

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1934

THE WINTER OF 1933-34 was the worst ever experienced in the Arboretum. Beginning as early as December 29th, 1933 the thermometer went as low as 17 below zero. The maximum that day was 4 below. The latter part of January, the thermometer was 2 below with no snow on the ground and heavy winds. From February 7th to 10th the temperature varied from 2 below to 18 below. Practically no snow fell until February first.

These variable conditions caused untold injuries to trees and shrubs, killing flower buds and some plants to the grounds. From early spring to June, considerable time was spent in pruning out dead wood and cutting plants to the ground.

Four hundred and ninety-nine plants were added to the Arboretum collections. Two hundred and ninety-one plants were transferred from the Arboretum nursery to South Street Nursery.

During the year, 1712 packages of seed were sent out, 616 in United States and 1096 to 21 foreign countries, 2358 plants and 422 varieties of scions and cuttings. There were received from U. S. and other countries 1105 packages of seed, 1286 plants and 35 cuttings and scions. — L. V. S.

Pathological Laboratory.—The Arboretum's research laboratory in Plant Pathology submits its report for 1933-4, dealing in order with its herbarium, extension services and investigative activities.

The herbarium is essentially restricted to reference collections used in the study of diseases of trees and shrubs. These illustrate symptoms and effects of diseases, causal organisms, and injuries that result from unfavorable physical and chemical environmental factors. Much material has been added during the year. Some specimens have come from correspondents asking for diagnoses, some from other herbaria by way of gifts or exchanges, and many have been collected by members of the staff. Besides exceptionally important local contributions, valuable accessions have come from Japan, Leningrad, Jamaica, the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama. Attention should again be called to the fact that adequate space for the pathological herbarium has never been provided, and that such as there is has been completely outgrown. Indeed, more than a year ago it was necessary to store elsewhere with crippling effect an entire section involving several thousand numbers.

Use of the extension services afforded by the laboratory continues to show a steady expansion. Inquiries on pathological problems, usually accompanied by specimens, are received from private individuals, nurserymen, arborists, city and town tree wardens, foresters, landscape architects, etc. Such contacts occasionally lead to co-operative undertakings. At the present time experimentation is being carried out by joint arrangement with a few estate owners, two nurseries, a garden club and a state experiment station. On account of well-founded and widespread fears that the Dutch elm disease might spread northward from southern Connecticut, where it is now known to occur, an exceptionally large proportion of inquiries this year have related to elm diseases. From the time of the first report of the discovery in 1930 of the Dutch elm disease in America the Arboretum made preparations to assist in combating it. The very earliest cases were examined in this connection by the head of the department and attention was immediately given to the study of elm diseases, and to acquainting the public in New England with the nature and the seriousness of the disease. Thus a free, voluntary service has been provided apart from but in full sympathy with the aims and efforts of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry whose laboratory is located at Morristown, New Jersey. In the matter of publicity important work is being done by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, an organization with which the Arboretum is co-operating in meeting the new menace to our elms.

Turning to our research activities mention should be made of certain pieces of sustained investigation that have now found expression in printed papers. Dr. John Ehrlich's pioneer studies on the beech disease caused by a *Nectria* following attacks of an introduced bark insect have been issued jointly by the Arnold Arboretum and the Canadian Research Council, by the former as Contribution No. VII and by the latter in a special number of the Canadian Journal of Research. The first part of Dr. Ivan H. Crowell's studies on *Gymnosporangium* appeared in the July (1934) issue of the Journal of the Arnold Arboretum under the title "The Hosts, Life History and control of the Cedar-Apple Rust Fungus *Gymnosporangium Juniperi-virginianae* Schw." This fungus long known as a parasite alternating between certain orchard apples and red cedars, and recognized as the cause of a destructive disease of the orchard apples and a pest on the red cedars was studied by Dr. Crowell in relation to all known species of apples and a large number of species of *Juniperus*, and to its control by methods other than eradication of red cedars. As a result of an exhaustive series of inoculations it was discovered that all American species of apples are susceptible and all of

Eurasian origin, with the exception of two highly resistant forms, are immune. Similar data were obtained for the red cedar group. Notably, tests of certain sulphur fungicides point the way to successful control without having recourse to the elimination of either host. Professor J. H. Faull has added another chapter to our knowledge of a group of rusts that alternate between firs and ferns—a study of the biology in general of these rusts and completed data on the life histories of several American species.

As indicated above comprehensive studies are now in progress on elm diseases. Part of the field work on these is being done in connection with an auxiliary laboratory opened up on Long Island through the enterprise of Mrs. Harold I. Pratt and the generous support of friends of the Arboretum. Other topics under investigation include various diseases of conifers, the physiology of the mycorrhizae and pseudo-mycorrhizae of pines, rust diseases of the hawthorns and certain other pomaceous hosts, a physiological disease of apples, and a monographic study of *Uredinopsis*.—J. H. F.

Cytogenetic Laboratory.—The work in cytology during the past year has included studies on chromosome structure and the mechanism of meiosis. The examination of *Tradescantia* chromosomes, after being subjected to various temperatures, and treated with X-Rays, has thrown considerable light on the internal structure of chromosomes, their method of pairing at meiosis, and the factors involved in cell division. The effect of environmental factors on chromosome pairing at meiosis may be an important factor in genetic variation and evolution.

The cytological analysis of taxonomic groups of plants has been continued, especially in the gymnosperms. With the co-operation of Dr. Beal of the University of Chicago, it has been possible to obtain chromosome counts in the cycads. This work, with the analysis of conifer chromosomes completed last year, permits a comparison of the more important groups of gymnosperms. Dr. Whitaker has found an unusual and characteristic chromosome number in a number of rather distantly related monocotyledons. A number of leguminous plants have been examined during the past summer.

Other lines of cytological work in progress include studies on the mechanism of development and differentiation, parthenogenesis, and self-sterility.

The breeding work was rather limited owing to the effects of the severe winter. Some of the hybrids between species of ornamental shrubs should flower in another year.—K. S.

The Herbarium.—During the past fiscal year 16923 specimens have been added to the herbarium bringing the total number up to 391803.

Of these accessions approximately 800 came from the United States and Canada, 825 from Central and South America inclusive of Mexico, 650 from Europe and western Asia, 6000 from China, 600 from Formosa and Japan, 670 from India, 3000 from Sumatra and Borneo, 250 from Australia and Micronesia and 500 from Africa.

Among the more important collections received during the year may be mentioned: 783 specimens from Paraguay collected by Pedro Jorgensen, 790 specimens from Honduras, including duplicates, collected by J. B. Edwards; 327 Brazilian specimens collected by B. A. Krukoff; about 600 Mediterranean plants collected by J. Bornmueller with many duplicates; a collection of 260 specimens of *Tilia* issued by J. Wagner; about 2400 specimens including duplicates of Hainan plants from the Lingnan University; about 1200 specimens including duplicates of Kwangsi plants from the University of Nanking; 600 specimens of Anwei plants from Wuhan University; about 700 specimens of Szechuan plants from the Science Society of China; about 700 specimens of Yunnan plants collected by J. F. Rock from the University of California; about 1270 specimens from Sierra Leone collected by W. N. Thomas; 425 specimens from South Africa collected by Ecklon and Zeyher; about 2500 specimens from Borneo collected by J. & M. S. Clemens.

To the fruit collection 169 specimens were added bringing the total number up to 7984.

Additions of 815 numbers were made to the wood collection bringing the number up to 3631.

The collection of negatives of types and critical specimens amounts now to 2744 negatives; 220 having been added during the year.

On loan for study outside the Arboretum herbarium 312 specimens were sent to 19 institutions and individuals in this country, in Europe and Asia.

There have been distributed 20140 specimens to 33 institutions in the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Botanical exploration by members of the staff or by expeditions partly financed by the Arnold Arboretum has been carried on in America and in Eastern Asia. Dr. H. M. Raup studied during the summer of 1933 the flora at and near the Harvard Forest at Petersham and collected herbarium material. Mrs. Susan Delano McKelvey travelled in the spring of 1934 in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, collecting about 1000 specimens with many duplicates; of these 135

numbers represented *Yucca* (dry material, material in formaldehyde, moths and photographs), and 25 numbers *Agave*. The desert because of the drought was almost devoid of bloom, only at the higher elevations were conditions more normal. Mr. E. J. Palmer collected in June 1934 in the southern states paying particular attention to *Crataegus* and studied Beadle's and Ashe's types of this genus in the National Herbarium and in the herbarium of the University of North Carolina. Mr. C. H. Mueller started in the beginning of May 1934 on a collecting tour to northern Mexico for the Arnold Arboretum with the support of the University of Texas.

In China botanical expeditions by three institutions had the financial support of the Arnold Arboretum during 1933. An expedition under the direction of Dr. A. N. Steward from the University of Nanking collected in the province of Kwangsi. By the Lingnan University in Canton three expeditions under the direction of Dr. F. P. Metcalf went to the provinces of Kwangsi, Hunan and to the island of Hainan. An expedition from the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology at Peiping under the direction of Dr. H. H. Hu collected in western China.—A. R.

The Library.—During the past year there have been added to the Library 571 volumes, 400 pamphlets and 346 photographs, making a total of 41,490 bound volumes, 10,485 pamphlets and 17,241 photographs. Many of the additions have been acquired by gift, among them "The Stapelieae" from the author, Alain White; Thomas Horsfield's "Experimental Dissertation on the *Rhus vernix*, *Rhus radicans* and *Rhus glabrum*," 1798, from C. C. Deam; Zhukovsky's "La Turquie Agricole," and "Rasteniievodstvo SSSR," from the Institute of Plant Industry at Leningrad; "Report of the Second Norwegian Arctic Expedition in the 'Fram,'" 1898-1902, from the Universitetets Farmasøitiske Institutt, Oslo; and "Letters of Asa Gray," from Katharine P. Loring; together with a large number of pamphlets from Japan, China, Sweden, Germany and Russia. A photostat copy of "Versuch einer Neuen Lehrart die Pflanzen nach Zwei Methoden zugleich," by F. K. Medikus, 1787, was presented by the Herbarium.

Fifteen periodicals, chiefly from Russia, China and Central Europe, have been added during the year, while a few periodicals previously received, but taken in other departments of the University or in neighboring libraries, have been discontinued to avoid unnecessary duplication. Two sets of periodicals, "Gummi-zeitung," volumes xxii-xlvi, and "Gummi- und Asbest-zeitung," volumes vii-xxxii, were transferred to the Baker Library of Harvard University School of Business Administration.

Cards filed during the year include 836 in the card catalogue of books in the Library, 458 in the catalogue of photographs, 4,918 in the "Card-Index of New Genera, Species and Varieties Published by the Gray Herbarium," and 3,411 in the manuscript of "Index of Illustrations and of New Genera, Species and Varieties of Ligneous Plants Published since 1915," prepared at the Arboretum, bringing the total number of the latter to 101,050. For supplements to the author and subject "Catalogue of the Library" 1,300 slips have been filed.

There have gone out as inter-library loans to universities and scientific institutions 255 volumes, and 26 volumes have been borrowed.

Volumes bound number 325, and many smaller works have been put into pamphlet binders.

The "Journal of the Arnold Arboretum" and "Arnold Arboretum Bulletin of Popular Information" were issued regularly, and numbers v and vi of the "Contributions from the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University" were published during the year. Of the approximately 400 periodicals that come to the Library from all parts of the world 250 were received in exchange for these publications. Reprints from the "Journal" were exchanged for reprints from other publications.

The crowded condition of the stacks necessitated the addition of four new steel sections, of six shelves each, and the urgent need of the Library is still more room.—E. M. T.

Bibliography of the published writings of the staff and students July 1, 1933—June 30, 1934

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The above articles cover a total of about 1215 pages.—E. M. T.

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WILLIAM HENRY JUDD, Propagator.



Schmitt, L. V. et al. 1934. "The Arnold Arboretum During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 15(4), 366–376.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.185320>.

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