

# The New Mexico Botanist

Number 36

October 10, 2006

A Newsletter for the flora of New Mexico, from the Range Science Herbarium and Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, New Mexico State University.

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TAXON 33(1): 48–52. FEBRUARY 1984

### HOW DID THEY DIE?

*Ralph R. Stewart*<sup>1</sup>

In 1972 as an appendix to my "Annotated Catalogue of the plants of Pakistan and Kashmir" I thought that it would be a good idea to include a list of the authors and another of the collectors who had had anything to do with the flora of the region. In these lists there were 1217 authors of genera, species or publications and 394 collectors and in the years since 1972 I have found quite a few names I had missed. When I was compiling these names and looking up the dates of their births and deaths I began to wonder what manner of men the early explorers were; the people who had explored in India, the Himalayas, Tibet and Central Asia before the days of modern medicine; who arrived in Bombay or Karachi in sailing ships after a five month voyage around the Cape of Good Hope or used the land route via Turkey, then to Basra and took ship down the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea to India.

Before 1860 when the hardy travellers reached the coast of India, if they were going to explore in Kashmir, they did not find a railroad to take them from Bombay to Rawalpindi in 36 hours. Their heavy luggage had to travel by bullock cart at the speed of 12 or possibly 15 miles a day and when they reached the Punjab they had to leave the plains and cross the 15,000 ft. Pir Panjal Range to get to the famous Vale of Kashmir. The explorers still had to travel for additional weeks in order to get to the places where they hoped to explore, travelling on foot or horseback.

The modern tourist who flies from London to Kashmir and arrives there within two days and rents a houseboat or takes a room in Nedou's Hotel cannot imagine the conditions in the Punjab or Kashmir of 1820 or 1850. The great killers, plague, smallpox, cholera and malaria were endemic and so were typhus, leprosy, dysentery, diphtheria, typhoid, trachoma and several more. In many places travellers needed to travel in parties or with armed escorts. There were vast areas where there were no doctors, hotels, or amenities of any kind. There were no mails or telegraphs. In spite of all the dangers and difficulties which had to be faced there were dozens of men who reached Kashmir before the 1870's and some of them pressed on into Central Asia as far as Turkestan and even to China, crossing the vast cold deserts of Tibet. Who were these people? What were they like? What was their fate? Did they all get home again? Most of them did. Others did not.

When in August 1911 I arrived in Rawalpindi in the Punjab near the Afghan Frontier, the place where travellers going to Kashmir left the railroad to change to horse drawn vehicles which would take them to Srinagar in seven or eight days, I found civilization, hospitals and law and order. Rawalpindi was the largest military Cantonment in the British Empire. It was the Headquarters of the Northern Army which guarded India against any Russian incursion from the north. There were still dangers, however. I had been appointed for three years to teach elementary Botany and Zoology in a small Presbyterian College to enable students who wanted to become doctors to pass their Pre-Med. Exams. During those three years we had plague and smallpox holidays. Quite a few of the students had faces badly scarred by smallpox. On my first trip home in July 1914 my cousin and I sailed from Calcutta on a ship bound for Japan. I still remember that the day before we sailed,

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**Botanice est Scientia Naturalis quae Vegetabilium cognitioem tradit.**  
— *Linnaeus*



early in July 1914, that the Calcutta paper stated that 15 people had died from cholera, 15 from plague and the same number from smallpox. It was just before the period when vaccination and inoculations began to reduce the toll that these three killers had been taking. In 1911 one of our missionaries died of cholera and in 1914 while on holiday in Kashmir, our Treasurer died of the same disease. At this period when I was in Kashmir I was asked to serve as a pallbearer of a lone European woman who had died from cholera. There was so much diphtheria before that period that many white children died of that malady.

In British Lahul on the Tibetan frontier there was a little Moravian Mission which I visited in 1913. In the cemetery there were the graves of little Jaeschkes, Heydes and Peters. For years they feared that European children could not survive there. Both Heyde and Jaeschke were good botanists and have species named after them. *Jaeschkea* is a genus named for the Rev. Heinrich Jaeschke who lived in Lahul between 1860 and 1870; *Scutellaria heydei* Hkf. is one of the species named for the Rev. A. W. Heyde.

In the 1830's and 1840's when Kirilov and Karelin were exploring in Siberia they had to travel with 50 Cossacks. The local people hated foreigners and considered them to be spies. In the Philippines in 1916 A. D. E. Elmer (1870–1942) a professional plant collector told me that it was not safe for foreigners to travel in the wilds but that he could do so because the natives will not hurt a crazy person and that he was considered to be a madman because no one in his senses would pick little useless plants from tree trunks or from the ground and take them away. In Amboina, however in 1917 Dr. C. B. Robinson made the mistake of going into the forest alone. Head hunters who had never seen a white man killed him.

The chief danger in some countries was therefore the unfriendliness of the locals and not disease. This was true in Siberia, Arabia, the Andaman Islands, Ethiopia and Eastern Tibet. I travelled in the Western Himalayas for more than 40 years without an escort and without arms and the only unfriendliness we found was that of the huge Tibetan mastiffs chained outside the monasteries in Western Tibet. Only in Upper Swat near the Afghan Frontier did the authorities send five police with us for our safety.

Many Tibetan explorers tried to reach Llassa but they were all turned back. I never heard of the Tibetans of Western Tibet killing any of the explorers but on the Chinese side a number of French missionary plant collectors were murdered by fanatic lamas.

Disease was the most common cause of death even at sea. In the days of sailing ships, voyages were very long. Exploring expeditions lasted up to five years. Scurvy was not understood and the discovery of lime juice and other ascorbic foods was as great a discovery as some inoculations. On some very long voyages scores of sailors and passengers died from scurvy and the remark that a certain botanist died at sea probably means that he died of scurvy rather than that he was washed overboard in a storm.

A number of botanists were drowned in rivers. A surprising number were murdered. Two were enslaved, one in Ceylon and one in North Africa. Two botanists are said to have been guillotined in the French Revolution, not because they were botanists. A few disappeared without a trace. Frederick Müller, an Alsatian, went to Mexico to collect and was never heard from again. In 1818 an entire French expedition to the South Seas under the command of Philippe Picot, Baron Lapeyrouse, disappeared between Fiji and the Solomon Islands. In spite of a diligent search no trace was ever found. They may have perished in a typhoon.

This little paper is an exploratory effort to call attention to a field which someone may like to follow in order to prepare a book of biographies on the botanists who never returned home or if they did, soon died because they had been weakened by diseases they had acquired abroad.

In my collecting trips in the Himalayas, Trans-Himalayas and Hindu Kush between 1912 and 1962 I ran across the lonely graves of a number of scientific explorers and

Then we gather as we travel  
Bits of moss and dirty gravel  
And we chip off little specimens of stone;  
And we carry home as prizes  
Funny bugs of handy sizes  
Just to give the day a scientific tone.

— Charles E. Carryl



missionaries who never saw their native country again. I remember seeing the grave of Ferdinand Stoliczka (1838–74) botanical collector and geologist who died on the Karakorum Pass c. 18,000 ft., probably of appendicitis while returning from Yarkand. His grave is in Leh (Ladakh), Western Tibet. At the foot of the Burzil Pass on the road to Baltistan we found the grave of the wife of a Parsee geologist near the highest Kashmiri Village in the Kishenganga Valley. We saw similar graves of those who had died from accidents or disease thousands of miles from home.

At this period a hundred or more years ago, West Africa was called the white man's grave and there were places in India and the Asiatic tropics which were not much better. Even in Rawalpindi, where I lived, many of the graves in the European Cemetery were of young men and women in their twenties and thirties. When I left in 1960, plague, cholera and smallpox were no longer dangerous and malaria, tuberculosis and hunger were probably the worst threats to life. The population of India is now more than twice what it was then.

The Central Asiatic explorers were almost all men but a few in the Trans-Himalayas were accompanied by their wives. For example in 1895 Mrs. St. George Littledale and her husband crossed the Tian Shan Mts. entering them from Central Asia, crossed Tibet and reached Leh in Ladakh in safety. Mrs. Visser-Hooft, whose husband was the Swiss consul in Calcutta accompanied him while he was surveying in the most difficult parts of the Karakorum Mts. in 1922, 1925 and 1929. She collected plants. Madame Potanin, wife of the Russian explorer G. N. Potanin, who collected and explored in Eastern Tibet, Mongolia and China in 1884–85 died near Chungking, Western China, a long way from home.

The facts mentioned in this paper were gathered over a number of years and much of what I have gleaned was discovered in general botanical reading when I was not looking for data on this subject. As I am now 93 I do not expect to be able to develop this study any further and hope that someone will take up the theme and expand it into a proper book. The field is vast and of great interest though the facts are so scattered that they are hard to find.

Anderson, William (1750–78), who served as botanist on Cook's second and third expeditions died at sea, possibly from scurvy.

Banister, John (1650–92), an Anglican missionary in Virginia, for whom the genus *Banisteria* was named, fell and broke his neck while trying to collect a plant growing in the crevice of a cliff.

Biermann, Adolph (x–1879/80), Curator of the Calcutta Botanical Garden was killed by a tigress when walking in the garden.

Boerlage, Dr. J. G. (1849–1900), of Holland died of a fever in Ternate.

Bowman, David (1838–68), a Scot, was robbed of his plants in Colombia, S. America. He is said to have died of 'mortification' in Bogota. Did he die of grief?

Chalmers, James B, a missionary from New Zealand to the Hebrides is the only plant collector I have heard of who was killed by cannibals.

Chesterton, J. Henry, orchid collector for Veitch of Great Britain, died in Colombia, S. America.

Cunningham, Allan (1791–1839), in charge of the Sydney, Australia, Botanical Garden was killed by aborigines while collecting.

Douglas, David (1799–1834), trained at Glasgow, a pioneer explorer and collector in the Northwest of N. America, for whom the Douglas fir was named, died in Hawaii from falling into an animal trap already occupied by a bull.

Dutreuil de Rhins, Jules Léon (1846–94), explored between Leh in Ladakh and Chinese Turkestan, 1892–94. His party lost a horse and he made the mistake of blaming some local people for stealing it and was murdered.

Farrer, Reginald John (1880–1920), collector of rock garden and other plants of horticultural worth for Veitch and Co. died of pneumonia on the Chinese-Burma border "in unrelenting rain."

Forsskål, Pehr (1732–63), a member of the Niebuhr Mission to Arabia died from a severe fever. *Forsskalea* Linn.

Gill, William John (1843–82), born in Bangalore, India was murdered by Bedouins in the Sinai Desert.

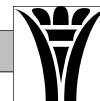
Griffith, William (1810–45), was probably the ablest of the British botanists who worked in India and

**Botany is the natural science that transmits the knowledge of plants.**

— *Linnaeus*



- new species. In 1839 he went with the British Army to Baluchistan and Afghanistan. He was the first to collect in Nuristan, formerly Kafirstan. He narrowly escaped an ambush in which his servant was wounded. He returned to India through the Khyber Pass. He not only collected plants but fishes and various kinds of animals and also studied meteorology. He described his new species when they were fresh and he was probably the first in India to name his own mosses. Dying of malaria at 35 he had accomplished more solid work than most of the men who lived twice as long.
- Helfer, Johan Wilhelm (1810–40), an Austrian, arrived in Tenasserim, Burma in 1837 and collected there. In 1840 he and his wife went to the Andaman Islands to collect. He was murdered but she escaped.
- Hofmeister, Werner (1809–45), botanist of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, on a collecting trip in India, arrived in the Punjab when the British were at war with the Sikhs. Burkill states that the botanist was killed by a stray bullet while he was watching the fight. Another report, which may be more accurate, suggests that for the sport of it he was taking part in the battle on the British side.
- Hooper, James, another Kew collector who had served as Curator at Buitenzorg in Java, died at sea (1830/1). Through scurvy?
- Jack, William (1795–1822), one of the first botanists to work for the East India Co., collected in Bengal, Sumatra and Malaysia and the well-known Jack Fruit is named for him. He was only 27 when he died at sea.
- Jacquemont, Victor (1801–32), a very capable, aristocratic French botanist, was sent to India to collect by the Paris Museum. He landed in Pondicherry, a small French enclave in South India in 1829. He gradually moved north, entertained by the British authorities. Hearing that there was an important Frenchman travelling about India, Maharaja Ranjit Singh invited him to visit the Punjab which he did in 1830. He was the first to do some collecting in many places, including the Salt Range, and parts of Kashmir. He then went south to Bombay where he died at 31 from dysentery or malaria.
- Kerr, William (x–1814), a Kew trained horticulturist, went to Peradeniya, Ceylon to take charge of the Botanical Garden but died within four years.
- Kirilow, I. V. (1821–42), together with Georg G. Karelin (1801–72), collected in Russian Central Asia but the younger partner died when only 21, apparently of cholera.
- Koenig, Dr. J. G. (1728–85), doctor for the Tranquebar Mission, S. India (Moravian), died of cholera. He had been a pupil of Linnaeus and introduced the binomial system of nomenclature to India.
- Leitner, E. F., an American collector born in Germany, was murdered by American Indians while collecting on the Florida Keys in 1838.
- Lippi, Agostino (1668–1704), for whom *Lippia* Linn. and *Helianthemum lippii* were named, was murdered in Ethiopia.
- Livingstone, Dr. David (1813–73), the famous missionary explorer, weakened by fever, died in Central Africa. His faithful African companions removed his heart and sent it back to Britain.
- Lobb, William (1809–63), from Cornwall, great collector in N. and S. America, died paralysed in San Francisco.
- Ludwig, A., is said to have been killed by the bite of a rattlesnake while collecting in the American West.
- Maingay, Dr. A. C. (1836–69) was an Indian Army Surgeon and linguist who had collected plants in Burma and Penang. While he was in charge of a jail in Malacca there was a riot of the prisoners in which he was killed.
- Marquand, C. V. B. (1897–1943) of the Kew staff, died by drowning in the Isle of Skye on the west coast of Scotland.
- McCabe, D. C., a British District Commissioner was killed in an earthquake in the Naga Hills of Assam.
- Mettenius, Georg Heinrich (1823–66), who had served as Director in Leipzig, died of cholera.
- Meyer, Frank Nicholas (1875–1918), American professional collector in China, was drowned in the Yangtze.
- Montbret, A. F. E. (1780–1801), accompanied Napoleon on his invasion of Egypt and died there.
- Moorcroft, William (1765?–1825), was the pioneer of pioneers. He was the first in Gt. Britain to become a Veterinary Surgeon by going to France as the subject was not taught in Britain. He was the first veterinarian to be employed by the East India Co. He was the first to enter Tibet from India in 1814 and the first to collect a bundle of Tibetan plants which he sent to London. He was the first to collect a bundle of plants in Ladakh and Kashmir, which he sent to Wallich in Calcutta. Instead of going home by sea he tried to go by a land route from North India through Afghanistan but he either died of disease or was murdered and never reached home.



Motley, James J. (d. 1859), who had collected many plants for Hooker of Kew was murdered with his family in Labuan, Borneo.

Oldenland, H. B., died in 1691 at the Cape of Good Hope where he had collected for the Dutch from 1663-. He was a Danish doctor.

Oldham, Richard (1837-64), a Kew Horticulturist, died of dysentery in Amoy, China.

Park, Mungo (1771-1805), a Scot, protégé of Banks, collected in India and Sumatra and died while trying to trace the course of the Niger River in Africa.

Philippi, Theodore (x-1851). Ass't Berlin Herbarium, died in Chile.

Pierot, Dr. Jacob (1812-41), Leiden, Holland, importer of Javanese plants, collector in Japan, died in Macao, China.

Popenoe, Dorothy Kate, née Hughes (1899-1923), Kew agronomist before marriage, died in Guatemala. Wife of F. W. Popenoe.

Porter, George (fl. 1800-34), Overseer Calcutta Botanical Garden until 1822 and then Sup't at Penang, where he died.

Przewalski, Nicolai M. (1839-88), rose from Private to Major General and after collecting 1700 species in Central Asia died of typhoid in Turkestan. He hoped to reach Llassa.

Quartin-Dillon, Richard (x-1841), a Frenchman, died in Ethiopia after making large and valuable collections.

Redowsky, Ivan (1774-1807), a Russian botanical explorer in N. E. Asia and Kamchatka, was killed as a spy.

Robinson, Charles Budd (1871-1913), a Canadian with a Columbia University degree was employed by the Manila Bureau of Science. He went to Amboina to collect and made the mistake of going out alone and was murdered by superstitious headhunters who had not seen a white man before.

Roscher, Albrecht (1836-60), was killed in S. E. Africa, near Nyassa.

Roucher, J. A. (1745-94), of Montpellier, France, patron of natural science, was guillotined in the Revolution. *Roucheria* Planch.

Rumphius, Georg Eberhard (1628-1702), did not die in an earthquake in Amboina but he lost his wife and oldest child.

Schlagintweit. In 1854 three remarkable brothers, Hermann (1826-82), Adolf (1829-57) and Robert Schlagintweit (1833-85) went to India as geographical explorers and plant collectors under the auspices of the King of Prussia. The East India Co. was so pleased with their work and abilities that it employed them. For about four years they explored together and separately. They visited the most difficult parts of the Western Himalayas and the Trans-Himalaya and also worked in Tibet. One brother, Adolf, travelled as far as Chinese Turkestan where he was murdered in 1857.

Schweiger, A. F. (1783-1821), was murdered while collecting in Sicily.

Seetzen, Ulrich Jasper (1767-1811), for whom *Seetzenia* was named was poisoned in Yemen, South Arabia, while exploring for plants while disguised as a Muslim.

Stocks, Dr. John Ellerton (1822-54), was a vaccinator for the East India Co. He reached Bombay in 1847 and at once began to collect. He made pioneer collections in both Sind and Baluchistan. He took his plants home to name them but died before he could do so. His collection was sent to Boissier who used it in preparing his *Flora Orientalis*.

Stoliczka, Ferdinand (1838-74), a geologist and naturalist, accompanied the second Forsythe Expedition to Turkestan. He died on the Karakorum Pass (18,550 ft.) on the return trip. *Allardia stoliczkai* C. B. Clarke and *Saxifraga stoliczkae* Duthie were named for him. He probably died from appendicitis.

Wallis, Gustav (1830-78), crossed the Amazon basin from ocean to ocean and died of fever in Ecuador.

Willisel, Thomas—away back in 1675 was sent to Jamaica to collect and his death was said to be due to the climate.

Some of the greatest collectors anywhere have been French missionaries on the Chinese-Tibetan border. It is a very rich area botanically. One of them, Père Delavay (1834-95), collected and pressed with his own hands 200,000 specimens. He caught the plague and nearly died but recovered. Some of his colleagues were not as fortunate and were murdered by fanatical Tibetan lamas. Jean André Soulié (1858-1905) was tortured and shot. Père J. T. Monteig and Fathers Bourdonnet and Dubernard were murdered. Monteig was cut in pieces.



## Whence *Chrysothamnus*?

Some of you have been following the nomenclatural meanderings of our native rabbitbrushes, which (depending on one's age) have migrated from *Bigelovia*, to *Chrysothamnus*, and thence to *Ericameria*. With the advent of the Compositae volumes of Flora of North America (Oxford University Press), we can now present an update to our lost sheep. You may choose to follow the shepherd, or not.

### *Chrysothamnus depressus* Nuttall

*Ericameria depressa* (Nuttall) L.C. Anderson

### *Chrysothamnus greenei* (Gray) Greene

*Bigelovia greenei* Gray

*Chrysothamnus filifolius* Rydberg

*Chrysothamnus greenei* (Gray) Greene subsp. *filifolius* (Rydberg) Hall & Clements

*Ericameria filifolia* (Rydberg) L.C. Anderson

*Ericameria greenei* (Gray) Nesom

### *Chrysothamnus vaseyi* (Gray) Greene

*Bigelovia vaseyi* Gray

*Chrysothamnus bakeri* Greene

*Ericameria vaseyi* (A. Gray) L.C. Anderson

### *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hooker) Nuttall var. *lanceolatus* (Nuttall) Greene

*Chrysothamnus elegans* Greene

*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hooker) Nuttall subsp. *elegans* (Greene) Hall & Clements

*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hooker) Nuttall subsp. *lanceolatus* (Nuttall) Hall & Clements

*Ericameria viscidiflora* (Hooker) L.C. Anderson subsp. *lanceolata* (Nuttall) L.C. Anderson

### *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hooker) Nuttall var. *viscidiflorus*

*Bigelovia douglasii* Gray var. *stenophylla* Gray

*Chrysothamnus glaucus* A. Nelson

*Chrysothamnus serrulatus* Rydberg

*Chrysothamnus stenophyllus* (Gray) Greene

*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hooker) Nuttall subsp. *stenophyllus* (Gray) Hall & Clements

*Ericameria viscidiflora* (Hooker) L.C. Anderson

### *Ericameria cuneata* (Gray) McClatchie var. *spathulata* (Gray) H.M. Hall

*Bigelovia spathulata* Gray

*Haplopappus cuneatus* Gray var. *spathulatus* (Gray) Blake

### *Ericameria laricifolia* (Gray) Shinnars

*Chrysoma laricifolia* (Gray) Greene

*Haplopappus laricifolius* Gray

### *Ericameria linearifolia* (A.P. de Candolle) Urbatsch & Wussow

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *arenaria* (L.C. Anderson) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *arenarius* Anderson

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *bigelovii* (Torrey) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus bigelovii* (Gray) Greene

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *bigelovii* (Gray) Hall & Clements

*Linosyris bigelovii* Gray

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var.

#### *graveolens* (Nuttall) Reveal & Schuyler

*Bigelovia graveolens* (Nuttall) Gray

*Chrysocoma graveolens* Nuttall

*Chrysothamnus confinis* Greene

*Chrysothamnus graveolens* (Nuttall) Greene

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *graveolens* (Nuttall) Hall & Clements

*Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *glabrata* (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *hololeuca* (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *gnaphalodes* (Greene) Hall

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *latisquamea* (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird

*Bigelovia graveolens* (Nuttall) Gray var. *appendiculata* Eastwood

*Bigelovia graveolens* (Nuttall) Gray var. *latisquamea* Gray

*Chrysothamnus appendiculatus* (Eastwood) Heller

*Chrysothamnus latisquameus* (Gray) Greene

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *latisquameus* (Gray) H. & S.

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *nitida* (L.C. Anderson) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *nitidus* Anderson

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *oreophila* (A. Nelson) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *arta* (A. Nelson) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *consimilis* (Greene) Hall & Clements

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *pinifolius* (Greene) Hall & Clements

*Chrysothamnus pinifolius* Greene

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *texensis* (L.C. Anderson) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pallas ex Pursh) Britton subsp. *texensis* Anderson

### *Ericameria nauseosa* (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. *turbinata* (M.E. Jones) Nesom

### *Ericameria parryi* (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird var. *affinis* (A. Nelson) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus parryi* (Gray) Greene subsp. *affinis* (A. Nelson) L.C. Anderson

### *Ericameria parryi* (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird var. *attenuata* (M.E. Jones) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus newberryi* Rydberg

*Chrysothamnus parryi* (Gray) Greene subsp. *attenuatus* (M.E. Jones) Hall & Clements

### *Ericameria parryi* (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird var. *howardii* (Parry ex A. Gray) Nesom & Baird

*Chrysothamnus howardii* (Parry ex A. Gray) Greene

*Chrysothamnus parryi* (Gray) Greene subsp. *howardii* (Parry ex A. Gray) Hall & Clements

### *Ericameria parryi* (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird var. *parryi*

### *Lorandersonia baileyi* (Wooton & Standley) Urbatsch, Roberts & Neubig

*Ericameria pulchella* (Gray) L.C. Anderson subsp. *baileyi* (Wooton & Standley) L.C. Anderson

*Chrysothamnus baileyi* Wooton & Standley

*Chrysothamnus pulchellus* (Gray) Greene subsp. *baileyi* (Wooton & Standley) Hall & Clements

### *Lorandersonia linifolia* (Greene) Urbatsch, Roberts & Neubig

*Chrysothamnus linifolius* Greene

*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hooker) Nuttall subsp. *linifolius* (Greene) Hall & Clements

*Ericameria linifolia* (Greene) L.C. Anderson

### *Lorandersonia microcephalus* (Cronquist) Urbatsch, Roberts & Neubig

*Haplopappus microcephalus* Cronquist

*Ericameria microcephala* (Cronquist) Kartesz & Gandhi

*Tonestus microcephalus* (Cronquist) Nesom & Morgan

### *Lorandersonia pulchella* (Gray) Urbatsch, Roberts & Neubig

*Bigelovia pulchella* Gray

*Chrysothamnus elatior* Standley

*Chrysothamnus pulchellus* (Gray) Greene

*Chrysothamnus pulchellus* (Gray) Greene subsp. *elatior* (Standley) Hall & Clements

*Ericameria pulchella* (Gray) L.C. Anderson

*Ericameria pulchella* (Gray) L.C. Anderson var. *elatior* (Standley) L.C. Anderson

*Linosyris pulchella* Gray

### *Lorandersonia spathulata* (L.C. Anderson) Urbatsch, Roberts & Neubig

*Chrysothamnus spathulatus* L.C. Anderson

*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Nuttall) Hooker subsp. *ludens* Shinnars

*Ericameria spathulata* (L.C. Anderson) L.C. Anderson





## What's in a Name?

### *Suckleya suckleyana*

“George Suckley (1830-1869) was born in New York City and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now a part of Columbia University) in September 1851. In April 1853 Suckley was appointed assistant surgeon and naturalist to the Pacific Railroad Survey of the 47th and 49th parallels between St. Paul, Minnesota, and Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, under the command of Isaac I. Stevens. His work on the survey included a 1,049 mile, 53-day canoe trip down the Bitter Root, Clark's Fork, and Columbia Rivers to Fort Vancouver, during which he made extensive natural history collections. On December 2, 1853, Suckley was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, United States Army. He was ordered to duty at Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, where he remained until June 12, 1854, when he was transferred to Fort Dalles, Oregon Territory. In July 1854, Suckley obtained leave of absence for six months, which he partially spent collecting natural history specimens in Panama with James G. Cooper. Suckley resigned from the Army on October 3, 1856, and for the next five years pursued his interest in natural history. During this period, Suckley was assigned to write the reports on the mammals and salmonidae collected by the Northwest Boundary Survey of 1857. In 1859 he co-authored with James G. Cooper, *The Natural History of Washington Territory*, which was based primarily on data and observations made while serving with the Pacific Railroad Survey. On the outbreak of the Civil War, Suckley rejoined the Army and was commissioned Surgeon of Volunteers. He served for the duration of the war, resigning April 22, 1865. Suckley died July 30, 1869, in New York City.” — William E. Cox, Smithsonian Institution Archives [http://www.si.edu/archives/archives/findingaids/FARU7191.htm]



#### Eponymy:

- *Squalus suckleyi*, a shark
- *Catostomus sucklii*, a sucker fish
- *Falco columbarius suckleyi*, a falcon
- *Atriplex suckleyi* (Torrey) Rydberg, a flowering plant, SUCKLEY'S ORACH, in the Chenopodiaceae (not in New Mexico)
- *Suckleya suckleyana* (Torrey) Rydberg, a New Mexico flowering plant, POISON SUCKLEYA, in the Chenopodiaceae

## Plant Distribution Reports

New records and significant distribution reports for New Mexico plants should be documented by complete collection information and disposition of a specimen (herbarium). Exotic taxa are indicated by an asterisk (\*), endemic taxa by a cross (+).

— Robert Sivinski [NM Forestry Division, P.O. Box 1948, Santa Fe, NM 87504]

***Cryptantha flavocolata*** (A. Nelson) Payson (Boraginaceae): San Juan County: Navajo Nation, Beclabito area, ca. 1.25 miles NW of Beclabito Day School, T31N R21W Sec 35, 5740 ft, Morrison Formation, piñon-juniper woodland with sagebrush, cliffrose, and blue grama, 12 April 2001, Arnold Clifford 01-81 (SJNM). [First record for New Mexico.]

— Kelly Allred [MSC Box 3-I, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003]

***Muhlenbergia arseniei*** A.S. Hitchcock (Poaceae): McKinley County: Chaco Mesa, top of mesa, on rim road ca. 2 miles nw of windmill, nearly directly across from horseshoe-shaped mesa, Mesa Verde group, large boulder monoliths, piñon pine, Utah juniper, rabbitbrush, 7090 ft, 24 Sep 2000, K. Heil & A. Clifford 15930 (SJNM). [First record for McKinley County for this grass on the New Mexico Rare Plants list; also known from Sandoval and Santa Fe counties, Arizona, Utah, California, Mexico]

— Wynn Anderson [3015 Piedmont, El Paso, TX 79902], Robert Sivinski [NM Forestry Division, P.O.B. 1948, Santa Fe, NM 87504], and Kelly Allred [MSC Box 3-I, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003]

***Adenophyllum wrightii*** A. Gray var. *wrightii* (Asteraceae, Wright's dogweed): Sierra County: Black Range, Percha Canyon, ca 4 miles W of Hillsboro on Hwy 152, roadside ditch, N32°54'53.4" W107°38'34.2" (WGS 84), 7 Oct 2006, R. Sivinski & W. Anderson 6220 (UNM); Gila Natl. For., Gourd Ridge, about 0.2 mi W of forest boundary off of hwy 59, grama grassland with some scattered juniper, approx. N33°28.339 W107°42.907, 7182 ft

(2200 m), 14 Aug 2000, Lans Stavast s.n. (NMCR). [First published records for Sierra County for this species on the New Mexico Rare Plants list; about 40 miles northwest of known Grant County sites, on the eastern side of the Gila National Forest.]

— Ray Turner [Desert Laboratory, U.S. Geological Survey, 1675 West Anklam Road, Tucson AZ 85745]

***Adolphia infesta*** (Kunth) Meisner (Rhamnaceae, Texas junco): Hidalgo County: 1.5 miles west of Alamo Hueco Ranch headquarters, approx. N31°25'46" W108°27'3", 4700 ft, Mar 2002, Ray Turner s.n. (ARIZ). [This is the second record of this species from the state.]

— Richard Spellenberg [Dept. Biology, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003]

***Erigeron nivalis*** Nuttall (Asteraceae, snowy fleabane): Sandoval County: Jemez Mts, Redondo Peak, Ludwig & Smith 1368 & Reif et al. 2403 (NMC). [det. by Guy Nesom]

— Cockerell & Andrews [Cockerell, T.D.A. & D.M. Andrews. 1936. A new goldenrod from northern New Mexico. *Torreyia* 36(2):35-36.]

***Solidago capulinensis*** Cockerell & Andrews (Asteraceae, Mount Capulin goldenrod): Union County: Mount Capulin National Monument, D.M. Andrews s.n. (NY).

— Patrick Alexander [Dept. Biology, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003]

***Croton monanthogynus*** Michaux (Euphorbiaceae, prairie-tea): Eddy County: South Texas Hill Canyon Research Natural Area,

(Continued on page 8, Plant Reports)



## Publication and Subscription Information

"The New Mexico Botanist" is published irregularly (as information accrues) at no charge. You may be placed on the mailing list by sending your name and complete mailing address to the editor:

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Available on-line at <http://spectre.nmsu.edu/dept/welcome.html?rsh>

Kelly Allred

(*Plant Reports, continued from page 7*)  
20 Sep 2001, R.S. Peterson 01-508 (NMC).

— Robert Sivinski [NM Forestry Division, P.O. Box 1948, Santa Fe, NM 87504]

*Ostrya knowltonii* Coville (Betulaceae, Knowlton's hop-hornbeam): Otero County: Sacramento Mountains, Alamo Canyon above confluence with Purgatory Canyon, NAD 83, E419134 N3634760, limestone canyon bottom with *Fraxinus velutina* & *Vitis arizonica*, several dozen trees along ¼ mile of canyon, 25 July 2006, R.C. Sivinski & P. Tonne 6083 (UNM). [This fills out the distribution of this little-seen shrub, occurring from the Guadalupe Mts across the Sacramento Mts, to the Organ Mts.] 

"Some people dismiss taxonomies and their revisions as mere exercises in abstract ordering – a kind of glorified stamp collecting of no scientific merit and fit only for small minds who need to categorize their results. No view could be more false and more inappropriately arrogant. Taxonomies are reflections of human thought; they express our most fundamental concepts about the objects of our universe. Each taxonomy is a theory about the creatures that it classifies."

– S.J. Gould, in Forward to "Five Kingdoms" by Margulis and Schwartz.



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