ontario and New Brunswick. Main collectors: R. Bell, R.E. Beschel, B. Billings, A.T. Drummond, J. Fowler, A.E. Garwood, R. Hainault, A.B. Klugh, I. Macdonald, J. Macoun, J.K. McMorine (2,500), A.H.D. Ross, A.C. Waghorne, etc. Many labels of the postwar era lack collectors' initials. Basic collection for various lists of New Brunswick, eastern Ontario and northern Manitoba. Also important for Labrador and Newfoundland, since Waghorne's own herbarium was destroyed by fire. Reviewed in full and recorded provincially in 1964. 252 specimens borrowed to DAO, QFA and TRT since 1964; 2,500 specimens in exchange since 1961 --

- Baldwin 4: 1-4. 1964 -- Regn. Veg. 91. 1964 and 92: 133. 1974 -- R.E. Beschel, A History ..., 14 pp. 1966 -- A.A. Crowder, The Collection of Bryophytes in the Fowler Herbarium, Can. Field-Nat. 88: 47-55. 1975, with a list of 170 collectors -- Beschel, ms report 3 pp. 1969 -- Beschel to Baldwin in litt. 1966 -- Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. ser. II, vol. 3, sect. IV: 23. 1897 -- Ms report in 1947 -- Ms list of 200 Canadian collectors -- Boivin, inventory of QK, ms 358 pp., 1963-64 -- Dore & Boivin, Trip to Kingston, April 12, 1949, ms 4 pp., 1949.
- QME -- Herbarium des études écologiques, Ministère de l'environnement du Québec, Québec. In the process of organization in late 1979. Holds about 2,000 sheets from southeastern Québec, about half and half Vasculars and Invasculars. A gift of, or transfer of, 3,000 or more sheets, is expected from QFBE. Main collectors: G. Audet, F. Boudreau, J.-P. Ducruc, V. Gérardin, G. Gilbert, G. Lavoie. -- Lavoie in litt. 1980.
- QMP -- Musée du Québec, Québec, P.Q. Created 1880 and originally known as the Musée Scolaire or Musée du Département de l'Instruction Publique. Moved to the Musée de la Province about 1925, then to the Laval University campus about 1960 where it was first housed at the Faculté des Sciences, later at the Faculté d'Agriculture. Holding 22,500 Vasculars and 7,700 Invasculars in 1968. At some time in this century many of the older sheets were remounted and relabelled; the purpose of this procedure is not clear, but in the process the original labels were usually discarded and the data frequently modified. Some labels are now incorrect as to collector or locality. Collectors: A. Gagnon, P. Masson, J. Rousseau, D.N. St-Cyr, etc. A list of the collection was published by St-Cyr in 1886. Basic herbarium for one of the papers on Saguenay county. Largely reviewed and checked by H. St. John about 1920. In 1972 it was removed to the recently completed Complexe Scientifique, and consolidated with QUE under latter acronym. 148 specimens received in exchange in 1951-53. A few hundred specimens checked or revised on location in 1965-66. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 151. 1964 and 92: 224. 1974 -- Vict. Mem. Mus. Mem. 126: 7. 1922 -- Stat. Ens. 1928-29: 278-9. 1929 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 42-43. 1941 -- Baldwin 6: [no pagination]. 1968 -- Nat. Can. 16: 130-6. 1887 and 30: 8-9. 1903 -- Faméart 1974, p. 21 -- R. Cayouette in litt. 1974.
- QPAR -- Service de la Faune, 5075 rue Fullum, Montréal. Alternately: "Service de la Recherche". Its herbarium of 10,000 sheets was started in 1963 and is specialized in aquatic and shore plants. Most specimens are unmounted. Collectors on record: L. Deschamps, R. Desnoyers, P. Legendre, L. Lévesque, G. Pageau. In the 60's it received part of a collection formerly at Mont-Tremblant. Some duplicates were deposited or sent for identification at DAO. Seen briefly in 1979. This same service also maintains much smaller ancillary collections at Quebec and Valleyfield. -- W.G. Dore, Records of Frog-Bit, 1968, pp. 14-17

-- L. Lévesque to W.G. Dore in litt. 1968 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 180. 1974 -- M. Lortie in litt. 1974 -- A. Legault in litt., also ms p. 2, 1979.

QPH -- Grand Séminaire (or Séminaire des Missions Etrangères), Québec. Started 1862 by O. Brunet and now holding about 15,000 specimens in an unintegrated series of miscellaneous collections. The Canadian collections comprise mainly the O. Brunet herbarium (7,500), the L. Provancher herbarium (750), the A. Robitaille herbarium (2,000), and sets from Ahern (250), J. Macoun, J.M. Macoun (200), D.N. Saint-Cyr (200), and J. Schmitt (300). The American collection holds specimens of E.M. Durand, C.A. Geyer, E. Hall, J.P. Harbour, Leidenberg, C.J. Moser, C.C. Parry, N. Riehl, and M. Vincent. Also much Old World specimens. This collection does not appear to have been ever critically studied since the days of Provancher. The many types and isotypes are not generally so identified and many need to be reassessed in the light of modern concepts. Seen briefly about 1940 but not critically studied at that time. Selected specimens were checked in situ in 1948. The whole collection was sampled for contents in 1979 as the collection had just been placed with Laval University on an extended loan. It is now housed next to QFA except for the Provancher herbarium which is under the Département de Biologie in an adjacent building. It is not presently in a usable order. -- Ann. Un. Lav. 1896-97, p. 95 -- Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. II, 3(IV): 21-22 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 42-43. 1941 -- Baldwin 6: [no pagination]. 1968 -- Nat. Can. 16: 130-6. 1887 and 57: 250-4. 1930 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 224. 1974 -- Ms inventory, 9 pp., 1978 -- Woodland p. 12.

QSA -- Institut de Technologie Agricole, La Pocatière, P.Q. Formerly: Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture. Reports a collection of 33,000 sheets in 1964 and 1974. The starting date of 1859 is probably a reference to the foundation of the school rather than the herbarium. The initial collection of 60 specimens was created in 1920 by O. Caron and E. Beaudoin. Further growth was primarily under the impetus of E. Campagna who had been appointed to teach botany in 1922. Collectors: R. Barabé, E. Beaudoin, E. Campagna, O. Caron, L. Dubé (2,000), M.-A. Lemay (600), P. Lemay (1,800), E. Lepage (800), L. Lord, etc. Holds the vouchers for one of the Saguenay county papers. Visited in 1964 when a substantial section of the herbarium was reviewed and a few sheets borrowed for study. Reviewed by Scoggan for his flora of Bic and Gaspé. -- Connors 1972, p. 79-81 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 161. 1964 and 92: 239. 1974 -- Nat. Can. 59: 143-146. 1932 -- H. Gagnéux in litt. 1974 -- E. Campagna, Rapport annuel 1946-47, ms 5 pp. -- A. Legault, ms p. 1, 1979.

QU -- See QK.

QUC -- Biologie, Faculté des Sciences, Université Laval, Québec. Prior to 1968 the collection cited as QUC was the personal

herbarium of A. Cardinal (q.v.). In 1974 it was acquired by QFA. A new collection was started by Cardinal at the above location in 1968. Essentially a collection of benthic algae, of about 2,000 specimens. This second Cardinal collection seems to be of institutional ownership. Main collector A. Cardinal. -- A. Cardinal to R. Gauthier, Feb. 1974 -- P. Morisset in litt. Jan. 1978.

QUE -- Herbarium du Québec, Service de la recherche, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Complexe Scientifique, Sainte-Foy, Québec, P.Q. Earlier called Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Colonisation. (i.e. Laboratoire de Botanique, Division des Mauvaises Herbes). Started in 1921 and holding 30,000 sheets in 1968. But grown to 88,000 in 1979 after the incorporation of QMP (30,000 +) and (in 1972) of a smaller collection (2,000) from the Ministère des Terres et Forêts. Also some collections of cryptogams. Mainly a southern Quebec collection, with the emphasis on weeds, Levis Co., Saguenay Co., and Lake Saint John area. Main collectors: O. Caron, R. Cayouette, L. Cinq-Mars (1,200), P. Dansereau (8,000), C. Leduc, P. Masson, etc. 1,549 sheets of exchange received 1951-68. Hundreds of sheets checked or revised in situ in 1956-66. Visited and sampled in 1976 -- Ms report in 1947 -- Baldwin 6: [no pagination]. 1968 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 151. 1964 and 92: 224-5. 1974 -- Faméart 1974, pp. 9-10, 21 -- R. Cayouette in litt. 1974 -- Ms list of 80 collectors -- A. Legault, ms p. 2, 1979.

Québec -- See also LCM, QEF, QFA, QFB, QFBE, QFF, QFS, QMP, QPH, QUC, QUE, Sainte-Foy and Sillery. Some government services formerly in Quebec City are now in Sainte-Foy at the Complexe Scientifique. N.B.: Sainte-Foy (q.v.) is often an alternate address for parts of Greater Quebec. So is Sillery.

Québec -- Académie Commerciale. Held an herbarium of 3,000 sheets in 1938. The Académie was closed in the early 60's and the fate of its herbarium is unknown except that part of it is now found at the Centre Marie-Victorin. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 56-57. 1941 -- P. Quenneville viva voce 1978.

Québec -- Bureau de Pathologie Forestière, Ministère des Terres & Forêts du Québec. An herbarium, mainly mycological, was located here from about 1930 to 1952. It was in effect a private herbarium functioning as an institutional herbarium. It had been created by R. Pomerleau who was the main collector and has been variously coded as HPPQ and PFQ. When Pomerleau left in 1952 for the Centre de Recherches Forestières his collection went along. It is now at QFB. -- R. Cauchon viva voce 1978.

Québec -- Centre Marie Victorin, 2,400 chemin Sainte-Foy. A natural history society was created here in 1969. An herbarium was organized in 1970 with the transfer of a collection started around 1930 and formerly housed nearby in the "Maison Saint-

Joseph" or "Ecole Normale Saint-Joseph". Current size: about 2,000 sheets. Main collectors: M. Audet, C. Côté, B. Gagné, F. Laliberté, G. Poitras, P. Quenneville (1,200), Romuald, R.-Stanislas, etc. Reviewed by J.-P. Bernard for his flora of the campus area. Some duplicates were studied at MT. -- C. Côté in litt. 1974-75 -- J.M. Deschênes in litt. 1974 -- Bibl. Mus. 1934: 58-59. 1941 -- Quenneville in litt. 1979 -- Arseneau 1979, p. 24.

Québec -- Couvent Notre-Dame de Bellevue. Had an herbarium of ±1,000 sheets in 1938. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 56-57. 1941.

Québec -- Herbar G.M. Ola'h, Département de Phytologie, Université Laval. A collection started by G. Ola'h in 1964, now comprises 2,500 specimens, mostly Basidiomycetes and fleshy Ascos, including their imperfect stages. Mostly collected around Quebec City and in Ungava. The emphasis is on Paneolus and G. Ola'h is by far the most important collector. Includes the herbarium of D. Leblanc and a collection of 2,000 colour transparencies. There is also some 500 living cultures in cold storage. All specimens were lyophyllised, and are often placed in sealed plastic envelopes, otherwise, the collection is preserved in the usual series of nesting boxes within wooden drawers. Other collectors on record: J. Bessanyi, R. Fortin, L. Gosselin, O.D. Lavoie, F. Lefebvre, C. Lortie, P. Masson, N. Poirier. Basic collection for a monograph of Paneolus and other papers. This herbarium is located in the same building as, but is quite independent from, QFA. The Cercle des Mycologues de Québec meets in the herbarium room. -- Ola'h viva voce 1978 -- Ms list of 10 collectors.

Québec -- Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. A natural history cabinet curated by J.-F. Gaultier was lost in the fire of June 1755. Presumably it held a set of the collections of M. Sarrazin (q.v.) and of J.-F. Gaultier (q.v.). -- Provancheria 9: 223-297. 1978 -- Dict. Biogr. Can. 2: 620-1. 1969 and 3: 731-7. 1974.

Québec -- Monastère des Ursulines. Owns an herbarium of over 4,000 sheets started in 1910 with the gift of the collection of the Thomas Bédard (1813-1885) herbarium of 882 specimens, created at Nicolet about 1850-75. Unfortunately the specimens carry no information about the date or place of collecting. A list of the collection was published by Louis-Marie in 1941. The herbarium has since grown to more than 4,000 specimens. Other known collector: M. Boucher (700). -- Stat. Ens. 1933-34. 272-3. 1934 -- M. Boucher in litt. 1974 -- Louis-Marie, Problèmes de biologie végétale 110-121. 1941.

Québec -- Ministère de l'Agriculture and Ministère des Terres et Forêts. See QUE.



- Québec -- Musée de la Province, or Musée du Québec, or Musée Scolaire, or Musée du Département de l'Instruction Publique, see QMP, now at QUE.
- Québec -- Quebec Literary and Historical Society. Lady Dalhousie donated her herbarium to the Society and a list of the collection was published in 1829 in the Transactions. An annotated list is also found among the Delisle papers. A duplicate set of her collections went to Hooker and is often cited in the Flora Boreali-Americana. Two disastrous fires in 1854 and 1863 destroyed much of the Society library and archives, including apparently the Dalhousie collection. The Society holds no herbarium today. -- C. Dooley in litt. 1974 -- Trans. Hist. Soc. Quebec 1: 255-261. 1829.
- Québec -- Service Canadien de la Faune, bureau de Québec, Sainte-Foy, Qué. A collection of 2,500 Vasculars started in 1970. Main collectors: L.G. DeRepentigny, P. Dulude, J.P. Lamoureux, D. Lehoux, S. Lemieux, J. Rosa, S. Salvaille, G.W. Stirrett, etc. Some duplicates are at QFA and a few of them were studied on loan in 1971 or checked in situ in 1977-78. Other sheets were identified or checked at DAO. Seen and sampled in 1978. Reviewed by J.-P. Bernard for his studies of the local flora. See QFBE for another collection in the same building. -- M. Lortie in litt. 1974 -- Bernard in litt. 1977 -- Ms list of 25 collectors -- A. Legault, ms p. 2, 1979.
- Québec -- Service Forestier, Ministère des Terres & Forêts, Province de Québec. A collection of about 2,000 sheets started in 1940. Mostly Quebec specimens plus a Petawawa (Ont.) series. Main collectors: R. Bellefeuille, P. Dorion, Laurent Marois, R. Pomerleau, Jean Smith. In 1972 this collection was versed in QUE. -- R. Cayouette in litt. 1974.
- Québec -- Société Zoologique de Québec. Maintains a zoological garden at Charlesbourg. An herbarium was started in 1933 and grew to 1,150 specimens in 1937, including the donated private herbarium of Roland Dumais, of 400 sheets. Main collectors: R. Dumais, Léopold, Michel, Roland, Roméo. The collection became inactive by 1937 and was transferred to QFS prior to 1949. It is now at QFA since 1968 -- Raymond Cayouette in litt. 1978 -- Minutes of the Society, pp. 47, 84, 125, 1933-37 -- M.-S. Rochette, viva voce 1978 -- Ann. ACFAS 2: 64. 1936 -- Rhodora 6: 192-3. 1904.
- Quetico Provincial Park -- Atikokan, Ont. A collection of 500 specimens representing the flora of the park was started in 1957 by C.E. Garton; duplicates were distributed by DAO. Later collections mainly by D. Haddow, S. Walshe, B. Thacher, etc., these partly duplicated at LKHD and CAN. Other collectors: D. Brunton, B. Ekins, W. Ekins, J.F. Wilson, etc. Much of the identification was done at DAO. In 1975 the whole herbarium

was brought to Ottawa and about two thirds were reviewed rapidly and about 100 sheets were checked. -- Walshe in litt. 1974.

QUK -- See QK.

R -- See NSAC.

Radium Hot Springs, B.C. -- Kootenay National Park. Has a local herbarium of 620 sheets started in 1961. Main collectors: B. Goldberg and K. Seel. Some collections were determined at DAO. -- I.D. Jack in litt. 1914.

Ramsayville, Ont. -- See OTF.

RAS -- See SASKP.

Rawdon, P.Q. -- Herbarium des Gabriélistes. Apparently this herbarium is now at the Collège Marie-Victorin where some specimens were seen and checked in 1974. Known collectors: Bertrand and Victoric. Specimens recorded were from Rawdon and Levis County.

RAY -- Private herbarium of Marcel Raymond (1915-72), of Saint-Jean, Québec, later of Montréal. Started about 1930 and especially rich in Cyperaceae and in plants from the upper Richelieu basin. After 1940 the collection was kept at his office at the Montreal Botanical Garden; it was donated to MTMG when Raymond retired. -- Taxon 22: 105-8. 1973 -- Nat. Can. 99: 557-560. 1972 -- Proc. Roy. Soc. Can. IV, 11: 82-84. 1973.

Red Deer, Alta -- Red Deer College. A local collection started in 1976, grown to 350 sheets in 1979. Main collectors: J. Posey, D. Wales, etc. -- Wales in litt. 1979.

REG (USAS) -- Botany Department, University of Regina, Sask. Started perhaps before 1940 and holding about 8,000 sheets in 1966, of which half was either Carex or Leguminosae. Grown to 17,000 sheets in 1974 after the incorporation of USAS. The consolidated collection retains USAS as its acronym. Collectors: B. Boivin, J.H. Hudson, G.F. Ledingham, etc. Many vouchers for cytological studies. About 500 sheets received in exchange at DAO. Reviewed in full in the 60's when about 800 sheets were borrowed for study. -- Blue Jay 24: 192. 1966 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 230. 1974 -- Ms list of 18 collectors -- Ann. ACFAS 23: 97. 1957.

Regina, Sask. -- See DAS, REG, and USAS.

Reith, Ont. -- An alternate address for AWL.

Revelstoke, B.C. -- Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks. Maintains a local herbarium of 1,100 sheets of Vasculars Plants and a few Mosses and Lichens. Started in 1969. Main collec-

tors: I. Church, K.V. Clark, R. Greyell, E. Haber, M.J. Shchepanek, J.H. Soper, G. Sranko, P. Van Leusden, etc. -- P.W. Smith in litt. 1974.

Reznicek-Bobbette -- A private herbarium jointly owned by A. (=Tony) A. Reznicek and R.S.W. Bobbette. About 4,500 sheets in 1974; mainly southern Ontario especially strong in Simcoe County material. Collectors on record: R.S.W. Bobbette, P.M. Catling, E.W. Greenwood, A.A. Reznicek, R.E. Whiting, J.F.R. Wiseman. Briefly sampled in 1974 when 19 sheets were borrowed for study. At that time the collection was housed at the office next to TRTE. In 1978 Reznicek went to the University of Michigan and, Bobbette having released his interest, the herbarium followed to Ann Arbor. -- Reznicek in litt. 1978 -- Ms list of 6 collectors.

RFC -- Private collection of R.F. Cain (q.v.), now partly deposited at CAN, TRT or TRTC.

Riding Mountain National Park -- Wasagaming, Man. Holds a small herbarium of the flora of the park. Started in 1973. Collectors: D. Johnson, G. Trottier. Basic collection for a list of the park. Loan of 5 important sheets was granted in 1978; unfortunately these were lost in transit through the mails; luckily the specimens had been photographed prior to their return. -- G. Rochester in litt. 1978.

Rigaud, Qué. -- Collège Bourget. Started about 1886 by J.E. Desrochers. Size in 1938 was of 2,000 sheets. Beginning in the late 30's many shipments have been received from this address for identification. However it is not known if these came from private parties or from the institutional collection. In June 1974 a fire destroyed the college wing that housed the herbarium. No details available on the original contents of the herbarium but no doubt G. Ducharme was an important or possibly the most important collector in this series. M. Bertrand, E. Charlebois, O. Chartrand, A. Cholette, C. D'Amours, N. David and A. Larochelle are also known as former students or teachers at this location and possible contributors. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 64-65. 1941 -- A. Larochelle in litt. 1974 -- Nat. Can. 19: 73-76. 1889 -- L. Genest in litt. 1978.

Rigaud -- Ecole Normale Saint-Viateur. Name changed in 1931 from Scolasticat Saint-Charles. Collection was probably started about 1915, judging from some of the dates on printed labels. However a few of the specimens were collected as much as 20 years earlier. Location has changed many times; this is reflected in the places of collection. And for a time there were two institutions of the same name located in different cities. Summary of locations:  
1914-15, Bordeaux and Joliette  
1915-19, Outremont and Joliette

1919-30, Outremont  
 1930-31, Outremont and Joliette  
 1931-74, Rigaud.

Main collectors: L. Charbonneau (173), G. Ducharme (641), J. Ouellet (688), G. Valiquette (98). The labels provide a space for the identifier rather than for the collector; however it would seem that the name entered in said space is more likely to be that of the collector who is also commonly the identifier. About 100 sheets carried no name of either collector or identifier. Another 125 sheets carry no name of collector, but M.O. Malte is recorded as the identifier; also J. Fletcher on one sheet. Neither Malte or Fletcher are known to have ever collected at Rigaud or at most of the other locations recorded on the labels. After 1934 the herbarium appears to have been under the aegis of the Cercle Pasteur of the C.J.N. The herbarium became inactive in the 60's. In 1969 the school was closed and the herbarium was donated to DAO. Of the 3,000 sheets received at Ottawa 2,105 were adequately labelled and were incorporated into DAO. -- B. Boivin & F. Beals, Les herbiers de Rigaud, ms 10 pp. 1974 -- T. Prudhomme in litt. April 1976 -- F.F. Valiquet in litt. June 1974 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 64-65. 1941 -- Ms list of 37 collectors -- L. Newstrom, The Flora of Mont Rigaud, 240 pp., 1979; see pp. 39-57.

RIM -- A collection described under this acronym is apparently the private herbarium of E. Lepage (q.v.).-- Regn. Veg. 31: 155. 1964 and 92: 232. 1974.

Rimouski, P.Q. -- See also BAEQ, RIM, UQAR and Lepage.

Rimouski -- Couvent des Soeurs du Saint-Rosaire. A collection started in 1932, now grown to about 3,400 sheets. Known collectors: R. Bernier, D. Leblond (250), E. Lepage, Marie-Immaculée (=I. Fournier), C. Morin, Y. Pelletier, Sainte-Victoire (=G. Plante), D. Sénécal (500), B. Thériault. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938, p. 58-59. 1941 -- M. Dumais in litt. 1977 -- G. Plante in litt. 1978.

Rimouski -- Ecole d'Agriculture. The private herbarium of E. Lepage (q.v.) was housed here from 1936 to 1961. This is how his personal collection came to be coded as RIM.

Rimouski -- Ecole Normale Tanguay. Associated with the Ursuline Nuns. The school was discontinued in the 60's and the building sold to the provincial government in 1968. The same year its collection of some 800 plants was transferred to UQAR. Collectors on record: L.-G. Belzile and Marie-de-la-Nativité. Includes the collections of two C.J.N.: Latreille and Marie-de-l'Incarnation. A collection of 800 sheets reported at the local Séminaire in 1938, may have referred to the personal collection of A.A. DeChamplain, now also at UQAR since 1970 --

Bibl. Mus. 1938: 58-59. 1941 -- Demalsy in litt. 1974 --  
Belzile in litt. 1976 -- M.-de-la-Nativité in litt. 1978.

Rimouski -- Juvénat des Frères du Sacré-Coeur. An herbarium was started here about 1938 by Allyre. Known collectors: Allyre (490) and Leblond. The collection had grown to about 800 sheets when it was moved to Amqui where it was lost in a fire. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938, pp. 58-59. 1941 -- M. Dumais in litt. 1977.

Rimouski -- Séminaire de Rimouski. A collection of 800 is reported for this seminary in 1938. This report may have been based on a collection started in 1937 or earlier by A.A. DeChamplain. The latter was professor of natural sciences at the seminary and curator of its museum. The herbarium had grown to 3,000 sheets plus about 2,000 duplicates when the seminary was closed in 1969; the museum was dispersed and the building now houses a CEGEP. The herbarium went to UQAR. Basic collection for 2 papers by A.A. DeChamplain. Some 85 duplicates were received in exchange at DAO; other sheets were studied in MT, QFA, UQAR. -- DeChamplain in litt. 1965 -- M. Dumais in litt. 1977 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 58-59. 1941.

Ritchie (TRTS) -- Personal herbarium of J.C. Ritchie, of 4 or 5,000 sheets, formerly housed at the University of Manitoba, now at Scarborough College (=TRTS) of the University of Toronto. Mainly specimens of Nova Scotia, Northern Manitoba, Yukon and Russia. Holds most of the vouchers for his published papers. -- Ritchie, viva voce, Aug. 1974.

Roberval -- Ecole Jean Dequen, Roberval, P.Q. This school is now closed and the collection created here in the 70's is now in the hands of N. Chiricota. Most collections are duplicated at QFA or QUE. Many specimens will be cited in a ms flora by R. Cayouette. -- J. Sormany in litt. 1978.

Rocky Harbour, Nfld. -- See Gros Morne.

Rondeau, Ont. -- Rondeau Provincial Park, Morpeth, Ont. A local collection started in 1954, now holding 2,500 sheets. It is the main basis for some recent papers by R.D. Ussher on the Park Flora. Principal collectors: C.A. Campbell, M. Eddy, L. Stock, R.D. Ussher, H. Zavitz. Also includes some Pelee Islands material. Some duplicates were deposited at TRT where they were studied in 1969-70. Reviewed by Scoggan. -- R.D. Ussher in litt. 1975 -- P. Wiper in litt. 1975 -- Campbell viva voce 1975.

Rousseau -- Private herbarium of C. Rousseau (1,500), formerly housed next to QFA, is now at UQTR since 1975, along with part of his personal library. Some years previously the more unusual records had been removed and deposited in QFA. One of the basic collections for the Géographie Floristique du Québec/

Labrador. -- C. Rousseau to R. Gauthier 1975 -- E. Lacoursière  
viva voce Jan. 1978.

Royal Society of Canada -- Does not maintain an herbarium but its Proceedings, since 1882, contain frequent obituaries of botanists and its Memoirs have published hundred of papers of botanical interest. Its publications are confusingly quadruple titled and subdivided into series, volumes, proceedings, memoirs and sections, each with its own numbering and often double pagination. There is a two part history, bibliography of Canadian botany and survey of herbaria by D.P. Penhallow in Mem. s.I, v. 5, sect. IV: 45-61. 1888 and s.II, v. 3, sect. IV: 3-56. 1897. There is a bibliography of the members by J.G. Bourinot in Proc. 12: 1-79. 1895. There are various partial cumulated indices. A botanical index for the 1882-1935 was published in 1939. -- J. Rousseau, M. Gauvreau & C. Morin, Bibliographie des travaux botaniques ..., Contr. Inst. Bot. Un. Mtr. 33: 1-117. 1939.

S -- See SASK. Also S for Stockholm.

Saanichton -- See also SBC.

Saanichton, B.C. -- Experimental Farm. Has an herbarium, started by E.C. Reid about 1938, mostly of Vancouver Island weeds, probably less than 1,000 specimens. Main collectors: R. Mansfield, E.C. Reid, F. Schneider, C. Willemot, etc. There is also a mycological collection (see SBC) which is largely duplicated at DAO. -- R.M. Adamson to C. Frankton in litt. 1957 -- J. Parmelee in litt. 1977 -- J.M. Molnar in litt. Sept. 1977 -- List of herbarium specimens, 1975 ms, 6 pp.

Sackville, N.B. -- Mount Allison University. At the death of its owner in 1895, the George Lawson herbarium came to rest here. About 10,000 specimens, half and half cryptogams and phanerogams. The collection was partly reviewed by C.A. Weatherby in 1940. The whole was transferred to CAN in 1950 and soon integrated into the general herbarium. A new herbarium was recently started at this location. Known collector: H.P. MacCausland (2,000 Lichens). -- Taxon 26: 429-434. 1977 -- Am. Fern. J. 31: 59-62. 1941 -- Rousseau & Dore, L'oublié de l'histoire de la science canadienne, pp. 54-80, 128-135, in Pioneers of Canadian Science, 1966 -- Clayton viva voce 1978 -- T. Ahti, Ann. Bot. Fenn. 11: 90. 1974.

SAFB -- Forest Biology Laboratory, University Campus, Saskatoon. Formerly: Laboratory of Forest Pathology. Mainly a mycological collection. Vascular plants were mostly by W.G.B. Denyer, A.W. Hancox, H. Groenewoud, J. Lawrence, J.E. Patterson, C.G. Riley, M.I. Timonin, etc. Some duplicates, especially those of Riley, were received at DAO for checking or identification. In 1964 the collection held some 2,000 Fungus collections and

some hundreds of Vasculars. In that year the laboratory was closed and the herbarium was transferred to WINF. In 1970 SAFB and WINF were moved to Edmonton and the Fungi versed into CFB (q.v.), while the Vasculars were consolidated with CAFB (q.v.), the latter acronym being retained for the consolidated collection. SAFB was briefly seen in the late 1950's, but not scanned at the time. Some duplicates were studied at DAO and at UBC. -- Ms list of 9 collectors -- Regn. Veg. 31: 169. 1964 and 92: 139. 1974 -- Baldwin 3: 2. 1966 and 7: 9-10. 1968 -- Zoltai in litt. 1974 -- Hiratsuka in litt. 1975.

Saint-Boniface, Man. -- Collège de Saint-Boniface. Its herbarium of somewhat less than 1,000 sheets was partly reviewed in the 60's and found to contain, inter alia, some 200 sheets collected by B. Boivin in the Montreal area.

Saint-Boniface, Man. -- Musée Historique de Saint-Boniface. The A. Champagne herbarium of 1,950 sheets of southern Manitoba plants was deposited here in the early 1960's. In 1968 the Museum, its library, archives and herbarium, disappeared in the fire that consumed the cathedral. A new museum has been started and holds some 200 sheets of surviving duplicates. See Champagne above for further details about the original collection. -- Champagne in litt. 1974.

Saint Catharines, Ont. -- Department of Biological Sciences, Brock University. A collection of 650 sheets started in 1969. Main collectors: A.W.F. Banfield (Icelandic plants), W. Falls, J. Helder, G. Julie, B. Millman, F. Sverre. Not seen, no exchange, no loans. -- D.J. Ursino in litt. 1974.

Saint-Césaire, Qué. -- Collège de Saint-Césaire. Reports holding an herbarium of 4,000 sheets in 1938, but this could be a printing error as only some 500 sheets are found at this location today. Main collectors: Conrad, E. Cournoyer, Godefroy, (O.) Gouin, A. Rivard, etc. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 60-61. 1941 -- R. Daigle in litt. 1974.

Saint-Fabien, P.Q. -- Sometimes an alternate address for Rimouski.

Saint-Hyacinthe, Qué. -- Séminaire de Saint-Hyacinthe. A collection of 1,777 sheets preserved here was destroyed by fire in 1963. No record of collectors concerned except that G. Lamarre was a contributor. Its archives also hold a ms flora of M. Sarrazin annotated by S. Vaillant and J.-F. Gaultier; it escaped the fire. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 62-63. 1941 -- Dict. Can. Biog. 3: 731-7. 1974 -- Etudes Littéraires 10: 223-297. 1977, or Provan-cheria 9: 223-297. 1978.

Saint-Jean, Qué. -- See also LCM.

Saint-Jean, Qué. -- Collège de Saint-Jean. An herbarium of some 2,000 sheets was reported in 1938. Marcel Raymond was a student here and may have contributed to the collection. Not seen. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 62-63. 1941.

Saint John, N.B. -- See NBM.

Saint John's, Nfld. -- See also NFFS, NFLD and NFRC.

Saint John's, Nfld. -- Department of Biology, Memorial University. Maintains a Bryophyte collection of 20,000 to 25,000 packets, or perhaps only 10,000. Housed in the same building as NFLD, but curated independently. Main collector: G.R. Brassard. -- Can. Bot. Ass. 1978 Ann. Meet. p. 4, 1978 -- Taxon 22: 167. 1973 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 97. 1976.

Saint John's, Nfld. -- Department of Biology, Memorial University. Maintains an Algological collection of 20,000 to 25,000 specimens. Housed in the same building as the last, and as NFLD, but curated separately. No other data on hand at this writing. -- Can. Bot. Ass. 1978 Ann. Meet. p. 4, 1978.

Saint John's, Nfld. -- Newfoundland Forest Research Centre, Environment Canada. A collection of about 2,000 specimens illustrating tree diseases, primarily fungal infections, started 1965, organized in 1969. Main collectors: G.C. Carew, L.J. Clarke, D.M. Holden, J. Hudak, W.C. Parrott, P. Singh. A list of the herbarium holdings was published in 1969 with a supplement in 1971 and a second edition in 1974. Located next to NFFS described above. Basic collection for annual reports on forest diseases in Newfoundland and for a 1973 Reference List of Diseases. -- P. Singh, A List of Specimens deposited in the Mycological Herbarium of the Newfoundland Forest Research Centre, St. John's, Newfoundland, Nfld. For. Res. Centre Info. Rpt. N-X-123: 1-109. 1974 -- Singh in litt., Jan. 1980.

Saint John's, Nfld. -- Newfoundland Museum. Labrador collections by W. MacGregor in 1905-6 were reportedly donated to this museum, but they are not there today and their fate is unknown. The Museum has no herbarium today. The odd collection by MacGregor has been noted in NFLD, but it is not known if this represents a short set of duplicates or is perhaps all that is left of the original collection. -- Kew Bull. 1907: 76-88. 1907 and 1908: 135-7. 1908; also 1920: 31-32. 1920 -- P. Carigan in litt. 1975.

Saint John's, Nfld. -- Oxen Pond Botanic Park. Publisher of the 1978 list of Newfoundland. Does not maintain a significant herbarium of its own, but relies mainly on the collection at NFLD for reference material. -- B.S. Jackson in litt. 1979.



Saint John's Nfld. -- Saint John's West Research Station, Canada Agriculture. Formerly an Experimental Farm. The basic stock of this collection was created by I.J. Green in the 50's. Now adds up to a few hundred sheets. Other collectors: M.C. Hampson, P.K. Heringa, O.A. Olsen, B.G. Penny and A.F. Rayment. About 100 duplicates of Green's collections were received at DAO in the 50's. -- Rayment in litt. 1975, with checklist of part of the collection.

Saint-Laurent, Qué. -- Now incorporated into the City of Montreal, q.v.

Saint Lawrence Islands National Park -- Mallorytown, Ont. A park collection started in 1972, now grown to about 1,000 sheets. Collectors on record: D. Alguire, W.J. Cody, M.J. Hoja, R. Marchant and John G. Woods. Largely duplicated at DAO where much of the identification was done. Basic collection for the park list. -- R.S. Cullen in litt. 1973 and 1974 -- Cody viva voce 1979.

Saint Thomas, Ont. -- Headquarters of the Canadian Botanical Exchange Bureau, which became the American Botanical Exchange when E.L. Fis(c)her, its owner-manager, moved to Texas in 1911 taking along the accumulated supply of specimens.

Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Qué. -- Collège Laval. Housed a collection of 4,750 sheets in 1934. Not seen. -- Stat. Ens. 1933-34: 268-9. 1934.

Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, Qué. -- See Beaupré.

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Qué. -- See MCH and MTMG.

Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Qué. -- See La Pocatière and QSA.

Sainte-Dorothée, Qué. -- See MSL and SFS.

Sainte-Foy -- See also Québec.

Sainte-Foy, Qué. -- Station de Recherches, Agriculture Canada. An herbarium of 2,500 sheets, formerly at the Station de Recherches, La Pocatière (q.v.), was transferred here in 1970. Main collectors: A. Hamel, R.-O. Lachance, R. Paquin, A. Payette, etc. Contains the basic set for Hamel's papers. Many duplicates are found at DAO. -- H. Gagnéux in litt. 1974 -- J.M. Deschênes in litt. 1974.

Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville, Qué. -- Séminaire de Sainte-Thérèse. Reports an herbarium of 1,500 specimens in 1938. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 62-63. 1941.

Sanson, N.B. -- 1862-1949. Private herbarium of 7,000 sheets started perhaps about 1892 and eventually housed in the Banff Park Museum where we saw it in 1946. A North American collection with a strong emphasis on the Rockies of Alberta and B.C., especially of Banff Park. Other collectors represented: W.C. McCalla, F. McFadden, J. Macoun (750), M.E. Moodie, P.O. Schallert, G.H. Turner, etc. Holds a number of isotypes and paratypes as N.B. Sanson corresponded widely with botanists of his day; his numerous duplicates are widely distributed and quite a few of his collection became the basis of new taxa. The Weyburn (Sask.) collections that are on file at NY and were reputedly collected by Mrs. Knox Powell or N.B. Sanson do not appear to be replicated in the Sanson herbarium. His Mosses were reported upon in the *Bryologist* 25: 61-66. 1922; otherwise this collection does not seem to have been the basis of any floristic paper. In 1970 the herbarium was transferred to UAC, but the related archival material remains in Banff. -- B.M. Hallworth in litt. Oct. 1977, 79 -- J. Ewan 1950 p. 297 -- *Nat. Can.* 31: 125. 1904 -- UAC report 1977 p. 8 -- *Provancheria* 4: 94-96. 1972.

SAP -- This acronym has been used for QSA.

Sarrazin -- Michel Sarrazin (1659-1734) was appointed "Médecin du Roi" and corresponding member of the Académie Royale des Sciences, and came to live in Canada in 1697. Earlier travellers (Cartier, Hébert, etc.) had collected roots and seeds; so did Sarrazin, but he was the first to collect and prepare herbarium specimens in Canada. He collected in Newfoundland in 1697 and in southern Quebec from 1697 to 1734, mainly from Montreal to Quebec City and vicinity. His herbarium has not survived and we have no direct information about it; our knowledge is derived by inference from surviving letters, manuscripts and duplicates in other herbaria. The collection seems to have added to about 100 the first year, to about 400 by 1707 and perhaps eventually 800 by 1734. A nearly complete set of duplicates is found at P where they are scattered between the Tournefort, Vaillant and Jussieu herbaria. A few sheets are also found in OXF. A few sheets were studied at P in 1950. A more thorough inventory and study by J. Rousseau remains unpublished. His collections were basic to some new taxa published by Tournefort, Vaillant, D'Isnard, Charlevoix, Marchant, and for a ms published belatedly in 1977. See under J.-F. Gaultier for the probable fate of this collection. -- A. Vallée, Michel Sarrazin 1659-1735, 291 pp. 1927 -- J. Rousseau, Sarrazin, Michel, Dict. Biogr. Can. 2: 620-1. 1969 -- B. Boivin, La Flore du Canada en 1708, *Provancheria* 9: 223-297. 1977.

SASK (F, S, UNS) -- The W.P. Fraser Herbarium, Department of Plant Ecology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. Started in 1925 with the T.N. Willing herbarium as its nucleus. About

50,000 Vasculars, mostly from Saskatchewan. Main collectors: G.W. Argus, A.J. Breitung, R.S. Campbell, R.T. Coupland, W.P. Fraser, E.A. Hart, J.H. Hudson, P. Kuehne, J. Laycock, G.F. Ledingham, J.S. Maini, R.D. Newsome, G.W. Selleck, T.N. Willing, etc. The basic collection for the various provincial lists, for some regional papers and for studies in Cyperaceae and Salix. Visited repeatedly in the late 40's and 50's, when some specimens were studied on the spot. Perhaps as much as 1,000 sheets borrowed for study and nearly 5,000 received in exchange since 1952. Another 220 sheets were borrowed in 1978-79 for study at QFA. Much material also received for identification, checking or deposit. Reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. The mycological collections amassed by W.P. Fraser are curated separately and are now housed in the Department of Biology. -- Fraser & Russell, Revised List., pp. 3-5, 1944 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 169. 1964 and 92: 251. 1974 -- Baldwin 5: 7-8. 1967 -- Ms list of 60 Canadian collectors -- Ann. ACFAS 23: 97. 1957.

Saskatoon -- See SAFB, SASK, SASKP, Fraser and Scott.

Saskatoon -- Crop Management Section, Agriculture Research Station, University Campus. A collection created by W. Shevkenek at the Experimental Farm of Scott, Sask., was moved here when the Farm was closed about 1970. The herbarium appears to be inactive at present. -- C.H. Keys in litt. 1974.

Saskatoon -- Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. Holds the mycological herbarium created by W.P. Fraser, q.v. For his Vascular Plants see SASK. This same department also holds a collection of 4,000 Bryophytes and 10 Lichens. No other data on this second herbarium. -- Woodland p. 13.

Saskatoon -- Plant Products Division, Agriculture Canada. Formerly the Plant Products Laboratory, Agriculture Research Station, University Campus. Formerly the Seed Branch. A collection was started by A.W. Anderson about 1930, continued by E.M. Child and V. Ferris, appears to be currently inactive. A small set by F.W.S. Dale is kept separate. Probably less than a thousand sheets altogether. Holds some of the unusual records (or duplicates of) cited by Russell 1944. -- R.D. Tinlin in litt. 1974 -- Dale in litt. 1976, with a ms list, 11 pp., of the taxa in the herbarium.

SASKP (RAS) -- R.C. Russell Herbarium, Canada Department of Agriculture, Research Station, University Campus, Saskatoon. Started in 1919 by W.P. Fraser who was in charge until he joined the University staff in 1925. Credit for later growth goes mainly to R.C. Russell. Current size: 7,000 sheets of Vascular Plants and 1,000 specimens of Fungi and seeds. Main collectors: R.O. Bibbey, W.P. Fraser, G.F. Ledingham, R.C. Russell,

B.J. Sallans, J.D. Smith, R.D. Tinline, etc. A basic collection for the various Saskatchewan lists. Seen many times in the sixties. At least 2,000 sheets received at DAO for identification, checking or deposit. A smaller set of duplicates (about 1,600 sheets) is at TRT where it was studied in 1969-70. More than 500 sheets received on loan for study at DAO and a few sheets at QFA. The Mycological collections are largely duplicated in the W.P. Fraser (q.v.) herbarium. -- Fraser & Russell, Revised List, p. 5. 1944 -- J.E.R. Greenshields in litt. 1974 -- Ms list of 25 collectors -- Ann. ACFA 23: 96-97. 1957.

Sault-Sainte-Marie -- See AWL and SSMF.

SBC -- Sidney Research Station, Sidney, B.C. Formerly the Saanichton Experimental Farm. Holds a mycological herbarium of 1,300 specimens built up by W. Jones from 1931 to 1952. Other collectors: W.R. Foster, J.D. Menzies, W. Newton, W.D. Sutton, etc. In 1967 a set of 950 duplicates was deposited with DAOM. -- J.A. Parmelee in litt. 1977 -- R.G. Atkinson to J.W. Groves 1967 -- R.G. Atkinson to J.A. Parmelee 1967 -- Herbarium record book, ms 155 pp., 1931-52 -- Ms list of 75 collectors.

SC -- See SWC.

Scott, Sask. -- Experimental Farm. A collection of a few hundred sheets was created here by W. Shevkenek in 1931-34. Recently transferred to Saskatoon and currently housed at the same Research Station as SASKP, but kept separate. Many duplicates are at DAO, SASK and USAS. -- Shevkenek in litt. 1973 -- C.H. Keys in litt. 1974.

Scotter, G.W. -- A private herbarium of at least 15,000 specimens, mostly of Lichens and Mosses. His first set of Vasculars is in CWS. Much identification or checking was done at DAO. Duplicates are mainly at CAN (8,000 including CANL and CANM), DAO (7,000), NY (5,000), UAC (4,000), WISC (5,000), H (6,000) and C (5,000). Basic collection for many of the papers by Scotter. -- Scotter in litt. 1976 and 1978.

SCS -- See SWC.

Seebe, Alta -- Kananaskis Forest Experiment Station. See above under Canmore and KFES. The private collection of D.F. Brunton (q.v.) at Canmore probably now functions as a substitute for the institutional collection. -- Brunton in litt. 1979.

Sexsmith, J.J.(P.) -- Private herbarium of 1,675 sheets accumulated in 1937-70. Mainly southern Alberta, the Mountain Parks, Edmonton area and Grosse Ile, P.Q. The latter series was reported upon in Can. Field-Nat. 79: 106-112. 1965. Briefly examined at one time in the 60's. -- Sexsmith in litt. Jan. 1976.

SFS (SHER, SHF) -- Département de Biologie, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Started in 1963 and increased to 160,000 sheets by 1979. Collectors: Alexandre (5,000), S. Brisson, J.-E. Charlebois, Sainte-Hélène de la Croix, A. Legault, P. Forest, Rolland-(Germain), etc. The emphasis is on Ungava and the Eastern Townships. The private herbarium of Rolland-Germain was received in 1968: 7,000 sheets and ±30,000 duplicates. The Alexandre herbarium (MSL) of nearly 10,000 sheets was received in 1974. Also some 25,000 sheets of student collections. Reviewed in full in 1967 when 104 sheets were borrowed for checking. Nearly 8,000 sheets received in exchange and thousands checked in situ. -- S. Brisson in litt. 1973 and 1978 -- A. Legault viva voce 1974 and ms p. 5, 1979 -- Famélar 1974, p. 15-16, 21 -- Ms lists of 100 and 180 Canadian collectors -- Regn. Veg. 92: 253-4. 1974 -- L. Brochu in litt. 1974 -- Liaison 8(33): 5. 1974 (6 juin) and 9(13): 3. 1974 (28 nov.) -- Can. Bot. Ass. Bull. 8(2): 2-3. 1975 (Nov.) -- A. Legault to W.K.W. Baldwin 1968 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 101. 1976.

SFUV -- Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. A collection of 10,000 sheets was started in 1966, with the emphasis on B.C., Yukon and the Canadian arctic. Not seen. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 44. 1974.

Shawinigan, Qué. -- Ecole Normale Saint-Joseph. Started in 1928, it held the collections of Henri (Villeneuve) (1,375) and an exchange set from Jersey island. After a period of neglect it was eventually destroyed by fire. -- H. Villeneuve in litt. 1974 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 62-63. 1941.

Shawinigan, Qué. -- Parc National de la Mauricie, Shawinigan. Maintains a local herbarium started possibly in 1975. Perhaps 3,500 specimens. Known collector: R. Lalumière. -- J. Lafrance in litt. 1978 -- R. Lalumière in litt. 1978 -- Ms list of the herbarium, 11 pp. 1978.

SHER -- See SFS.

Sherbrooke, Qué. -- See also SFS and Lennoxville.

Sherbrooke, Qué. -- Collège de Sherbrooke (=CEGEP?). Has an herbarium of possibly 1,000 sheets started 1972, largely made up of student contributions. Known collector: L. Jodoin. Also some Allyre duplicates. -- M. Letendre in litt. 1975.

Sherbrooke, Qué. -- Séminaire de Sherbrooke. Its museum, started 1875, shows the following record of growth: 35 specimens (in 1887), 100 (1923), 160 (1928), 600 (1933), 700 (1938), 895 (1975). Known collectors: Allyre, J.-P. Sainte-Marie. This museum is also recorded as holding a fossil collection of 4,500 specimens. -- J.-P. Sainte-Marie in litt. 1975 -- Nat. Can. 16: 130. 1887 -- Stat. Ens. 1924, p. 268; 1929, p. 280;

1934, p. 274 -- Bibl. Mus., 1938: 60-61. 1941 -- G. Boulizon, Les Musées du Québec 2: 48-100. 1977.

SHF -- See SFS.

Sibley Provincial Park -- Headquarters at 14 Algoma St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Has an herbarium of about 500 sheets mostly collected by C.E. Garton and S. Walshe. -- D.G. Cuddy in litt. 1975.

Sidney, B.C. -- See Saanichton and SBC.

Sillery -- See also QFB.

Sillery, Qué. -- Collège Jésus-Marie. In the 30's it had an herbarium of somewhat less than 1,000 sheets. A sister of Marie-Victorin, Soeur Marie-des-Anges, was the curator. -- Stat. Ens. 1933-34: 272-3. 1934 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 58-59. 1941 -- Nat. Can. 16: 130-1. 1887.

Simcoe County -- See Minesing.

SLU -- Department of Biology, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont. Started 1961 and now holding 8,000 plants, of which 7,000 are Vasculars, mainly from Northern Ontario and the Canadian Arctic. Main collectors: J.W. Green, D.H.S. Richardson (Lichens), E.A. Törnau, K. Winterhalder, etc. Not seen. Has recently acquired the G. Gardner herbarium and library. -- Baldwin 5: 5. 1967 -- K. Winterhalder in litt. 1975 -- Winterhalder to Baldwin in litt. 1967 -- Regn. Veg. 95: 21. 1977 -- Gardner in litt. 1980.

Sorel, Qué. -- Ecole du Sacré-Coeur. Had a collection of 1,200 sheets in 1938. Not seen. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 58-59. 1941.

SSMF (GLRC, MFB) -- Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, Sault-Sainte-Marie, Ont. About 10,000 specimens. Essentially a mycological herbarium, but it does hold a few significant collections of Vascular Plants, at least in Arceuthobium and Pinus. Collectors: H. Gross, J. McPhee, W. Miller, etc. Includes the collection formerly coded as MFB. Eight specimens were borrowed for study in 1967 and 1970. Some staff members also hold private collections kept at the office. -- H. Gross in litt. 1974 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 116. 1967 and 92: 252. 1974.

Stirrett (GMS) -- Private herbarium of G.M. Stirrett. As an officer of the Canadian Wildlife Service he has travelled widely across Ontario and collected plants from Pointe Pelee to James Bay, also on the James Bay Islands. In the 50's he was Park Naturalist at Pelee and a main contributor to the Park herbarium created in 1954, now housed at Leamington. Later he went to live in Grand Falls, N.B. and became interested in the Saint John Valley flora and was involved in the search for the elusive

Pedicularis Furbishiae. His collection is basic to a paper on the Saint John River Valley. His herbarium was reviewed by J.H. Soper for his studies of the flora of the Carolinian Zone. We know of this herbarium only through cited collections and from specimens sent to DAO for identification, checking or deposit. -- W.A. Squires in litt. 1977 -- D.G.E. Harris in litt. 1974.

Stroud, J.J. -- Private herbarium started in 1934, grown to about 1,000 sheets in 1947, apparently donated to TRT about 1951. Basic collection for a list of Wellington county in Can. Field-Nat. 55: 56-62, 73-76, 85-88, 104-7. 1941. Some specimens were cited by Soper in his distributional studies. Some sheets, perhaps 100 or more, are duplicated at DAO where much of the more difficult identifications were done. -- TRT accession records for 1952-53.

Sudbury, Ont. -- See SLU.

Summerland, B.C. -- Research Station, Agriculture Canada. Formerly: Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology. A collection of 700 Vascular Plants and some Fungi was started in 1925. A disastrous fire in 1973 at the Summerland Lab destroyed the mycological herbarium, but the Vascular Plants escaped as they had been moved in 1970 to the Penticton Museum on an extended loan. All specimens are from B.C., except a small series collected by W.M. Fleming at Alliance, Alberta. Most specimens were collected by Jean Bostock. Other collectors: J.W. Eastham, R.P.E. Hammond, J.C. Roger, M.C. Stonor, E.M. Warren, M.F. Welsh, and G.E. Woolliams. Quite a few sheets are duplicated at DAO where they appear to have been received before 1940. Also noted is a gift of 75 mounted sheets received in 1956; these were apparently selected by J.A. Calder for their phyto-geographical interest. -- D.L. McIntosh in litt. 1974 -- G.E. Woolliams in litt. 1974.

Sutton -- Private mycological herbarium of W.D. Sutton a school principal in London, Ont. His herbarium, started in 1936, grown to about 2,500 specimens by 1970, of which 1,200 were Myxomycetes, 800 various other Fungi, and 500 Vasculars. Mainly an Ontario (Elgin, Lambton, Middlesex cos.) collection with a minor Quebec input. In 1970 the mycological series (2,000) was purchased by DAOM. Basic collection for a paper on Myxomycetes in 1950. Some 134 duplicates of Vasculars are also found in TRT. The series in UWO could be his main set of Vasculars; some of the latter were dot-mapped by J.H. Soper. -- Ms herbarium report in 1947 -- Soper in litt. 1974 -- Sutton to R.A. Shoemaker in litt. 1970.

SWC (SC, SCS) -- Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask. Started in 1933 and grown to 50,000 sheets by 1974. Strong on Grasses and weeds. Covering mainly the southern parts of Manitoba,

Saskatchewan and Alberta. Principal collectors: K.F. Best, B. Boivin, J.L. Bolton, A.C. Budd, J.A. Campbell, J.B. Campbell, S.E. Clarke, J. Looman, E.W. Tisdale, etc. The basic collection for the Wild Plants of the Canadian Prairies and for a variety of papers on grassland vegetation. From its very beginning occasional lots were sent to DAO for checking or study. About 1,400 sheets received on exchange since 1952 and some 6 or 700 on loan for study. Also some selected groups were reviewed in situ at various times in the 50's. -- Fraser & Russell, Revised List, p. 5, 1944 -- Budd in litt. 1947 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 177. 1964 and 92: 263. 1974 -- Looman in litt. 1974 -- J.B. Campbell, The Swift Current Research Station 1920-70, 79 pp. 1971 -- Ann. ACFAS 23: 97. 1957 -- Ms list of 18 collectors -- List of plants in the herbarium, ms 40 pp., 1939 (with localities) -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 103. 1976.

SWC -- See also WS for Pullman, Wash.

Sydney, N.S. -- College of Cape Breton. An institution founded about 1976. An herbarium was started in 1978 with an initial shipment of ±400 mounted duplicates from ACAD. -- J.R. Jotcham viva voce 1979.

T -- See TRT and G.H. Turner.

TBG -- The Botanical Garden, University of Toronto. A piece of land, called Glendon Hall, was bequeathed to the university in 1949, and was at first intended for a botanical garden. An herbarium was started about 1955 and held mainly of vouchers for chromosome studies in the Ranunculaceae, and especially in Anemone. Most vouchers were cultivated specimens tied to a counterpart collected in the wild before transplanting. Collectors: G. Boraiah, C.(C.) Heimbürger, M.(L.) Heimbürger, H. Lawrence, E. Price, K. Rothfels, etc. The collection centered around the cytotaxonomic studies of Mrs. M.L. Heimbürger and was kept in the botany department of the university. The botanical garden did not develop as originally planned, and in the 60's the land was largely turned over to York University, a new institution created in 1959. The herbarium ceased growing about 1968-70. In 1969-72 the collection numbered about 2,500 sheets when it was accessioned into TRT, but not immediately incorporated for lack of space. The Ranunculus block was accessioned in 1969 and given numbers 162,013 to 162,338. The Anemone block was accessioned in 1974 and given numbers 169,217 to 171,318. Few, if any, duplicates were ever available for distribution. This collection was not included in our inventory and review of TRT in 1962-70. A few specimens were received at DAO for checking. -- Garden Journal 4: 175-8. 1954 -- Ms list of 28 collectors. -- D.F. Forward, The History of Botany in the University of Toronto, pp. 59-64. 1977.



Terra Nova National Park -- Glovertown, Nfld. A small park herbarium was started in 1963. Includes Vasculars and Lichens. Main collectors: E. Rouleau, C. Olsen, P. Patey. -- R.A. Watt in litt. 1974.

Terrebonne, Qué. -- Collège Saint-Louis. About 1915 this college had an herbarium known to us from a series of labels with the printed heading "Collège Saint-Louis, Terrebonne". Some 64 such specimens, presumably duplicates, collected by J.W.C. (=J.W. Corbeil), were found in 1974 in the herbarium of the Ecole Normale Saint-Viateur, Rigaud. They are now at DAO since 1974. The college has since been closed and the fate of its herbarium is unknown. -- F. Prudhomme in litt. 1978.

Thunder Bay, Ont. -- See LKHD.

To -- See TRT.

Toronto -- See also FFT, TBG, TRT, TRTE, TRTS and YUTO.

Toronto -- Department of Education. An herbarium was created here towards the end of the last century and a list of its contents was published by Nash. No recent report on this collection. -- C.W. Nash, Flora of Ontario, 59 pp., 1900.

Toronto -- Park Planning Branch, Ontario Department of Natural Resources. Specimens transmitted from this source have been received at Ottawa and U. of T. for checking, but it appears that no herbarium is maintained at headquarters. However a number of provincial parks do maintain local herbaria. -- R. Bobbette in litt. 1974 -- T.E. Lee in litt. 1975.

Toronto -- Parks Department, Metropolitan Toronto. An herbarium restricted to the flora of the parks of Greater Toronto was created in 1972. Now holds 1,500 sheets. Main collectors: J. Bruggenkate, S.J. Burch, P.G.G. Copeland, B.G. Finkelman, J.M. Kaiser, V. Popov, etc. -- Bruggenkate in litt. 1978.

Toronto -- Provincial Museum. Appears to have created an herbarium about 1905. Sheets seen carried no name of collector. Dates of collecting range from 1888 to 1907. Some 63 sheets were received at TRT about 1953. -- TRT record book pp. 60-66.

Toronto -- Rare Books Room, University of Toronto Library. Has two scrapbooks of plants prepared by C.P. Traill. One contains about 30 Ferns and the other is a western collection described as follows by Mrs. Heimbürger. "There is a collection of western plants without data probably collected by Mrs. Geraldine (?) Moodie who was Mrs. Chamberlain's daughter. Mrs. Chamberlain was Mrs. Suzanne Moodie's daughter and a niece of Mrs. Traill. Mrs. Moodie's husband was stationed at Maple Creek for a time, and perhaps elsewhere in the west, which accounts for

the western plants." -- M. Heimbürger to W.G. Dore in litt. 1966, with a list of the Ferns -- Can. Field-Nat. 60: 97-101. 1946.

Toronto -- (Royal) Canadian Institute. A collection of 706 sheets was built from 1875 to 1900. In 1925 it was deposited with TRT. Collectors: C.H. Armstrong, C.W. Armstrong, Dr. Cowdry, S. Hollingworth, J.L. Little, H. Turner, etc. The history of the Institute makes no mention of an herbarium, but Doerfler's Adressbuch, 1896-1909, reports a Biological Section with a Botanical Sub-Section. -- P.V. Krotkov, ms 1932 -- Trans. Roy. Soc. Can. ser. II, vol. 3 sect. IV: 19. 1897 -- W.S. Wallace, The Royal Canadian Institute Centennial Volume, 282 pp., 1949 -- Ms list of 7 collectors.

Toronto -- Royal Ontario Museum. A small scrapbook of Adam White described by N. Polunin in 1936 was found in 1970 to be housed not at TRT, but in an adjacent building of the ROM. In 1979 it is again stored at TRT. Collectors: C. Ede, John Richardson, and P.C. Sutherland. Also in the same book is a set of 25 collections by J.D. Hooker and T. Thompson in India. See also under TRT for recent tractations. -- Rhodora 38: 409-413. 1936.

Touraine, Qué. -- See Limbour.

Tripp -- Private collection of 2,000 specimens built by Newton Tripp (1847-1936), of Forest in Lambton Co., Ont. A businessman and amateur naturalist who collected mainly in Lambton County between 1900 and 1920. He was in contact with C.K. Dodge; they exchanged specimens and many of Dodge's reports are credited to Tripp. We do not know if Dodge actually saw Tripp's herbarium or was sent a list of Lambton County collections, or if Dodge only cited collections received in exchange. The Tripp herbarium first went to Stratford's Teachers College and eventually to OAC. The dates of transfer are not available, but the sheets at OAC are now stamped with the names of the successive owners. A basic collection for the various Lambton County floras. Some sheets were cited and dot-mapped by Soper. The collection was reviewed along with OAC in 1970 and various specimens were borrowed. Some duplicates were also studied at DAO. -- Barnhart 3: 401. 1965.

Trois-Rivières, Qué. -- See also UQTR.

Trois-Rivières -- Académie de La Salle, since renamed Polyvalente De-La-Salle. Reports an herbarium of 3,200 sheets in 1938. Seen, but not studied, in that year; it was later destroyed by fire. Its original contents is unknown, but likely it held a fair series by brother Charles, é.c.; the latter was an active plant collector and curator of the collection in 1938. Some of his specimens survive in other herbaria. -- M. Beaupré in litt. 1975 -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 64-65. 1941.

Trois-Rivières -- Séminaire Saint-Joseph. Its museum was destroyed by fire in 1929. A new herbarium was started about 1935 and held 600 sheets in 1938. Collectors: R. Beauclair, J.N. Casaubon, M. Garceau, R. Lévesque, R. Marchand, G. Morin, C. Pelletier, L.S. Rhéault, R. Trudel. -- Bibl. Mus. 1938: 64-65. 1941.

TRT (To, T) -- Department of Botany, University of Toronto. Started with the gift of the herbarium of H.H. Croft. Date of gift is uncertain, but is earlier than 1865 and possibly took place in 1853 when W. Hincks was appointed professor of Natural History and Croft restricted his activity to the teaching of Chemistry. Hincks soon embarked on a project for a flora of Canada, but he failed to develop a suitable herbarium as its basis and the project came to naught. The collection did not develop significantly until about 1900 when it came under the leadership of R.B. Thompson. It is now a general Canadian collection with a strong emphasis on southern Ontario, holding 205,000 specimens in 1979. Also in the herbarium are found a number of botanical scrapbooks. Four of them are worth a mention. A Catherine Parr Traill scrapbook was a gift to her granddaughter Katie (later Mrs. Catherine Moodie Heddle) at Easter 1898. It contains C.P. Traill specimens collected 1895-97 mounted in her usual manner, the data lacking or incomplete. A few collections by a Mrs. Atwood are also included. Two letters to Katie in 1897 and 1898 are loose in this book which is of poor quality paper and has begun to disintegrate. A second C.P. Traill scrapbook is in much better condition and of more varied contents. It was a gift to K.D.S. Traill (=Katie) and contains a selection of C.P. Traill specimens along with a set exchange specimens received from James Fletcher some Jamaican Ferns from Mrs. Halliday, and one or two specimens each from G. Barnston, G.U. Hay, J. Macoun, Mrs. J. Roy and K. Traill. Both albums were donated to TRT about 1950 by Mrs. Heddle. A similar album, formerly at DAO, now at Trent University, was described by W.G. Dore in Ont. Nat. 4: 17-21. 1966. A third scrapbook contains at the beginning a series of European specimens with minimum data and at the end a series of J.D. Hooker collections from the Falklands, Cape Horn, Kerguelen, and other southern localities from his collecting during the Antarctic Voyage of the Erebus and Terror of 1839-43. The fourth scrapbook was described by Polunin in 1936; it holds collections by C. Ede, J. Richardson, P.C. Sutherland and also some 25 collections by J.D. Hooker and T. Thompson from India. Collectors: W.K.W. Baldwin, M.W. Bannan, H.H. Brown (6,000), T.J.W. Burgess, R.F. Cain, P.M. Catling, R.H. Cormack (1,700), H.H. Croft (200), J.E. Cruise, C.E. Garton, H.M. Harrison, C.W. Hincks (200), R.C. Hosie (4,800), E.O. Hughes, T.J. Ivey (970), P.V. Krotkov (5,600), S.T. Losie, S.M. McKay, J. Maze, T. Millman (2,300), A.A. Reznicek, J.L. Riley (11,500), R.C. Russell, W. Scott (5,500), J.H. Soper, J.J. Stroud (1,000), T.M.C. Taylor, S.L. Thompson, R.B. Thompson (400), T. Ulke, J. White (750), etc.

Old specimens with data in French may have been received from Lesquereux (760) or from Agassiz (=Lac Supérieur). Sheets with initials T.J.W.B. in the corner were collected by T.J.W. Burgess while on the survey of the 49th parallel. Basic collection for Soper's Shrubs of Ontario, the Checklist of Southern Ontario, some county floras, a variety of phytogeographical papers, and some taxonomic or floristic studies in various genera: Amelanchier, Isotria, Uvularia, etc. Holds some type material, mostly isotypes; also a full set of photographs of the Linnaean herbarium. Reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. The collection coded TBG is found here. Collections formerly at FFT (7,000) were deposited here in 1976. A cryptogamic collection (TRTC), of about the same size as TRT, is housed in the same building. In 1971 the title to the university herbarium was transferred to the Royal Ontario Museum, but the collection was not moved from the Botany Department for lack of space at the Museum. Indeed the herbarium continues as of before except that the museum provides the salary of one curatorial assistant who also writes a report to be inserted in the annual report of the Museum. In 1975 the herbarium curator, J.E. Cruise, was appointed director of the Royal Ontario Museum, with a cross-appointment to the Botany Department and a continuing input in the life of the herbarium. Inventoried in 1962-64 and recorded provincially. Reviewed again in full in 1969-70 with special attention to unusual records, particularly those of B.C. and Ontario. Possibly 10,000 specimens checked in situ, mainly in 1969-70, including the whole of many genera such as Euphorbia, Galium, Potamogeton, Spiranthes and others. Nearly 7,500 sheets received in exchange since 1946, and about 500 received on loan for study at DAO and QFA. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 184-5. 1964 and 92: 273. 1974 -- P.V. Krotkov Report on Phanerogamic Herbarium, 15 pp., ms, 1932 -- T.M.C. Taylor in litt. 1974 -- M.W. Bannan in litt. 1974 -- J.H. Soper in litt. 1974 -- Rhodora 38: 409-413. 1936 -- Baldwin 7: 4-6. 1968 -- D.F. Forward in litt. 1974 -- Ms list of 600 Canadian collectors -- Royal Ont. Mus. Ann. Rpt. 22: 42. 1972, also in subsequent years -- D.F. Forward, The History of Botany in the University of Toronto, pp. 57-59, 1977 -- Boivin, inventory of TRT, ms 358 pp., 1962-70 -- M. Heimbürger to W.G. Dore in litt. Nov. 1966 -- E.D. Scott (=son-in-law to Katie) to W.G. Dore in litt. Oct. 1966.

TRTC -- Cryptogamic Herbarium, Department of Botany, University of Toronto. Started in 1887 but mainly developed by R.F. Cain since 1928. Holding 185,000 specimens in 1978, mainly Fungi (155,000), but also Mosses (25,000) and Algae (5,000). World-wide in scope with a strong emphasis on Ontario and coprophilous Fungi. Main collectors: R.F. Cain and his many students, also R. Clark, E.R. Luck-Allen, R. Manley, W. Obrist, J. Reid, etc. Basic collection for various monographic papers in Fungi. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 273. 1974 -- D.F. Forward, The History ..., pp. 58-59. 1977 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 108. 1976.

- TRTE -- Erindale College, University of Toronto, Erindale, Ont. Started in 1970 with a gift of the larger part of the A.F. Coventry herbarium, the remainder of which was also donated later. Currently (1980) comprises about 16,000 sheets; of these more than 3,000 sheets are from Coventry, the others by P.W. Ball, D. Bezdek, S. Keal, T. Masih, P.F. Maycock, G.R. Thaler, etc. Two important private collections were also housed there at the time: the Reznicek-Bobbette (q.v.) herbarium of about 4,500 sheets (now at MICH), and the P.F. Maycock herbarium (q.v.) (formerly at MTMG). All three collections were briefly seen and sampled in 1974. Also a loan in 1974 of 67 sheets for study, mostly from the Reznicek-Bobbette herbarium. The latter collection is now housed at MICH. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 273. 1974 -- J. Laudenbach in litt. 1977 -- J. Webber in litt. 1980.
- TRTS -- Botany Department, Scarborough College, Toronto. The report of an herbarium at this location refers to the private herbarium of J.C. Ritchie (q.v.) kept at the office. Holds mainly his collections of Manitoba and Ontario plants. The college has no herbarium. -- Regn. Veg. 92: 274. 1974 -- J. Riley in litt. 1979 -- Ritchie viva voce, Aug. 1974.
- Truro, N.S. -- See also NSAC.
- Truro, N.S. -- Colchester County Academy. Alternately the Truro Academy. Now called the Cobequid Educational Centre. C.B. Robinson reported that a set of duplicates of his Nova Scotia 1906 collections was sent to the Truro Academy. There is no herbarium at this location to-day and the fate of Robinson's duplicates is unrecorded. -- The Bulletin, Pictou Academy 1: 30-31. 1907 -- A.G. Cruickshank in litt. 1976.
- TUP -- Trent University, Peterborough, Ont. A botanical scrapbook prepared by Mrs. C.P. Traill, and containing mostly Grasses, was sent to James Fletcher in 1894 and was long preserved at DAO. It was described by Dore in 1966 and is now in the care of Trent University. The Biology Department also maintains a collection of 2,000 sheets started in 1965. Known collector: S.L. Gray -- W.G. Dore in Ont. Nat. 4: 17-21. 1966, with a list of about 30 species, mostly Grasses, some Cyperaceae -- Gray in litt. 1976 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 212. 1974 -- R. Jones in litt. 1976.
- Turner (T) -- Private collection of G.H. Turner (1877-1970), a physician who retired early because of poor health and developed into one of the outstanding amateur botanists of our times. Date his collection was started is not available; his interest grew slowly until about 1938. By that year he had accumulated 1,000 or so collections; they were retroactively given collection numbers. Thereafter he collected about 500 numbers a year. Numbers on pre 1938 specimens in other herbaria are ad hoc series set up anew for each bundle sent out for identifica-

tion or checking. Because of frail health his range was limited to a few miles from his home in Fort Saskatchewan (15 miles NE of Edmonton), now one of the best explored botanical localities in Canada. His daughter Anne and son-in-law W.A. Johnstone extended his range by taking him along to their summer home at Ma-Me-O Beach on Pigeon Lake (45 miles SW of Edmonton) and for occasional holidays in Jasper. In 1968 he spent some weeks at the summer cottage of his other daughter Connie and son-in-law H.R. McIntyre, on Buffalo Pound Lake in Saskatchewan. He corresponded and exchanged specimens with other western amateurs: A.J. Breitung, A.H. Brinkman and W.C. McCalla. His daughters and sons-in-law made occasional contributions to his herbarium. He corresponded extensively with many professional botanists, sending his numerous duplicates for checking or deposit. His largest set of duplicates is no doubt at DAO, possibly 5,000 sheets; other large sets are known at CAN, MICH, UAC (700), USFS, and WIS. He willed his Vascular Plant herbarium (10,000) to ALTA, his Lichens (700) and Bryophytes (1,000) to UAC, and his duplicates (1,500) to DAO for a final distribution. The basic herbarium for papers on the Edmonton (incl. Ft. Sask.) District and Pigeon Lake area. First seen in 1946, after which date we were regularly favored with substantial shipments of specimens for deposit or study. -- Blue Jay 29: 4-5. 1971.

UAC (UACH) -- Department of Biology, University of Calgary. The University was founded in 1951 as the University of Alberta in Calgary, and an herbarium was started in 1960 with the gift of the R. Carefoot herbarium. Collection of 126,000 specimens including 43,000 Vasculars, 46,000 Mosses, 37,000 Lichens. Main collectors: C.D. Bird (31,000), I.M. Brodo (1,100), R. Carefoot, B. deVries (1,000), K. Eady (Beder, 2,100), R.R. Ireland (2,400), R.M. Kalgutkar (2,300), M.O. Malte (1,200), A.H. Marsh (5,400), E.H. Moss (2,500), R.T. Ogilvie (500), A.R. Prince (1,700), N.B. Sanson (7,000), W.B. Schofield (1,200), G.W. Scotter (7,600), G.H. Turner (2,500), etc. The N.B. Sanson herbarium was deposited here in 1970. Received 1,550 specimens in exchange in 1967-73 and 80 specimens on loan for study in 1968-69. Another 13 on loan at QFA in 1979. Also received some series for checking or identification. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 37. 1964 and 92: 48. 1974 -- Taxon 23: 215. 1974 -- C.D. Bird, Herbarium Inventory Reports 1965 (6 pp.), 1966 (3 pp.), 1974 (12 pp.) and 1977 (11 pp.), this last report carries lists of 95 collectors of Vascular Plants, 90 collectors of Bryophytes, and 55 collectors of Lichens. -- Baldwin 2: 4. 1966 -- B.M. Hallworth in litt. Oct., Dec. 1977 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 48. 1974 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 19. 1976.

UAPC -- University of Alberta, Edmonton. Maintains a palaeobotanical collection of unknown size and history. Known collector: A. Chandrasekharam.

UBC -- Department of Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. Created in 1916 by the transfer to the University of Prof. J. Davidson and the herbarium he created in 1911 at the Department of Agriculture. The collection probably exceeded 10,000 at the time of the transfer. A similar transfer took place in 1953 when the herbarium started in 1937 by J.W. Eastham, plant pathologist, was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to UBC. Now holding 144,000 sheets of Vasculars, 250,000 Bryophytes and an undetermined quantity of Algae and Fungi. Main collectors: K.I. Beamish, J. Davidson, J.W. Eastham, J.K. Henry (possibly his largest set still in existence), A.J. Hill, V.J. Krajina, W.B. Schofield, R.F. Scagel, T.M.C. Taylor, etc. Basis for Henry's Flora, Taylor's Check-list, Davidson's Botanical Office Reports, Eastham's Supplement to Henry's Flora and his Reports of the Plant Pathologist, some of the Provincial Museum Handbooks, etc. First sampled briefly in 1944, reviewed in full and recorded provincially in 1969. Exchange received:  $\pm$ 5,500 specimens since 1949. Much material also received at DAO for checking, especially from Eastham. Loans received: 625 sheets while at TRT, 116 sheets while at QFA, and 152 sheets at DAO since 1963. Publishes Davidsonia and Ecology of Western North America. Serves also as the herbarium of the University Botanical Garden. The recent rapid growth of this collection (144,000 specimens in 1974) results in part from the disbanding of the cryptogamic herbarium at Stanford University (OS) with a substantial block of their 133,000 Bryophytes going to UBC, in part by a major expansion of activities in the cryptogamic specialties. -- Baldwin 2: 1-3. 1966, and 3(b): 1-2. 1966 -- Taxon 22: 706. 1973, and 23: 883. 1974 -- Ms list of 95 Canadian collectors -- Regn. Veg. 31: 193. 1964, also 92: 286. 1974 and 95: 22. 1977 -- Boivin, Inventory of UBC, ms 64 pp. 1969 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 116. 1976 -- Woodland p. 3 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 99. 1976.

Ucluelet, B.C. -- Pacific Rim National Park. A recently started collection of about 500 specimens representing the flora of the park. Main collectors: T.C. Brayshaw, A. Harcombe, M.J. Shchepanek, J.H. Soper, B. Wille, etc. -- J.C. Holroyd in litt. 1974.

ULF -- See QFF.

UNB -- Department of Biology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Oldest institutional collection still extant in Canada. Two other collections were older still, those created by M. Sarrazin and C.B. Dalhousie, but both were lost to fires. A number of private herbaria are also older, especially those of Mrs. Perceval (1820, now at DAO) and of F. Holmes (1821, now at MTMG). A cabinet of natural history was organized by J. Robb about 1839. As described by L.W. Bailey in 1898, it included collections made in Europe and in NB, along with some

exchange material from Hooker and Balfour. No paper was based on this collection until the next century when a list of the Fredericton area appeared. Indeed, after Robb's death in 1861, the herbarium appears to have remained untouched for about a hundred years. The older collections at this location were not to be seen on our visit in 1959, but a new collection was being started by Hagmeier and Roberts. The older herbaria of Robb and Bailey were incorporated into it in 1960 or soon thereafter. Current size: 24,000 sheets. Collectors: L.W. Bailey, N. Bateman, D.E. Drury, A.R. Hodgdon, J. Robb, P.R. Roberts (-Pichette), etc. Basic collection for the recent lists of New Brunswick and Fredericton. Received at DAO: a gift of 35 P.E.I. sheets in 1953, nearly 2,000 specimens in exchange since 1960 and 10 on loan in 1968. -- Baldwin 7: 2-3. 1968 -- L.W. Bailey, Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. N.B. 4: 1-15. 1898 -- Roberts to Baldwin in litt. 1967 -- Penhallow 3(IV): 23. 1897 -- Ms list of 10 Canadian collectors -- Regn. Veg. 92: 95. 1974 -- H. Hinds in litt. Oct. 1975.

UNS -- See SASK.

UQAC -- Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, P.Q. Started in 1969 and holding about 1,300 sheets, mainly from Pointe-du-Lac and Lake St. John area. Collectors: E.-Charles (500), A. Francoeur (300), Jacob (200). Partly scanned in 1979. -- F.W. Collins in litt. 1978 -- A. Legault p. 1, 1979.

UQAM -- Département de Biologie, Université du Québec à Montréal. A recently started herbarium (1970), apparently based on the collections described above for the Collège Sainte-Marie. About 10,000 specimens with the emphasis on aquatics. Main collectors: B. Boivin, C. Hamel and B. Taché. -- Famélart 1974, p. 17 -- Ms list of 12 collectors -- A. Legault, ms p. 2, 1979.

UQAR -- Département de Biologie, Université du Québec à Rimouski, Rimouski, P.Q. A general collection, strong in southeastern Quebec, especially Rimouski county and Gaspé Peninsula, of about 8,500 sheets in 1978, or perhaps 12,000 according to a more recent report. Started 1970, the basic stock is the private herbarium of A.A. DeChamplain (5,000) to which were soon added the BAEQ (1,000) herbarium and the collections of the Ecole Normale Tanguay, but the various series are not consolidated. Other collectors: F. Belzile, A. Blais, R. Dumais, C. Lacombe, E. Lepage, etc. Sampled in 1978. At least 1,500 sheets are duplicated at CAN, DAO, MT and QFA where they were inventoried and many of them checked. Basic collection for the papers by J.L. Blouin and A.A. DeChamplain. -- P. Demalsy in litt. 1974 -- Famélart 1974, p. 14 -- Ms list of 42 collectors -- M. Dumais in litt. 1978 -- Arseneau 1979, p. 21 -- Woodland p. 12.



- UQTR -- Département de Biologie, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, P.Q. A collection of 5,000 sheets started in 1969, became partly organized in 1975. Collectors on record: J.-P. Blais, D. Goyette, G. Houle, E. Lacoursière, Y. Mailhot, A. Maire, C. Rousseau (1,500), C. Tessier. One of the basic collection for the Géographie Floristique du Québec-Labrador. Seen and sampled in 1979. -- E. Lacoursière in litt. Jan. 1978 -- C. Rousseau to R. Gauthier 1975 -- La Semaine 1(27): 3. 1978 (14 avril) -- A. Legault, ms p. 5. 1979.
- USAS (REG) -- Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina, Sask. Started 1943. About 5,000 sheets in 1964. Holds the herbaria of L.T. Carmichael and W. Shevkenek. Other collectors: I.M. Priestly, etc. Seen in the 50's but at the time the herbarium was not yet organized and the existing collections not effectively accessible. No exchange and no loans, but numerous duplicates of Carmichael and Shevkenek are at DAO. Transferred to REG about 1970, but the combined collection retained USAS as its acronym. -- Blue Jay 17: 118-9. 1959 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 154. 1964 and 92: 230. 1974.
- UVIC (UV) -- University of Victoria. Started 1962 and comprising some 12,000 specimens in 1967, mostly Vasculars. Collectors: T.R. Ashlee, M.A.M. Bell, A. Ceska, W. Hubbard, A. Young, etc. Mainly a Vancouver Island collection. Exchange received: 200 sheets in 1963-67. Also at least 350 sheets for identification. Reviewed in full in 1969 when 26 selected specimens were borrowed for study at TRT. -- Baldwin 5: 9-10. 1967 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 288. 1974 -- Bell to Baldwin 1967 -- Ms list of 10 Canadian collectors.
- UWO (WO) -- Department of Plant Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. Started in 1919 with the acquisition of the J.A. Morton herbarium and holding 27,000 Vascular Plants in 1977. In the 30's W.G. Colgrove served the herbarium as a volunteer worker for many years. He revised much of the herbarium, especially the Morton collection, supplementing or replacing original labels by institutional ones and frequently editing the data, i.e. replacing the ecological data by bookish statements. Collectors: F.S. Cook, W.S. Fox, L.E. James (6,000), E.B. Looff, K.L. MacInnes, J.A. Morton (6,000), J.B. Phipps, W. Stewart, P. Train, etc. Basic collection for the floras of Elgin County and Manitoulin Island. The extensive Middlesex County collections do not appear to have been reported upon. Reviewed nearly in full in 1970 and checked for unusual Ontario occurrences. At the time some selected specimens were borrowed for study at TRT. Exchange of over 1,500 sheets received since 1954. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 107. 1964 and 92: 156-7. 1974 -- Baldwin 3: 1-2. 1966 -- Ms report 1947 -- J.B. Phipps in litt. 1974 -- Stewart viva voce 1971 -- Ms list of 25 Canadian collectors -- Herbarium accession records

- 1963-74, 22 pp. ms -- Regn. Veg. 95: 19. 1977 -- W.W. Judd in litt. March 1978 -- W.W. Judd, Early Naturalists and Natural History Societies of London, Ontario, 150 pp., 1978 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 68. 1976.
- UWPG -- Department of Biology, University of Winnipeg. A collection of 3,000 sheets was started in 1970 by P. Stringer and is oriented to the teaching of ecology and taxonomy. Collectors: R. Staniforth, M. Stringer, P. Stringer. -- M. Stringer in litt. 1974 -- Staniforth in litt. Nov. 1978 and March 1979.
- V (PCB) -- Provincial Museum of Natural History, Victoria, B.C. The museum was established in 1887 and organized in 1890, but the herbarium does not appear to have been started until 1898. About 66,000 sheets of Vascular Plants in 1974. Essentially a British Columbia collection. In 1915 the J.R. Anderson herbarium was loaned from the Department of Agriculture to the Museum; it was kept separate until 1956-58. A great deal of details about accessions and field work is available in the annual Reports of the Museum. This same serial used to carry most papers from the Museum, a role recently taken over by Syesis. Numbers on earlier herbarium labels, up to at least 21,000, are likely to be an herbarium number rather than a collection number. Collectors: J.R. Anderson, W.B. Anderson, T.R. Ashlee, T.C. Brayshaw, A.H. Brinkman, D. Calverley, G.C. Carl, W.R. Carter, R. Connell, J.W. Eastham, G. Fraser, C.J. Guignet, G.A. Hardy, J.K. Henry, W.A. Hubbard, E. Lohbrunner, J. Lohbrunner, J. Macoun, M.C. Melburn, C.F. Newcombe, W.A. Newcombe, W. Planta, A.F. Szczawinski, etc. Much early identification was done by J. Macoun, but duplicates were also sent for naming to M.L. Fernald, C.V. Piper, H. Saint John and others in the U.S.A. Basic collection for the B.C. Checklist, for many Handbooks on various plant families, and for numerous local lists, especially those having to do with Vancouver Island, reviewed by Scoggan for his Flora of Canada. Nearly 3,000 sheets received in exchange since 1956 and 150 sheets received on loan at DAO and QFA since 1963. Reviewed in full in 1969 and recorded as to occurrence in the province. At that time 790 sheets were selected for study on loan at TRT. The A. Ceska and O. Ceska private herbarium of 10,000 sheets of Vancouver Island plants is housed on the next floor from the Provincial Herbarium. -- Baldwin 2: 3. 1966 -- Regn. Veg. 31: 194. 1964 and 92: 288. 1974 -- Reports of the Museum of Natural History since 1913 -- Nat. Can. 31: 125-7. 1904 -- S.Y. Newnham in litt. 1974 -- Ms list of 95 Canadian collectors -- Boivin, Inventory of V, ms 64 pp., 1969 -- A. Ceska viva voce 1979.
- Valleyfield, Qué. -- Service canadien de la Faune. A collection started in 1970, now holds about 500 sheets. Collector on record: L.G. de Repentigny. -- M. Lortie in litt. 1974.

Vancouver, B.C. -- See also SFUV, UBC and WFPL.

Vancouver -- City Museum. In 1937 this museum donated some of its duplicates to the herbarium being then organized by J.W. Eastham at the Department of Agriculture, these now at UBC. No other evidence of the existence of an herbarium at this location. -- B.C. Ann. Rept. Dept. Agr. 1937: K45. 1938.

Vancouver -- Department of Applied Biology, B.C. Research, Vancouver. Started about 1970 by D. Morrison. Now holds 600 Vascular Plants and an unrecorded number of Mosses and Lichens. Collectors: J.C. Errington, C. Jones, R. McLachlin, and S. Parmar. -- Parmar in litt. 1978.

Vancouver -- Department of Agriculture. A first collection made by J.R. Anderson, then deputy-minister of Agriculture, and kept in his office in Victoria, was loaned in 1915 to the Provincial Museum and eventually became part of the V herbarium. His labels were inscribed "Herb, Dept. of Agriculture, British Columbia". In 1911 J. Davidson was appointed Provincial Botanist and immediately started a reference collection which seems to have grown at the rate of 4 to 5,000 sheets a year. Labels were headed "Provincial Herbarium of British Columbia". However, in 1916 Davidson and his herbarium were transferred to UBC. J.W. Eastham, who was Provincial Plant Pathologist from 1914 to 1948, became interested in weeds, poisonous plants and other Vascular Plants; in 1937 he started a reference herbarium that grew to 3,000 sheets the first year. His labels were subscribed "Vancouver Office, B.C. Dept. of Agriculture". Again Eastham and his herbarium of 16,000 sheets were transferred to UBC in 1953. There seems to be no herbarium at this location today. -- Prov. Mus. Rept. 1917: 07. 1918 -- Annual Rept. Bot. Off. 1: 05-07. 1914 -- Ann. Rept. Dept. Agr. 1937: K45. 1938.

Vancouver -- Department of Agronomy, University of British Columbia. Now the Department of Plant Science. Has an herbarium started in 1941, of about 1,000 sheets in 1947, and originally under the care of V.C. Brink, the main collector. Mostly B.C. and Yukon material. Later much of the material was deposited with UBC but a selection of weeds and natives is retained in the Department. Not seen, but Brink's collections are abundantly represented at DAO. -- Ms report in 1947 -- V.C. Runeckles in litt. 1974.

Vaudreuil, Qué. -- Cité des Jeunes, Régionale Vaudreuil-Soulanges. In 1972 an herbarium of 5,290 sheets, formerly at Lachine (q.v.), was acquired by the museum of the local secondary school. On the day of our visit to the museum in 1974 the plant collection was not accessible for inspection or study. Presumed to contain the collections of Sr. Marie-Jean-Eudes. There has been no addition to the collection since 1972; the

current curator is a taxidermist. -- F. Noël viva voce 1974 --  
G. Boulizon, Les Musées du Québec 1: 134-5. 1977 -- Arseneau  
1979, p. 28.

Vermilion, Alta. -- Vermilion College. (Or Lakeland College?). A  
local herbarium started in 1973 had grown to 600 sheets by 1974.  
Collector: A. Klar. Not seen. -- Klar in litt. 1974.

Vernon, B.C. -- City of Vernon Museum. Has a small herbarium, started  
perhaps in 1970, of central B.C. and southern Yukon specimens.  
Known collector: J. Grant. Much material is duplicated at DAO. -- J. Grant in litt. 1976.

Vernon -- Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory. Also called Forest  
Biology Laboratory. Had a small collection of about 600 sheets,  
started perhaps in the late 40's. Plants of Central B.C. and  
southern Yukon. Known collector: J. Grant. Much identification  
was done at DAO where a large set of duplicates is found.  
In 1970 this lab was closed and its specimens were partly  
transferred to the City of Vernon Museum, partly to the Forestry  
Lab in Victoria. Collections of the latter are now at V.  
-- J. Grant in litt. 1970.

Victoria, B.C. -- See DAVFP, UV, V and WIB.

Victoria -- Department of Agriculture. See Vancouver, Department of  
Agriculture.

Victoria -- Research Division, B.C. Forest Service, Department of  
Lands and Forests. Had a small herbarium of unknown size and  
history. Mostly Vancouver Island, but also held Schmidt's collection  
from the Queen Charlotte Islands. Known collectors:  
B. Hubbard, C.B.W. Rogers, R.L. Schmidt, R.H. Spilsbury, R.C.  
Sutton, J.W.B. Wagg. In 1961 Schmidt deposited his collections  
with DAO. In 1965 the remaining Vascular Plants were turned  
over to V, while the Lichens and Mosses went to UV. Some  
duplicates are also found at DAO. -- Schmidt in litt. 1961 --  
G.C. Warrack in litt. 1974.

Victoriaville, Qué. -- Académie de Victoriaville. An herbarium was  
started in 1931-32 by Allyre who was the main contributor.  
The collection had grown to about 5 or 600 specimens in 1934-  
35 when the herbarium was discontinued and the specimens passed  
to another local institution: "Collège de Victoriaville". --  
Allyre in litt. in 1975 and 1978.

Victoriaville, Qué. -- Collège de Victoriaville. An herbarium of  
5 or 600 sheets was acquired from the Académie de Victoriaville.  
In 1965 the college was closed and its assets sold,  
except the herbarium which was donated to a graduating student,  
Jean Brisson, who in turn soon donated part of it to QFF. The  
remainder of the Brisson (q.v.) herbarium was donated to QFA

in 1978. -- Brisson viva voce 1974 -- R. Gauthier viva voce 1978 -- Allyre in litt. 1978 -- Brisson to R. Gauthier in litt. June 1978.

Victorin, M. -- Private collection of Brother Marie-Victorin, f.é.c., (1885-1944) started 1904, grown to perhaps 150,000 specimens, including some 15,000 Mosses, by the time it was willed to the Université de Montréal in 1944. Mostly a Québec collection with a substantial input from Ontario and New Brunswick and a rich selection of exchange material, especially from the U.S.A. One of the largest private herbaria ever assembled, and the largest Canadian one ever, the next largest being those of J. Dearness and W. Krivda. Victorin's abilities for physical labor were very limited and most of his collecting was a joint enterprise, with the indefatigable Rolland his most frequent partner. Victorin's collecting adds up to about 50,000 numbers or some 250,000 specimens, including the duplicates. About 30,000 of the duplicates were mounted and included in his herbarium along with the first sheet, about 50,000 were sent out as exchange, about 10,000 sheets went into the Rolland-Germain herbarium, and the remainder, about 150,000 sheets including most of Rolland's duplicates, were turned over to MT. At MT two sheets were mounted of each collection and the remainder, about 70 or 80,000 sheets, were used as exchange. Thus when the two herbaria were integrated about 1950 many numbers came to be represented by up to four sheets. Much material received in exchange also came to be represented by two sheets. Although Rolland-Germain maintained an herbarium of his own, most of his duplicates were turned over to Victorin or to MT. This is the only significant gift received by Victorin, although there were many small gifts, usually of less than 1,000 sheets each. Victorin does not seem to have acquired much material by purchase, except perhaps a set of Kukenthal's duplicates and the Billet herbarium. The numbering of his collections is very irregular. At first there was no numbering, except as was needed to keep track of material sent out for identification or checking and more than one series of numbers was used for that purpose. Otherwise the early collections sent out in exchange are likely to be unnumbered, while those retained for his herbarium will carry on inventory number that appears as if it were a collection number. Regular field numbers seem to have been used starting in 1914, but not in a strictly chronological sequence nor in a very regular manner. Many special expeditions were allowed to have an independent numbering series. There are large numbering gaps that stand very conspicuously in monographs that provide an index of exsiccata by name of collector. These gaps represent blocks of numbers that assigned to some colleague working independently, mainly to J. Brunel and J. Rousseau. In the late 30's and early 40's Victorin's collections often carry the field numbers of one or the other of his students that were working with him, namely those of B. Boivin, M. Raymond or E. Rouleau,

perhaps of others also. The main sequence of numbers eventually reached 70,000. Cuban collections carry field numbers of a different origin, probably the field numbers of Léon, or Clément, or Alain. Until they were consolidated, neither the university herbarium nor the Victorin herbarium carried a full set of Victorin's collections, the former being deficient in early gatherings, the latter lacking much of the later numbers. An inventory of his herbarium was made some time perhaps in the early 20's and an inventory number added to all sheets. Sometimes this inventory number was placed on the herbarium label in such a way that it resembles a collection number. On other sheets an extra label was added which usually carries little or no information other than the inventory number. The numbering was continued for a while as an accession record, but seems to have been discontinued about 1925 when the collection numbers had reached about 23,000 and the accession numbers were approaching 55,000. The mounting paper size was 38 X 25 cm, or an inch and a half shorter and narrower than standard; each sheet was tipped into its own folder of unbleached wrapping paper; the label was mostly glued to the inside of the wrapper rather than on the sheet; revision labels were often also glued on the wrapper. Now, there is not much written information about all of the above, and this text is derived mainly from our actual experience of many years with Victorin's herbarium and his duplicates in other herbaria. Many of the figures given are mere guesstimates and some of these could be far wrong, yet they help bringing the picture into some focus, even if the focus is a bit fuzzy in spots. In 1944 the university inherited the Marie-Victorin herbarium. For quite a few years it was kept separate, but was used very little during those years because it was largely duplicated by the university herbarium which was somewhat more varied and so much more convenient to handle. Eventually the university herbarium was versed into the Herbar Marie-Victorin, which meant in practice that Victorin's sheets were stripped of their individual folders, labels were carved out of the wrappers and each mount and its label were affixed to a standard 42 X 29 cm sheet before being inserted into the university herbarium renamed Herbar Marie-Victorin. The end. -- Victorin in litt. 1914-26 -- Contr. Inst. Bot. Un. Mtr. 40: 1-70. 1941 -- G. Beaudet, *Confidence et combat* 1969, pp. 212-6.

Vineland Station, Ont. -- Research Station, Agriculture Canada.  
Has a small reference collection of 420 specimens. Started in 1959 and mostly collected by T.R. Davidson and W.L. Putnam. Many duplicates are at DAO where much of the identification was done. -- A.J. McGinnis in litt. 1974.

Wasagaming, Man. -- See Riding Mountain.

Waskesiu Lake -- See Prince Albert National Park.

WAT -- Department of Biology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. Started 1968 and now holding 35,000 sheets and 3,000 Fungi. Mainly southern Ontario, but includes some Florida material and vouchers for cytological, chemotaxonomic and pollinic studies. Main collectors: R.J. Adams, M.F. Ball, J.F. Calvert (2,500), L.S. Gill, W.B. Kendrick, B.M. Lawrence, F.H. Montgomery (1,000), J.K. Morton (6,500), G.S. Ringius (500), J.M. Venn, etc. Briefly sampled for Canadian content in 1970. Some duplicates were studied at other institutions and 3 sheets were borrowed at QFA in 1979. Basic collection for a number of papers, including a Flora of Manitoulin Island. -- J.K. Morton in litt. 1974 -- Ms list of 14 Canadian collectors -- Taxon 27: 433. 1978.

Waterloo, Ont. -- See WAT and WLU.

Waterton, Alta. -- Waterton Lakes National Park. A collection of 4,000 sheets started in the early 60's. Main collectors: C.D. Bird, K. Gable, Mrs. Harland, J. Kuijt, K. Sedd, F. Sudol and W. Rodney. Some identification or verification was done at DAO. A much smaller collection was seen at this location in 1946. The latter could have been started about 1920; it was eventually incorporated into the park collection. -- W. Henderson in litt. 1974.

Wawa, Ont. -- See LSP.

Welsh -- Private herbarium of M.A. Welsh of Prince Albert, Sask. His Mosses are part of the basis for the Bryophytes of Saskatchewan by H.S. Conard. -- Bryologist 60: 338-343. 1957.

WFPL -- Western Forest Products Laboratory, Environment Canada, Vancouver. Alternately: Forintek Canada, Corp. Maintains a culture collection of more than 600 strains belonging to nearly 300 species of wood destroying Fungi. Started by H.W. Eades in or about 1926. An inventory of the collection was published in 1966, revised editions in 1970, 1974 and 1979. -- J.E. Clark & R.S. Smith, Culture Collection of Wood-inhabiting Fungi, West. For. Prod. Lab. Techn. Bull. 2: 1-52. 1979 -- J.E. Clark in litt. 1980.

WH -- Private collection of W. Herriot (1870-1930) of 1,500 Vasculars. Spelling "Herriott" appears to be faulty. Eventually his herbarium became the property of M. Landon, then of F.H. Montgomery who donated it to OAC in 1952. Basic for the many Herriot and Montgomery papers on the flora of Waterloo County, consulted by Soper for his phytogeographic studies. The Liatris were studied by Gaiser. Some duplicates were distributed by CAN, other by DAO. Specimens distributed earlier by Herriot himself will often carry a mailing address (e.g. Galt) in lieu of a place of collecting, or a year of exchange in place of the year of collection. Cultivated specimens and

deliberate introductions into the wild about Galt are to be expected in this series: e.g. Glycyrrhiza lepidota Pursh var. glutinosa (Nutt.) Watson, Dioscorea villosa L., hence unusual records should not be accepted without adequate confirmation. Collections are generally from Galt except for 1906 when Herriot accompanied J. Macoun to Western Canada. -- Regn. Veg. 9: 1957 -- Can. Field-Nat. 52: 28-29. 1938.

Whitney, Ont. -- See Algonquin College and APM.

WIB -- See Addenda.

WIN -- Department of Botany, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Started about 1907 and now holding 48,000 specimens of which 34,000 are Vascular Plants, 12,000 Fungi and Lichens (=WIN(M)), 2,000 mosses. Primarily a Manitoba collection. Collectors: W.A. Burman, J.F. Higham, V.W. Jackson, G.M. Keleher, C.H. Lee, R.E. Longton, A. Löve, D. Löve, C.W. Lowe, W. Marquardt, J.C. Ritchie, H.J. Scoggan, J.M. Walker-Shay, etc. Reorganized and consolidated in the 50's by D. Löve. The original information is often hidden under the label and the original label is often hidden under a more modern one. The basic collection for the provincial check lists and various local papers. Reviewed in full by Scoggan for his floras of Manitoba and Canada. Visited repeatedly by us in the 50's, but never reviewed in full. Exchange of more than 1,300 sheets received since 1952; the records are lacking for many earlier shipments received at DAO. Loans of 700 to 800 sheets received for study at DAO, another 92 at QFA. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 199. 1964 and 92: 296. 1974 -- Baldwin 5: 6. 1967 -- M.H. Levin to Baldwin 1967 -- Ms list of 31 Canadian collectors -- Keleher in litt. 1978 -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 118-9. 1976.

WIND -- See DELTA or Windsor.

Windsor, Ont. (WIND) -- Department of Biology, University of Windsor.

Started in 1945 with a collection of 300 sheets collected by A.J. Grant in New York State. Now 3,500 sheets, the bulk of which was collected in Essex county by W.G. Benedict. -- Benedict in litt. 1974.

Windsor, N.S. -- King's College. Originally in Windsor, this College moved to Halifax in 1923 and became the University of King's College. An herbarium started about 1850 was sent on loan to DAL sometime before 1900. Thus it escaped the destructive fire at King's College on Feb. 5, 1920. Size is about 2,000 sheets, of which half is of Great Britain, half early N.S. collections by E. Ball, H. Howe, G. Lawson, A.W.H. Lindsay, etc. The main basis for Lindsay's catalogue. In 1952 the collection was moved from DAL to its permanent resting place at NSPM. -- Penhallow 1897 p. 23 -- Ms report, 1947 -- Dore viva voce, 1974 -- M.J. Harvey in litt. 1974.



- WINF -- Forest Research Laboratory, Fort Garry Campus, Winnipeg. Herbarium started in 1930, of 2,700 Vasculars and 700 Mosses and Lichens in 1971. Collectors: W.E.D. Halliday, D. Mueller-Dombois, E.T. Oswald, J.S. Rowe, etc. In 1964 the collections of Vasculars from SAFB were transferred here (in Winnipeg) and combined with WINF, until all were finally moved to Edmonton in 1971 and versed into CAFB. -- Regn. Veg. 31: 199-200. 1964 -- Ms report, 1947 -- Zoltai in litt. 1974 -- Hiratsuka to Stafleu, 1974 -- Baldwin 3: 2. 1966 and 7: 8-10. 1968.
- WINF(M) -- Forest Research Laboratory, Fort Garry Campus, Winnipeg. A mycological collection of about 9,000 specimens started in 1930. In 1964 the SAFB collection was discontinued and its Fungi added to WINF(M). In 1971 the Winnipeg Lab. was closed and WINF(M) was moved to Edmonton and versed into CFB.
- WIN(M) -- Refers to the mycological collection noted above under WIN.
- Winnipeg -- See also CAFB, CFB, DAW, MMMN, MPM, SAFB, UWPG, WIN and WINF.
- Winnipeg -- Department of Biology, University of Winnipeg. A collection of 3,000 sheets started in 1970 by P. Stringer. Collectors: R. Staniforth, M. Stringer, P. Stringer. -- M. Stringer in litt. 1974 -- R. Staniforth in litt. Nov. 1978.
- Winnipeg -- Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society. Its herbarium is described incidentally in its annual reports. Hundreds of specimens were added in 1885. Specimens were from Manitoba and the Rockies. Collectors on record: R.E.W. Goodridge, W. Haydon. No information on the current fate of this herbarium, the first one started in Western Canada. The society was founded in 1879 and a summary of its early history is found in the report for 1892. Started publishing its Reports in 1882, these gradually replaced by other serials without botanical contents. -- Annual Report for the Year 1884-5: 1. 1885.
- Winnipeg -- Rust Research Lab, University Campus. Alternately: Winnipeg Research Station, Canada Agriculture. Does not to-day maintain an herbarium, but does curate the important mycological library assembled by A.H.R. Buller (1874-1944) and received in 1958. A list of its holdings, more than 1,000 titles, was published in 1965. See above under DAW and W.L. Gordon for collections formerly maintained at this location. -- K.D. Oliver, Catalogue of the Buller Memorial Library, 84 pp., 1965 -- Connors pp. 128-149.
- Winnipeg -- Soils & Crops Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture. A small herbarium of about 300 sheets was started in the late 30's. Quite a few important weed records are substantiated here, with a fair amount of duplication at DAO. Main collec-

tors: G. Batho, H.A. Craig, J.O. Forbes and H.E. Wood. Many of their collections were reported by H. Groh and H.J. Scoggan, said reports being essentially based on duplicates at DAO. -- Forbes in litt. 1974.

Winnipeg -- Wildlife Research Herbarium, Research Branch, Manitoba Department of Renewable Resources. Formerly the Games and Fisheries Branch, Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources. An herbarium of less than a thousand sheets. It was in existence at this location as early as 1939. Known collectors: M. Rayner, A.J. Reeve. A few duplicates were seen in the W. Krivda herbarium. -- Rayner in litt. 1979.

WLU -- Waterloo, Ont. Herbarium of the Wilfrid Laurier University, formerly called the Waterloo Lutheran University. Started 1964 and grown to 10,000 sheets by 1975. Strong on the flora of Perth and Peterborough counties. In 1970 a set of 48 sheets from this herbarium was received at DAO for checking. Collectors: C.A. Campbell (1,000), M. Heimbürger, G. Scheifele, A.A. Wellwood, etc. -- B. Wilkes in litt. 1974 -- Wellwood in litt. 1970, 1974, 1975.

WO -- See UW0.

Wolfeville -- See ACAD.

Wood Buffalo National Park -- Fort Smith, N.W.T. A collection of local plants was organized in 1975 and now numbers a few hundreds. Known collectors: S. Hartwell, J.H. Schwartz. -- T. Chretien in litt. 1979 -- List of plant specimens, 4 p. ms, 1979.

WWJ -- Private herbarium W.W. Judd (q.v.).

Wye Marsh -- See Midland, Ont.

Yoho -- See Field.

Yorkton, Sask. -- Yorkton Natural History Society. An herbarium of about 500 sheets originating from this Yorkton society was deposited at USAS sometime after 1946. Apparently the herbarium of the society was the creation of Mrs. I.M. Priestly, and she had no other collection of her own. Some of her collections were cited by R.C. Russell, hence some duplicates are presumably on file at SASKP (or perhaps SASK?); other duplicates were studied at DAO. -- Blue Jay 17: 118-9. 1959 -- P. Pawluck in litt. 1974.

YUTO -- Department of Biology, York University, Toronto. Has started about 1965 an herbarium oriented to the teaching of plant taxonomy. -- P. Webber in litt. 1966 -- Regn. Veg. 92: 274. 1974.

## ADDENDA

- ALTA -- Holds 27,000 Bryophytes. -- Bryoph. Bibl. 8: 33. 1976.
- Brandon -- Manitoba Department of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment. A small herbarium of a few hundred specimens was started in 1969. Main collectors: T. Cole, B. Heal, T. Lamont, I.J. Milliken, etc. -- Woodland 1979 -- Milliken in litt. 1979.
- CAFB -- Grown to 12,500 Vasculars and 3,300 Bryophytes and Lichens in 1979. Now includes a representation from Keewatin District. Additional collectors: P. Achuff, I. Corns, J. Cuddeford, J.R. Dyck, J.D. Johnson, S. Kojima, G.J. Krumlik, G.W. Scotter, etc. The collection from Kananaskis coded as KFES was deposited here in 1979. -- J.D. Johnson in litt. 1979.
- Castlegar, B.C. -- Environmental Sciences, Selkirk College. A recently created herbarium, appears to be made up essentially of the collections formerly at NLSN. Reported to have 5,000 sheets. -- Woodland p. 3.
- DAO -- Add to the list of collectors: A.J. Breitung (16,000). Basic collection for the Waterton and various Saskatchewan lists.
- Halifax -- The herbaria of G.U. Hay and A.H. MacKay are said to have been lost in the catastrophic explosion of 1917. But, we have no firm information on this matter yet. -- Taxon 15: 166. 1966 -- W.R. Taylor, Marine Algae of the Northeastern Coast of North America, 1957, p. 22.
- Kouchibouguac -- A ms list based primarily on the park herbarium has been prepared by D. Munro, A Floristic Study of Kouchibouguac National Park, ms 212 pp., 1979.
- Lawson -- A manuscript inventory of the Canadian Vascular Plants in the Lawson herbarium was made after his collection was received at CAN. The ms is in nineteen chapters as follows: 1. Ferns; 2. Labrador; 3. Prince Edward Island; 4. Newfoundland; 5. Nova Scotia; 6. New Brunswick (but the localities are from N.S.); 7. Quebec; 8. Hudson Bay; 9. D. Sutherland, St. Augustin, 1865, Labrador (i.e. Quebec); 10. Ontario; 11. Manitoba; 12. Saskatchewan; 13. Alberta; 14. Northwest Territories; 15. Hayes 1860-61, Greenland and Ellesmere; 16. Yukon; 17. J.W. Tyrrell 1886, Baffin; 18. New Brunswick, Bass River, J. Fowler (1865?); 19. Fernald, Maine, Aroostook Co. 1893. -- Ms inventory, 58 pp. -- Ms list of 43 collectors.
- NFFS -- Now apparently to be coded as NFRC. -- A. Robertson in litt. 1980.

NFRC (NFFS) -- Newfoundland Forest Research Centre, Environment Canada, Saint John's, Nfld. A more recent report indicates holdings of about 4,000 specimens in 1980. Started 1956 and comprises all groups except Fungi (2,000) which are curated separately and are described above under Saint John's. Especially strong in Carex and woody plants. Main collectors: A.W.H. Damman, I.J. Green, W.J. Meades, F.C. Pollett, B.A. Roberts, A. Robertson, E.D. Wells, etc. Basic collection for papers by Damman, Pollett and Robertson. Some lichens were reported upon by T. Ahti. The Vascular Plants were leafed through rapidly in 1972; some sheets were submitted to DAO for checking; 58 sheets were received in exchange in 1958; 3 sheets were borrowed for study at QFA in 1978. -- Robertson in litt. 1978 and 1980 -- T. Ahti, Notes on the Lichens, Ann. Bot. Fenn. 11: 90. 1974.

Port Renfrew, B.C. -- This was the site of the Minneapolis Seaside Laboratory maintained by the University of Minnesota. Later the facilities passed to U.B.C. and were renamed Friday Harbour Biological Station. A second station nearby was informally known as the Thursday Harbour Biological Station. Although much collecting was done at this location, it does not seem to have led to the organization of a local herbarium. Said facilities are no longer in existence. -- N.J. Wilimovsky in litt. 1980.

Robertson -- Private Carex herbarium of A.(W.) Robertson (=Sandy Robertson) of Saint John's Nfld. About 700 sheets in 1974. Basis for his various papers on Carex. -- Robertson viva voce 1974.

Saint Andrews, N.B. -- An Algal collection of unknown history is reported at this location. Known collectors: L. Hillis (-Colinvaux) and C. MacFarlane. An earlier herbarium may also have been in existence at the Station early in this century; likely contributors: J. Fowler and A.B. Klugh. However, we have no firm information yet on this earlier herbarium. -- L. Hillis-Colinvaux, Herbarium Collections of Algae from Eastern Canada, Taxon 15: 166. 1966 -- W.R. Taylor, Marine Algae of the Northeastern Coast of North America, 1957, p. 22. -- M.J. Dadswell in litt. 1980.

Saint-Ferdinand-d'Halifax, Qué. -- Herbier du Domaine Fraser. Started in 1977 and now holding about 1,000 sheets of which one third is from the Mingan Islands. Partly leafed through in 1980 and about 20 sheets were checked. A few key specimens were deposited at QFA in 1980. Collector: M. Blondeau. -- Blondeau in litt. 1980.

Saint John's, Nfld. -- Newfoundland Forest Research Centre. Two herbaria are maintained by this research unit. They are curated separately; they are also described separately. The

general collection is described above under NFRC and the mycological collection under Saint John's.

CAN, CANA, CANL, CANM -- A recent write-up provides the following current information the size of the collections: CAN: 433,000 sheets -- CANA: 20,500 -- CANL: 69,000 -- CANM: 340,000. Cumulated total: 862,500 -- ASC Newsletter 7: 57-62. 1979.

Landry -- Private herbarium of Pierre Landry, of Hull, P.Q. Started around 19.. and now reduced to about 200 sheets. As a surveyor he had the opportunity to collect and report on some rather unusual and inaccessible mountains. His "mont Reed" collections were deposited at MT, his "monts Groulx" series is at DAO. Other papers were based mainly on institutional collections, especially those at DAO, including his papers on Amelanchier, Conifers and Populus. -- Landry viva voce 1980.

Nicolet -- Grand Séminaire, Nicolet, P.Q. -- See above on page 74. It appears that in the early 70's the "Séminaire de Nicolet" was closed and the building was sold, but not before the collections and archives had been removed to the "Grand Séminaire de Nicolet" where they are found today. Current size: 1,500 sheets of Vasculars and a seed collection contributed by A. Beaulac and B. Deschamps. Collectors on record: Allyre (27), M. Ayotte (24), D. Boisvert (68), A. Desrochers (114), D.R. Laflièche, P.-E. Lahaye (38), V. Lefebvre (133), Louis-Marie (21), J.-M. Maihot (21), T. Maurault (655), D.N. Saint-Cyr (310). -- R. Charland in litt. 1974.

QFA -- Specimens credited to (Dr. F.) Rasetti 1944-45 were actually part of the Geneviève Lechevalier herbarium. Plants were collected mainly by Jean Lechevalier & G. Lechevalier. Some 1946 collections by Hubert Lechevalier or J. Lechevalier & H. Lechevalier were added later to the series. Franco Rasetti was a frequent participant to the excursions of the Lechevalier family. Mrs. Rasetti was also present on occasion. The Lechevalier herbarium was found among the assets of QFS in 1968 at the time of its transfer to QFA. -- G.L. Holmes to R. Gauthier in litt. 1980.

UMH -- See WIN.

WIB -- Aquatic Plant Management, Ministry of Environment, Victoria, B.C. Formerly the Water Investigations Branch. A collection of B.C. aquatic plants organized in 1977, now numbering about 5,000 specimens. Main collectors: A. Ceska, O. Ceska, R. Harcombe, McKean, P. Newroth, R. Nijman, R. Soar, P.D. Warrington. -- Can. Field-Nat. 94: 69-74. 1980 -- Warrington in litt. 1980.

(continued on p. 150)

## Chapter 6

## STATISTICAL SUMMARIES

The following provides a regional picture of herbarium growth.

1. Larger institutional herbaria. In cases of clear filiation or consolidation of herbaria, such as LT and QFA, or HAM and McMHA, the date of the earlier collection is indicated in brackets. Similarly when an earlier collection was lost to fire, as at MTMG. If two or more collections are housed together, as CAN, CANA, CANL, and CANM, they are treated here as one collection if they are joined administratively, but if they belong to different organisms, such as MT and MTJB, they are treated as different collections. Herbaria of less than 10,000 specimens are mostly omitted. An asterisk \* denotes a collection for which we have an inventory.

Acronym	Province	Year started	Size
DAO*(DAOM)	National	1886	900,000
CAN*	National	1882	862,500
MT*	Quebec	1920	500,000
UBC*	B.C.	1916	400,000
TRT*(TRTC)	Ontario	1853(?)	390,000
QFA*	Quebec	1962(1910)	213,000
SFS	Quebec	1963	160,000
UAC	Alberta	1951	126,000
QK*	Ontario	1880	107,000
ACAD	N.S.	1910	100,000
ALTA	Alberta	1916	100,000
MTJB*	Quebec	1951	100,000
MTMG*	Quebec	1856(1855)	100,000
QUE	Quebec	1921(1880)	88,000
V*	B.C.	1890	66,000
NFLD	Newfoundland	1954	60,000
LKHD	Ontario	1957	52,000
SASK	Saskatchewan	1925	50,000
SWC	Saskatchewan	1933	<u>50,000</u>

Total of larger herbaria 4,424,500

2. Larger herbaria by province. The national herbaria in Ottawa are omitted from this listing.

Newfoundland	NFLD	1954	60,000
	NFRC	1956	6,000
Nova Scotia	NSPM	1862(1850)	22,000
	ACAD	1910	100,000
	DAL	1930	15,000
	NRCC	1952	12,000
	Kentville	1926	11,000
P.E.I.	U. of P.E.I.	(?)	1,000
	PEI	1952(?)	600
New Brunswick	UNB	1839	24,000
	NBM	1934(1862)	17,500
Quebec	MT	1920	500,000
	QFA*	1962(1910)	213,000
	SFS	1963	160,000
	MTJB*	1951	100,000
	MTMG*	1856(1855)	100,000
	QUE	1921(1880)	88,000
	QSA	1920	33,000
	QFB	1952(1930)	19,000
	QFF	1960	15,000
	QFBE	1965	15,000
	QPH	1862	15,000
	QPAR	1963	10,000
	UQAM	1970	10,000
Ontario	TRT*	1853(?)	390,000
	QK*	1880	107,000
	LKHD	1957	52,000
	HAM*	1950(1897)	45,000
	OAC*	1869/75	40,000
	WAT	1968	38,000

Ontario	UWO	1919	27,000
	CCO	1952	21,000
	MFB	1947	10,000
	SSMF	....	10,000
	TRTE	1970	10,000
	WLU	1964	10,000
Manitoba	WIN	1907	48,000
	U. of Brandon	1973	10,000
Saskatchewan	SASK	1925	50,000
	SWC	1933	50,000
	USAS	1940	17,000
Alberta	UAC	1951	126,000
	ALTA	1916	100,000
	CFB	1952	23,000
	CAFB	1929	15,800
	CWS	1959	12,000
	OLDS	1964	10,200
British Columbia	UBC*	1916	400,000
	V*	1890	66,000
	DAVFP	1940	26,000
	UVIC	1967	12,000
	SFU	1966	10,000

3. Rates of growth. Per thousand specimens per year.

Rate	Acronym	Period	Size
10.7	SFS	1963-78	160,000
9.8	DAO*	1886-1979	900,000
9.3	MT*	1920-74	500,000
8.8	CAN*	1882-1980	862,500
6.6	UBC*	1916-77	400,000
4.8	UAC	1951-77	126,000
3.8	WAT	1968-78	38,000
3.6	MTJB*	1951-79	100,000



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3.1	TRT*	1853-1979	390,000
3.0	QFA*	1910-80	213,000
2.6	LKHD	1957-78	52,000
2.5	NFLD	1954-78	60,000
2.4	UVIC	1967-72	12,000
2.0	U. of Brandon	1973-78	10,000
1.7	ALTA	1916-74	100,000
1.5	ACAD	1910-78	100,000
1.5	QUE	1921-79	88,000
1.4	TRTE	1970-77	10,000
1.2	QFBE	1965-78	15,000
1.2	SFUV	1966-74	10,000
1.1	QK*	1880-1974	107,000
1.1	SWC	1933-74	50,000
1.1	UQAM	1970-79	10,000
1.0	CAFB	1952-74	23,000
1.0	OLDS	1964-74	10,200

4. Pre-1900 herbaria. Some yet older collections in Canada, especially those of Sarrazin, Gaultier (1742-56, duplicates at P?) and Dalhousie (1816-29, duplicates at E, FI, K) were lost to fires, but duplicates survive in foreign institutions. The oldest surviving specimens of Canadian origin appear to be garden grown plants contributed through an apothecary (L. Hébert?) to the Burser herbarium in Uppsala. The first collector of herbarium specimens in Canada was M. Sarrazin who collected in Newfoundland\* and Quebec in 1697 and later; his duplicates are preserved at OXF and P. In Canada the oldest Canadian series appears to be the small herbarium of Mrs. Percival, collected in 1820 about Quebec City, and now on file at DAO. Next comes the Holmes herbarium started in 1821 and now preserved at MTMG.

\* W. Hay also collected in Newfoundland in 1699 (BM).

1839	UNB	New Brunswick	24,000
1850/1862	NSPM	Nova Scotia	22,000
1853(?)	TRT*	Ontario	390,000
1856	MTMG*	Quebec	100,000
1862	QPH	Quebec	15,000
1862/1934	NBM	New Brunswick	17,500
1869/75	OAC*	Ontario	40,000

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1880	QK*	Ontario	107,000
1880/1921	QUE	Quebec	88,000
1882	CAN*	National	862,500
1886	DAO*	National	900,000
1890	V*	B.C.	<u>66,000</u>
		TOTAL	2,632,000

5. Older herbaria by province.

Yukon	1974	Kluane	750
Newfoundland	1950	CDFN	3,500
	1954	NFLD	60,000
	1956	NFRC	6,000
Nova Scotia	1862(1850)	NSPM	22,000
	1910	ACAD	100,000
	1926	Kentville	11,000
P.E.I.	1952(19..?)	PEI	600
New Brunswick	1839	UNB	24,000
	1897	Miramichi	.....
	1934(1862)	NBM	17,500
	1940	AFES	4,000
Quebec	1856(1855)	MTMG*	100,000
	1862	QPH	15,000
	1921(1880)	QUE	88,000
Ontario	1853(?)	TRT*	390,000
	1869/75	OAC*	40,000
	1880	QK*	107,000
Manitoba	1907	WIN	48,000
	1930's	Brandon Ex.F.	5,200
	1932	MMN	7,000
Saskatchewan	1925	SASK	50,000
	1920's	Muenster	500
	1933	SWC	50,000
Alberta	1915(?)	Edmonton Pl.Sc.	3,000
	1916	ALTA	100,000

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Alberta	1925	Beaverlodge	4,000
British Columbia	1890	V*	66,000
	1916	UBC*	400,000
	1925	Summerland	700

6. Private herbaria.

Victorin	150,000	McCalla	14,000
Dearness	50,000	Turner	13,200
Krivda	40,000	Douglas	12,000
Rolland	37,000	Morton	12,000
Lepage	30,000	Cinq-Mars	10,000
Leblanc	23,000	Dutilly	10,000
Habeeb	15,000	Lawson	10,000
Scotter	15,000	Maass	(10,000?)
Garton	14,000	Maycock	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL			475,000

A total of 404 herbaria are described above.

335 herbaria are institutional and 69 are private.

218 institutional collections are still active while another 117 collections have either been lost or versed into another collection.

92 active institutional herbaria are designated by an acronym while the remaining 126 are listed under a place name.

30 private herbaria are still in private hands while another 39 have either been lost or turned over to an institution.

248 institutional and private collections are still active while 156 others have been lost or consolidated.

## Chapter 7

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for proper inclusion. It is a geographical directory to  
93 institutional herbaria.

## Chapter 8

## HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

For the convenience of our readers we are reproducing here in facsimile three historical documents: the surveys by Provancher and Penhallow and the proposed survey by the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club.

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LE NATURALISTE CANADIEN

## TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE DES MUSEES

—

*de la Province de Québec, montrant le nombre d'espèces déterminées de leurs spécimens, en mars 1887.*

Comme nous l'annoncions dans notre dernière livraison, nous donnons dans celle-ci le tableau synoptique de nos divers musées, tel que nous ont permis de le formuler les différentes réponses que nous avons reçues ; nous les rangeons dans l'ordre qu'elles nous sont parvenues.

Dix-neuf seulement ont répondu à notre circulaire. Nous remercions bien sincèrement ceux qui ont ainsi consenti à s'imposer cette peine, car en outre que ce tableau sera plein d'intérêt pour tous nos lecteurs, il ne manquera pas de stimuler le zèle d'un grand nombre pour poursuivre leurs collections, égaler ou dépasser ceux qui les devancent aujourd'hui, et peut-être aussi en décider d'autres à entrer de même en lice.

Nous regrettons que tous ceux qui possèdent des musées n'aient pas jugé à propos de nous donner des réponses ; nous ne pouvons voir en quoi cela aurait pu leur nuire ; tout au contraire. Nous sommes convaincu que tous ceux qui l'ont fait, n'auront aucun sujet de le regretter.

Nous disons que les 19 réponses reçues ne sont à peu près que la moitié de celles que nous aurions dû recevoir, car il y a au moins 40 institutions en cette Province qui possèdent des musées ou qui du moins devraient en avoir.

Sur les 16 collèges classiques que nous possédons, 5 seulement ont donné des réponses. Tous les autres en sont-ils encore à zéro avec leurs collections ? Nous sommes certain du contraire pour plusieurs. St-Sulpice de Montréal, Nicolet, St-

**Tableau Synoptique des Musées de la Province de Québec, montrant le nombre d'espèces déterminées de leurs spécimens, en mars, 1887.**

Nom de l'institution	Mon- naies	Miné- raux	Fos- siles	Plantes	Mam- mi- fères	Oiseaux			Pois- sons	Rep- tiles	Insectes	Ara- gné s	Myria- podes	Crus- técés	Mol us- ques	Prépara- tions ni- croscopiques
						Moutés	Oufs	Nids								
Collège St Laurent .....	2485(1)	342(2)	23(3)	900	27(4)	215(4)	89(5)	181(6)	14(4)	11	600	5	3	8 (7)	261	9
J. M. Lemoine, Québec .....						250	200	20								
R. Lavoie, St Roch de Québec .....		65	42		3	50	20	25	1	15	800	5		6	125	
Rév J.E. Bellemare, Ste Hélène .....		30(8)	1	50												
Collège de N.-D. de Lévis .....	112	60	431							1						
C. E. Dionne, Québec .....					22	280	95	30		8(9)	1525	15	8		60	
Couvent de St Joseph de Lévis .....		100	100	291(10)	5	776(11)	5				198			1	360	
Université Laval, Québec .....	4393	3464	1258	8914	80	650	336	12	78	70	14,000 (12)	12	12	60	975	97(13)
Séminaire de Chicoutimi .....	900(8)	45	50	180		9	7	3	3	6	2500			4	150	4
J. I. Falardeau, Québec .....		100			8	206	128	74(6)	20		1178 (12)	15	8	5	112(12)	
Couvent de Sillery .....	16	200		223	2	33		3			725				213	
Académie de Pictou, N.E. (14) .....	500	1500	100	600	24	200	20	5	4	50	2000	3	2	5	30	100
Collège de Ste Thérèse .....		200	a	tout	perdu	le	reste	dans	son	récent	incendie.					
RR. PP. Oblats, Betsiamits .....		20			58	487	135	1	8	78					293	
Instruction Publique .....	68	500	164	1520	3	21	57	12	6	8	2300	3	8	23	211	
Séminaire de Sherbrooke .....	981	150	10	35	5	75	1	1	1		508				200	11
F. Sylvestre, Laprairie .....					18	55	4	4	12							
Dr J. A. Crevier, Montréal .....	156	1057	375	167	12	56	64	12	15	16	1268	26	6	10	896(12)	656
L'abbé Provancher, Cap Rouge .....		204	85	1845(15)	9	29	165(5)	3	8	26	6022	13	14	15	1782	

Voir page 144 pour les notes infrapaginales



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Hyacinthe, L'Assomption, possèdent des collections qui auraient pu figurer très avantageusement à côté de celles enregistrées. Quant aux autres, Rimonski, Ste-Anne, Trois-Rivières, Joliette, Ste-Marie (Montréal), Rigaud, Ste-Marie de Monnoir, nos quatre Ecoles Normales, nos trois Ecoles d'Agriculture, l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal, etc., leurs collections sont encore à venir, pensons nous, ou du moins ne reçoivent qu'une minime attention de la part de ceux qui les possèdent.

En rangeant les 19 institutions qui ont fait rapport, d'après le nombre des spécimens - espèces déterminées—qu'elles possèdent, nous obtenons les tableaux qui suivent, sur les différentes branches de l'histoire naturelle.

<i>MONNAIES et MÉDAILLES</i>		8 Sillery (convent)...	200
		9 Sherbrooke .....	150
1 Laval.....	4393	10 Falardeau.....	100
2 Coll. St-Laurent...	2485	11 S.-Joseph, Lévis cv.	100
3 Sherbrooke .....	981	12 Lavoie.....	65
4 Chicoutimi .....	900	13 Coll. Lévis.....	60
5 Pictou.....	500	14 Chicoutimi .....	45
6 Ste-Thérèse .....	200	15 Abbé Bellemare...	30
7 Dr Crevier.....	156	16 Betsiamits.....	20
8 Coll. Lévis .....	112		
9 Instruct. Publique	68		
10 Couvent Sillery....	19		

*FOSSILES*

<i>MINÉRAUX</i>		1 Laval.....	258
		2 Dr Crevier.....	375
		3 Inst. Publique....	164
1 Laval.....	3454	4 St-Joseph, Lévis...	100
2 Dr Crevier.....	1657	5 Pictou.....	100
3 Pictou.....	1500	6 Abbé Provancher...	85
4 Inst. Publique.....	500	7 Chicoutimi .....	50
5 St-Laurent .....	342	8 Lavoie.....	42
6 Abbé Provancher...	204	9 St-Laurent.....	23
7 Ste-Thérèse .....	200	10 Sherbrooke .....	10

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11 Coll. Lévis.....	2
12 Abbé Bellemare...	1

## OISEAUX

<i>PLANTES</i>		
1 Laval.....	8904	1 Cv.St-Joseph, Lévis 776
2 Abbé Provancher...	1845	2 Laval.....
3 Inst. Publique.....	1520	3 Betsiamits .....
4 St-Laurent.....	900	4 Dionne .....
5 Pictou.....	600	5 Lemoine.....
6 Coll. Lévis.....	431	6 St-Laurent .....
7 St-Joseph, Lévis...	291	7 Falardeau.....
8 Sillery (Couvent)...	223	8 Pictou. ....
9 Chicoutimi .....	180	9 Sherbrooke .....
10 Dr Crevier.....	167	10 Sylvestre.....
11 Abbé Bellemare.....	50	11 Dr Drevier.....
12 Sherbrooke .....	35	12 Lavoie.....
		13 Couv. Sillery.....
		14 Abbé Provancher..
		15 Inst. Publique.....
		16 Chicoutimi .....

## MAMMIFÈRES

1 Laval.....	80
2 Betsiamits.. .....	58
3 St-Laurent.....	27
4 Pictou .....	24
5 Dionne .....	22
6 Sylvestre.....	18
7 Dr Crevier. ....	12
8 Abbé Provancher..	9
9 Falardeau.....	8
10 St-Joseph, Lévis...	5
11 Sherbrooke .....	5
12 Instruct. Publique.	3
13 Lavoie.....	3
14 Couv. Sillery.....	2

## ŒUFS

1 Laval.....	236
2 Lemoine .....	200
3 Abbé Provancher...	165
4 Betsiamits.....	135
5 Falardeau.....	128
6 Dionne .....	95
7 St-Laurent .....	89
8 Dr Crevier.....	64
9 Inst. Publique.....	57
10 Lavoie .....	20
11 Pictou .....	20
12 Chicoutimi .....	7

## TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE DES MUSÉES

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13 C. St-Joseph, Lévis	5	<i>REPTILES</i>	
14 Sylvestre.....	4		
15 Sherbrooke .....	1	1 Betsiamits. ....	78
		2 Laval.....	70
		3 Pictou.....	50
		4 Abbé Provancher..	26
		5 Dr Crevier.....	16
		6 Lavoie.....	15
		7 St-Laurent .....	11
		8 Inst. Publique.....	8
		9 Dionne .....	3
		10 Coll. Lévis.....	1
		<i>INSECTES</i>	
		1 Laval... ..	14000
		2 Abbé Provancher..	6022
		3 Chicoutimi .....	2500
		4 Inst. Publique.....	2300
		5 Pictou.....	2000
		6 Dionne.....	1525
		7 Dr Crevier.....	1268
		8 Falardeau.....	1178
		9 Lavoie... ..	800
		10 Conv. Sillery.....	725
		11 St-Laurent. ....	600
		12 Sherbrooke .....	508
		13 Cv.St-Joseph,Lévis	198
		<i>POISSONS</i>	
1 Laval .....	78		
2 Falardeau .....	20		
3 Dr Crevier .....	15		
4 St-Laurent .....	14		
5 Sylvestre.....	12		
6 Betsiamits.....	8		
7 Abbé Provancher..	8		
8 Inst. Publique.....	6		
9 Pictou.....	4		
10 Chicoutimi .....	3		
11 Sherbrooke .....	1		
		<i>ARAI GNÉES</i>	
		1 Dr Crevier.....	26
		2 Dionne .....	15
		3 Falardeau.....	15
		4 Abbé Provancher..	13

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## LE NATURALISTE CANADIEN

5 Laval.....	12	<i>MOLLUSQUES</i>	
6 St-Laurent.....	5		
7 Lavoie.....	5	1 Abbé Provancher..	1787
8 Pictou.....	3	2 Laval.....	975
9 Inst. Publique.....	3	3 Dr Crevier .....	896
		4 Cv.St-Joseph,Lévis	360
<i>MYRIAPODES</i>		5 Betsiamits.....	293
		6 St-Laurent .....	261
1 Abbé Provancher..	14	7 Couv. Sillery.....	213
2 Laval .....	12	8 Inst. Publique.....	241
3 Dionne.....	8	9 Sherbrooke .....	200
4 Falardeau.....	8	10 Chicoutimi .....	150
5 Inst. Publique.....	8	11 Lavoie.....	125
6 Dr Crevier.....	6	12 Falardeau.. .....	112
7 St-Laurent.....	3	13 Dionne .....	60
8 Pictou.....	2	14 Pictou.....	30
<i>CRUSTACÉES</i>		<i>PREPARATIONS MICROS-</i>	
		<i>COPIQUES</i>	
1 Laval.....	60	1 Dr Crevier .....	656
2 Inst. Publique.....	23	2 Pictou .....	100
3 Abbé Provancher..	15	3 Laval.....	97
4 Dr Crevier .....	10	4 Sherbrooke .....	11
5 St-Laurent .....	8	5 St-Laurent .....	9
6 Lavoie.....	6	6 Chicoutimi .....	4
7 Falardeau .....	5		
8 Pictou .....	5		
9 Chicoutimi .....	4		
10 Cv.St-Joseph,Lévis	1		

Cet ensemble est certainement très satisfaisant, et nul doute qu'avec le zèle qui l'a inspiré, il ne fasse désormais de rapides progrès.

Nous sommes heureux de le consigner dans ces pages qui demeureront, pour servir plus tard de termes de comparaison. On ne saurait douter qu'à dix ans d'ici, ce tableau répété présenterait un tout autre aspect.

## TABLEAU SYNOPTIQUE DES MUSÉES

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Mais pourquoi ne le répéterions-nous pas dès l'année prochaine ?

Chacun s'est rendu compte de ce qu'il possède et voit ses richesses étalées à côté de celles de ses voisins. C'est à qui maintenant montera plus promptement dans l'échelle et devancera ses rivaux.

Sans doute aussi qu'à un nouvel appel plusieurs de ceux qui sont restés à l'écart ne dédaigneront pas d'entrer en lice pour faire figurer, eux aussi, les trophées remportés dans leurs conquêtes sur l'inconnu.

Nous ne saurions trop presser les institutions qui sont encore en arrière sous ce rapport, de se mettre à l'œuvre sans délai. C'est une nécessité pour plusieurs d'entre elles, nous oserions dire pour toutes, d'avoir des collections à exhiber à leurs élèves. Si vous ne voulez pas que les instituteurs, par exemple, qui sortent des écoles normales, les élèves des écoles d'agriculture et des collèges, s'extasient, à l'instar d'ignares paysans, devant des mouches embrochées dans des épingles ou des feuilles couchées dans un herbier, avisez sans délai à pouvoir leur faire faire chez vous la connaissance de telles collections, pour vous tenir à la hauteur de votre position.

Nous avons vraiment peine à croire, qu'il s'est rencontré des instituteurs ignorant que les chenilles se convertissent en papillons ! qu'il soit sorti des élèves des écoles d'agriculture ignorant les premiers éléments de la botanique, n'ayant aucune idée de la greffe, ne connaissant rien des mœurs des insectes avec lesquels le cultivateur a tous les jours à compter ! Et cependant l'on nous assure qu'il s'en trouve. Avec des collections, sans efforts et sans travail, l'on aurait mis tous ces élèves au fait de ces connaissances indispensables.

Un point sur lequel nous croyons devoir insister de nouveau, c'est l'importance pour tout collectionneur d'avoir un catalogue de tout ce qu'il possède. Vous adoptez une méthode pour pouvoir vous reconnaître dans les différentes branches qui

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## LE NATURALISTE CANADIEN

ont fixé votre choix, et à chaque espèce nouvelle que vous acquérez, vous l'insérez dans votre livre à son numéro d'ordre. De cette façon, vous avez tous les jours le bilan de votre trésor, sous vos yeux ; vous voyez les points faibles sur lesquels il faudra veiller davantage, vous vous applaudissez de vos nouvelles conquêtes, et vous offrez de suite à vos amis un point de comparaison, pour les inviter à vous suivre, ou prendre vous-même peut-être la ferme résolution de les égaler et même de les devancer. UN DE PLUS ! est un cri de victoire que tout collectionneur en histoire naturelle doit pouvoir répéter chaque jour, dans la belle saison.

- (1) Dont 473 médailles profanes et religieuses, et 2012 monnaies, avec grand nombre de doubles.
- (2) 342 espèces exactement déterminées.
- (3) Dont 8 plantes des terrains houillers (carbonifères).
- (4) Tous empaillés et montés.
- (5) Oiseaux et reptiles.
- (6) Tous ces nids avec leurs oeufs.
- (7) Dont 4 annélides.
- (8) Avec grand nombre de doubles.
- (9) Dont 5 batraciens.
- (10) Dessinées d'après nature.
- (11) Dont 72 montés et 704 dessinés de grandeur naturelle.
- (12) N'a-t-on pas compté les spécimens, au lieu des seules espèces déterminées?
- (13) De plus: 25 Batraciens, 20 Annélides, 30 Echinodermes, 20 Célestérés, 15 Porifères et 1 Protozoaire.
- (14) Il nous a fait plaisir voir l'Académie de Pictou, bien qu'en dehors de notre Province, nous donner un état de ses richesses pour entrer en comparaison avec les nôtres.
- (15) Dont 248 de Champignons.

PENHALLOW, D. P. -- A review of Canadian botany from 1800 to 1895, Part II. *Proc. Trans. Roy. Soc. Can.*, 2 ser., vol. 3, sec. iv, pp. 3-56, 1897.

One of the best indications of the position attained by botanical science in any country is to be found in the extent and character of the collections, more especially of the herbaria, since these at once represent the extent to which the science has been made a living one. Although it is impossible to make any correct comparison as to the relative importance of an efficient working library and extensive collections, since each is of the very first importance, and both are absolutely essential in the life of any institution where biological science is made a living force, it is undoubtedly safe to say that in its relation to the public at large, a thoroughly equipped botanical museum in which plants and plant products in their multitudinous forms, as applied to the various wants of man, whether in art, science or industrial processes, are displayed in their proper relations, is an educational factor of the greatest value, offering as it must opportunities for the extension of knowledge along the lines of least resistance. It is an appreciation of this fact which has led to the gradual upbuilding of all the great botanical collections of the world, and in any comprehensive survey of botanical progress they must be taken into consideration.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The most extensive herbarium in Canada is that of the Geological Survey at Ottawa. This collection had its origin in 1860, when Prof. Macoun commenced systematic collections in various parts of Ontario, and opened exchanges with several of the leading systematic botanists of the United States. At the time of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, these collections had grown to such dimensions that a large and representative herbarium of specimens from various parts of Canada was exhibited, and afterwards deposited in the herbarium of McGill College. A second collection was exhibited at Paris in 1878, and later deposited in the herbarium at Kew. By 1882 the collections of Canadian plants had become so extensive that the Government was led to purchase it for use in connection with the work of the Geological Survey, and its former owner was appointed as curator.

Since then the herbarium has experienced a rapid growth both by the collection of native species and the acquisition of foreign species through the medium of exchange. It embraces practically all known Canadian species, as well as a very large representation from the United States. Natal, East Africa and Australia are represented by valuable

[PENHALLOW]

## A REVIEW OF CANADIAN BOTANY

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collections. Through the kind assistance of Dr. Warming of Copenhagen, Prof. Blytt of Christiania, and Dr. Kindberg of Linköping, a very nearly complete series representing the flora of Northern Europe has been obtained.

One of the most important features of the herbarium is a series of plants collected by the earlier explorers, and representative of nearly all the plants described in Hooker's *Flora Boreali Americana*. This very important addition was made through the courtesy of the Director of the British Museum of Natural History. The herbarium, as now constituted, embraces 70,000 sheets.

## MCGILL UNIVERSITY.\*

The foundation of the McGill College Herbarium was laid in the gift of the collections of Dr. A. F. Holmes, the first professor of botany in the Medical Faculty. Subsequently, under the direction of Sir William Dawson, a number of additions were made, chiefly as derived from students' collections. In 1876 Prof. Macoun deposited his centennial collection with the College, and it has lately been incorporated with the University herbarium, to which it was donated by the Geological Survey. In 1883 the material thus brought together was properly mounted and systematically arranged, and since that date extensive additions have been made both by gift and by purchase. These additions are representative of Australasia, India, Japan, South Africa, South America, and Northern Europe. The collection now embraces about 30,000 specimens.

The economic collection includes an important group of plant products chiefly from India, comprising dyes, foods and textiles, and specimens illustrating nearly all the Canadian timber trees, as well as many of those of the United States.

In addition there is a special collection embracing all known species of North American trees and shrubs, prepared for special research work, and represented by (a) hand specimens, (b) microscopical preparations and (c) sections prepared for the microscope, but kept in bulk. These preparations constitute the type material employed by Prof. Penhallow in the prosecution of special researches connected with a classification of woody plants.

## LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

The herbarium of Laval University at Quebec is the oldest in Canada, having been formed by the late Abbé Brunet in 1860, during his occupation of the chair of botany. "The Canadian plants which the herbarium now contains were gathered for the most part by himself, and are the



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## ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

fruit of twelve years of earnest work." <sup>1</sup> The plan of Abbé Brunet included the formation of a general botanical museum, which now comprises <sup>2</sup>:

"1° Une collection de bois canadiens employés dans l'industrie et ayant une valeur commerciale.

"2° Plusieurs collections de bois préparées spécialement pour l'étude. La principale est celle de nos végétaux ligneux indigènes, qui est une des plus complètes de l'université.

"3° Plusieurs collections de bois exotiques: entre autres, une collection très remarquable des bois de commerce qui se vendent sur les marchés d'Angleterre.

"4° Une collection de fruits artificiels d'une rare beauté, auxquels on peut rapporter les nombreuses variétés de pommes, poires, prunes, pêches, etc.

"5° Une collection de champignons artificiels, comprenant les champignons comestibles, les champignons suspects et les champignons vénéneux.

"La dernière salle contient l'herbier, ou plutôt la collection des herbiers de provenances diverses, tous authentiques, qui composent 1° l'herbier Américain (plantes du Canada et des Etats-Unis); 2° l'herbier général. L'herbier Américain se compose des collections de C. C. Parry, E. Hall et J. B. Harbour, de Chs. S. Geyer, de N. Riedl, de Leidenberg, de M. Vincent, plus un grand nombre d'échantillons fournis par Moser, Smith et Durand. Plusieurs plantes sont étiquetées de la main même de Nuttall et de Rafinesque.

"Les plantes du Canada ont été recueillies en grande partie par l'abbé O. Brunet. Les individus douteux ont été comparés à ceux de l'herbier de Michaux à Paris, et de Sir W. Hooker, à Kew. D'autres ont été nommés par M. Asa Gray, le Dr. Engelmann et autres botanistes de renom.

"L'herbier de l'université contient plus de 10,000 plantes. Il s'est enrichi dernièrement d'un bon nombre d'échantillons donnés par M. N. St. Cyr, curateur du musée de l'Instruction Publique, et par M. le Dr. Macoun, F. R. S. C., de la Commission Géologique Canadienne. Ces dernières espèces viennent toutes du Nord-Ouest Canadien et présentent par conséquent un intérêt tout particulier.

"Pour avoir une idée plus complète des richesses de ce musée, il faudrait y ajouter une collection des bois de la Nouvelle-Zélande, une autre des bois de commerce du Nord-Ouest et de la Colombie-Anglaise, enfin toute une série de types intéressants, destinée à illustrer un grand nombre de cas de développements anormaux de nos tiges ligneuses, de greffes naturelles, de maladies ou de parasitisme végétal."

<sup>1</sup> Can. Rec. Sec. III., 406.

<sup>2</sup> Ann. de L'Univ. Laval, 1896-97, 95.

[PENHALLOW]

## A REVIEW OF CANADIAN BOTANY

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## UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

At the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, Prof. Bailey reports that there are about one thousand herbarium specimens, in addition to which there are collections of native woods, seeds and fruits. These collections represent material brought together first by Dr. James Robb, but subsequently greatly added to by Dr. Bailey's own efforts, as well as by purchase and donation.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Prof. W. J. Fowler informs me that the herbarium under his care includes about 13,500 species, represented by about 25,000 specimens.<sup>1</sup>

## KING'S COLLEGE.

The botanical collections of the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, are represented by a herbarium containing about 2,000 specimens. There is no special arrangement, but the plants are distributed among several small collections of indigenous and foreign species, the largest individual collection being the Cogswell Herbarium of plants from Great Britain, embracing about 1,000 specimens.

In this presentation no attempt has been made to obtain statistics of private herbaria, of which there are many, some of very considerable importance, and it would be a very decided service to Canadian botany if a reliable list, showing their size, location and special features, were to be prepared. A summary of the herbaria of the various institutions of learning as far as heard from, is as follows:

University of New Brunswick.....	1,000
King's College, Nova Scotia.....	2,000
Laval University, Quebec .....	10,000
Queen's University, Kingston.....	10,600
McGill University, Montreal.....	30,000
Geological Survey, Ottawa.....	70,000

*Summary.*

As we now look back over the three hundred and thirty-seven years that have passed since Thevet published his account of "The New Founde World," we are naturally led to ask what great movements are to be noted in the development of botanical science here, movements which are purely local in character and origin? Until the close of the eighteenth century but few events stand forth with special prominence. The visit of Diéreville to Nova Scotia in 1706 resulted in the conveyance

<sup>1</sup> Of these, the majority are the private property of Prof. Fowler, so that the University collection is reduced to about 10,600.

## BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS IN CANADA

**A**T A RECENT MEETING of the Council of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club it was proposed to publish, in the Canadian Field-Naturalist, as complete a list as possible of all Canadian herbaria privately or publicly owned. The object of such a list would be to put on record the existence of such collections together with pertinent data on the location, origin, composition, ownership, etc., etc. Such a list would be useful to any botanist, whether amateur or professional, interested in plant distribution or taxonomy in Canada, and would make it easier in the future to trace small private collections that might, otherwise, be forgotten. Also it would tend to stimulate collaboration and exchange among amateur and professional botanists.

A committee was appointed by Council consisting of A. E. Porsild, Chairman, H. A. Senn, H. Groh and James H. Soper to assemble this information and arrange it suitably for publication. As a preliminary step it is proposed to send out the following questionnaire to all persons and institutions in Canada known to have collections of plants. Readers of the Canadian Field-Naturalist are asked to collaborate with the committee in bringing the matter to the attention of all owners or custodians of herbaria.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you or does your institution maintain a herbarium of Canadian vascular or cryptogamic plants Yes (.....) No(.....).
2. If so, please state the approximate number of specimens in the collection, as follows:
  - (a) vascular plants, mounted (.....) unmounted (but not counting duplicates) (.....).
  - (b) named mosses (.....);
  - (c) named liverworts (.....);
  - (d) named lichens (.....);
  - (e) named algae (.....);
  - (f) named fungi (.....)
3. Exsiccata in the collection:
  - (a) vascular plants
  - (b) cryptogams
4. The specimens comprising the bulk of the collection are from what provinces, Counties or Districts? If collections from foreign countries are kept, please summarize.
5. When, approximately was your collection started and is it being added to regularly?
6. Has your collection or part of it been studied and critically annotated by specialists? If so, please give details.
7. In the case of larger collections not entirely the work of the person answering the questionnaire please list (a) the more important collections (b) principal collectors who have contributed to the collection and (c) collections of historical or special interest.
8. Are any particular families, genera or groups of plants especially well represented in your collection?
9. How many type specimens have you?
10. Have you in your collection (a) photographs of plants (b) Kodachrome transparencies (c) standard lantern slides (d) microscopic slides.
11. Do you or does your institution carry on regular exchanges with other collectors or institutions? If so, please state (a) where important sets of your plants have been deposited; (b) what material, if any, is available for exchange.
12. If a private collection, what ultimate disposition have you planned for it?
13. Additional remarks concerning collection not covered by above questionnaire.

Name of person answering questionnaire .....

Address .....

Name of person or institution to whom collection belongs, if not the same as person answering questionnaire .....

Address .....

The committee will be grateful to you for bringing this questionnaire to the attention of interested persons or institutions who have not already been circularized.

(Signed)

A. E. Porsild, Chairman, National Museum

H. Groh, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Dept. of Agriculture.

H. A. Senn, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Dept. of Agriculture.

J. H. Soper, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Dept. of Agriculture.

## ADDENDA

(continued)

Terra Nova National Park -- Glovertown, Nfld. A park herbarium started in 1963, now adds up to about 1,000 sheets representing 418 taxa in 1976, including some Lichens. Collectors on record: C. Olsen, P. Patey, M. Pitcher, A.W. (Sandy) Robertson and E. Rouleau. A list of holdings was published in 1976. See also above on p. 107. -- R.A. Watt in litt. 1974 -- A.W. Robertson, List of Vascular Plants deposited in Terra Nova National Park Herbarium, Interim Rpt. N.F.R.C., 15 pp., 1976.

Sheppard -- Private herbarium of William Sheppard, 1784-1867. The history and fate of this herbarium is unknown. From duplicates in other herbaria (E, GH, K), and specimens cited by various authors, mainly Hooker, we know that both he and his wife (née H. Campbell) collected and exchanged or donated specimens extensively. In the Fl. Bor.-Am. 153 species are recorded on the basis of Sheppard's collections. Some of the specimens distributed by Sheppard were duplicates collected by Pursh, which leads G. Baillargeon (viva voce) to wonder if Sheppard may not have become the owner of the last library and herbarium of F. Pursh who died in Montreal in 1820 while working on a Flora of Canada. The Sheppards collected mainly around Quebec, and especially about Woodfield (Sillery) and Fairymead (Drummondville). Plants from Upper Canada were possibly contributed by Mrs. F. Stewart, those from Anticosti probably by Pursh. Specimens seen were not dated and mostly they lacked a precise locality. Gray appears to have seen this herbarium on one of his Quebec visits as he states having seen in it an undated collection of Thalictrum alpinum by Pursh from Anticosti. Sheppard also exchanged with G. Thurber, including some of Pursh duplicates, and part of these are now at GH. -- P. Savard, Sheppard, W., Dict. Biogr. Can. 9: 793-4. 1977 -- T. & G., Fl. N. Am. 1: XIII, 39. 1838 -- W. Dore, Specimens attributed to Mrs. Sheppard by Hooker, ms, 4 pp., 1970 -- W.J. Hooker, Flora boreali-americana, 2 vols., 1829-40 -- Can. Field-Nat. 60: 97-101. 1946.

Laprairie -- Ecole Normale du Sacré-Coeur. The herbarium was apparently started by Euphrosin-Joseph, at a date yet undetermined, but earlier than 1934 and possibly as early as 1900. Some specimens originally at the Normal School were recently encountered among the collections at MT, but it is not known at which date they were received, nor if the whole collection is now at MT. -- R. Côté in litt. 1976.

N.B.

The author would welcome additions and corrections. A companion volume is in preparation; it will contain information about Canadian, Alaskan and Greenlandic collections in foreign herbaria.

## INDEX

prepared by

J.-P. Bernard &amp; B. Boivin

Provides for the retrieval of acronyms and cognomens along with the names of institutions and organizations. Plant names are included up to the family level. Toponyms are included up to about the county level. Also included are the titles of papers and other publications based on particular herbaria. Alternate names, such as Victorin and Marie-Victorin, are cross-referenced. Personal titles, acronyms of religious orders and the like are omitted unless needed to distinguish homonyms. Religious names of sisters are repeated together under the lead "Sister". Complex names are often double-indexed or multiple-indexed under the component nouns, but a few such nouns (e.g. Department) are ignored. Alternate names, such as married names and religious names, are noted if they are both in use in Canadian Botany; e.g. Samuel & S. Brisson, but Sylvio is an exception.

Since the collectors listed below are largely the main ones for Canada, or at least for a particular herbarium, we have indicated the status of our biographical file of each collector. These biographical files were built up for a planned biographical dictionary of Canadian botany. The author will gratefully receive information about any collector not yet documented. The meaning of the code in front of each cognomen is as follows.

. = A search has been initiated.

! = At least a minimum of biographical data is now available.

\* = A photocopy of a sample herbarium label is available.

o = No data/No clue/Not fully identified/Search fruitless to date/Information welcomed.

n = Not a Canadian botanist, but usually a source of information, often a correspondent or author.

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