Creek Valley. It contains a couple of tarns, an interesting flora, and has been the scene of mining.

Taylor Canyon. This canyon begins at the dam creating Taylor Reservoir, and proceeds in a southwesterly direction for several miles.

Taylor Park. Large sagebrush park in Gunnison County at the western base of the Sawatch Mountains. About 9,500 feet high, it is now largely occupied by Taylor Reservoir, created in the 1930's.

Taylor Pass. 11,900-foot pass at the head of one of the forks of Taylor River. The drainage on the other side descends to Aspen and the Roaring Fork.

Taylor Reservoir. Large lake in the center of Taylor Park created in the 1930's by a dam at the beginning of Taylor Canyon.

Taylor River. Taylor River takes its rise less than a half mile from the sources of Cement Creek, describes a big question mark to the east with the dot coming at Almont, where it joins the East River to form the Gunnison River.

Tenderfoot Mtn. Prominent 8,600-foot mountain a mile southeast of Gunnison. The students of Western State College long ago laid claim to it by inscribing on its northwestward face a giant W.

Tenmile Springs. Springs in the center of the vast mesa between Cebolla Creek and the Lake Fork. The elevation is about 8,400 feet.

Teocalli Mtn. 13,200-foot mountain about 6 miles east of Gothic composed of nearly level strata of rock. On account of its pyramidal shape, it is a conspicuous landmark to every one driving north to Crested Butte.

Teocalli Ridge. 11,000-foot ridge between West and Middle Brush Creeks leading up to Teocalli Mtn.

Tin Cup. Old mining town in Gunnison County 7 or 8 miles southeast of Taylor Reservoir.

Tin Cup Pass. 12,100-foot road pass in the Continental Divide at the head of East Willow Creek.

Trallala Peak. Three-summited, 13,500-foot peak east of Baldy Cinco in the Northeast San Juans. The

three summits are alligned north and south.

Twin Lakes. Two lakes (upper and lower) north of Teocalli Mtn. at the head of Middle Brush Creek.

Uncompahgre Peak. 14,300-foot peak of volcanic rock on the edge of the Basin some 45 miles southwest of Gunnison by airline.

Virginia Basin. Alpine basin on the southwest flank of Avery Peak directly above Gothic.

Virginia Col. 12,400-foot saddle at the head of Virginia Basin.

Virginia Mine. Famous old silver mine in the spruce-fir forest below Virginia Basin. Undoubtedly the mine gave the name to the Basin.

Virginia Ridge. The 12,500-foot southeast wall of Virginia Basin.

Vulcan. Site of an old gold-mining town about 10 miles southeast of Elkhorn. The submontane flora in the vicinity is particularly rich and varied.

Wager Gulch. Four-mile gulch leading from the Lake Fork south of Lake City to Carson Pass in the Continental Divide.

Walrod Gulch. Large gulch under Point Lookout on the north side of Cement Creek about 3 miles east of the East River.

Washington Gulch. Valley between Anthracite Mesa and Gothic Mtn. leading north to the site of the old silver town of Elkton.

Waunita Hot Springs. Hot springs with attendant hotel and pool at the west end of Waunita Park. The springs empty into the creek draining the park and give it its name.

Waunita Park. Large sagebrush park north of Tomichi Dome, ranging in elevation from 9,000 to 9,500 feet.

Waunita Pass. 10,300-foot, wooded pass in Gunnison County between Waunita Park and Pitkin.

West Antelope Creek. Flowing southeast from the West Elks, West Antelope Creek joins Antelope Creek and with it empties into the Gunnison River just south of the Palisades.

West Brush Creek. Creek draining the west slope of

Teocalli Mtn. and the east slope of White Rock Mtn. Finally it empties into Cascade Creek a mile and a half east of the East River.

West Elk Mountains. Composed of volcanic rock and rising to a height of 13,000 feet, these mountains form the northern part of the western boundary of the Gunnison Basin.

West Pass. 10,300-foot trail pass in the Cochetopa Hills a couple of miles east of North Pass.

West Pass Creek. Chief eastern tributary of Cochetopa Creek, flowing northwest from the Continental Divide and east of Cochetopa Dome.

Whetstone Canyon. This canyon occurs between 9,000 and 10,000 feet on the lower east slope of Mt. Whetstone.

White Pine. Former mining town on Tomichi Creek about 10 miles north of Sargents.

Whitmore Falls. Falls in Henson Creek about 4 miles southwest of Capitol City.

Wildcat Gulch. Gulch west of Spencer by which a road descends to Cebolla Creek.

Willow Creek. Creek rising in the high park country west of Sawtooth Mtn. and flowing north to join the Gunnison River near Elkhorn.

Willow Creek Mesa. 8,500-foot mesa forming the west rampart of the Lake Fork Canyon.

Willow Creek (north). Small creek flowing southeast from a bastion of Fossil Ridge and joining Quartz Creek just below Ohio City.

Willow Creek (west). North-flowing creek parallel with the Lake Fork and bounding Willow Creek Mesa on the west.

Wolf Creek. Creek flowing into Cebolla Creek parallel with Wildcat Gulch and a mile and a half north.

Wolverine Basin. West-facing alpine basin north of Blaine Basin. A spur protruding into the basin from the east divides it into southern and northern halves.

Wood Gulch. Southeast-facing gulch draining into Cebolla Creek about 4 miles southwest of Cathedral. It carries the trail from Cebolla Creek to Powderhorn Park.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGUW Herbarium, College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

B Barrell, Joseph, 1903--, curator, Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory.

Ba Baker, Bertram D., 1922--, Fish & Game wildlife researcher, Fort Collins.

Bak Baker, Charles F., 1872-1927, Colorado entomologist.

Bar Barclay, Harriet G., 1901--, plant ecologist, University of Tulsa.

Be Bethel, Ellsworth, 1863-1925, Colorado mycologist.

Bea Beaman, John H., 1929--, curator, Michigan State University; Townsendia.

Br Brown, Walter V., 1913--, agrostologist, University of Texas.

Bro Brown, Elmer E., 1907--, herpetologist, Davidson College.

Bu Bucklin, Floyd E.

By Barneby, Rupert C., 1911--, curator, New York Botanical Garden; Leguminosae.

C Crosswhite, Frank S., 1940--, plant taxonomist, University of Wisconsin; Penstemon.

Ca Cary, E.

Cl Clark, Maxine.

COCO Herbarium, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

COLO Herbarium, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Cr Crandall, Charles S., 1852-1929, Fort Collins botanist.

CS Herbarium, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

D Dunn, David B., 1917--, curator, University of Missouri; Lupinus.

DBG Herbarium, Denver Botanic Gardens, Denver, Colorado.

E Eastwood, Alice, 1859-1953, curator, California Academy of Sciences.

Ed Edwards, J.K.

Er Erbisch, F.H.

Ew Ewan, Joseph A., 1909--, plant taxonomist, Tulane University; Delphinium.

Fe Ferril, William C., 1855-1939, Colorado naturalist.

Fi Finley, Robert B., 1917--, zoologist, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Denver.

G Gierisch, Ralph K., 1913--, range conservationist, U.S. Forest Service, Albuquerque.

Ga Gambill, W., Jr.

Ge Gentry, Howard S., 1903--, plant geographer, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland; Agave.

Go Goodall, Judy.

H Harrington, Harold D., 1903--, curator, Colorado State University.

Ha Hartwell, John B., 1880-1959, surgeon and botanist of Colorado Springs.

Han Hanson, Robert.

Hs Huestis, Will.

Htm Hartman, Emily L., 1932--, plant taxonomist, Southwest Missouri State College.

Hu Huntley, Elizabeth J.

I Iltis, Hugh H., 1925--, curator, University of Wisconsin; Capparidaceae.

J Jones, George N., 1904--, curator, University of Illinois; Geranium.

Ja Jackson, Lawrence O., 1890-1946, Colorado entomologist.

Jo Johnson, Donald R., 1931--, professor of biology, University of Idaho.

Joh Johnson, Karen, 1941--, graduate student, University of Illinois.

K Kelly, George W., 1894--, Colorado horticulturist, editor of The Green Thumb.

Ka Kane, James A., 1935--, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay.

Ke Kenoyer, Leslie A., 1883-1964, plant ecologist, Western Michigan University.

Kl Klinger, Bruno, 1905--, professor of botany, Colorado State University.

Ko Kong, Jung.

L Langenheim, Jean H., 1925--, plant ecologist, University of California, Santa Cruz.

La Largent, George A.

Le Levi, Herbert, 1921--, arachnologist, Harvard University.

Li Livingston, George A., 1941--, plant physiologist, National Science Foundation, Washington.

Lo Lorentzson, Gerald M., 1929--, Fish & Game fish biologist, Fort Collins.

M Matsumura, Yoshiharu, 1907 (?)-1967, visiting Japanese botanist at Colorado State University.

Ma Mathias, Mildred E., 1906--, plant taxonomist, University of California, Los Angeles; Umbelliferae.

Mar Marriage, Mrs. K.N.

Mo Mordica, C.B.

N Neff, Don J., 1930--, Fish & Game research biologist, Flagstaff, Arizona.

O Olney, H. Omar, 1918--, professor of botany, Gordon College.

Op Opperman, Hal.

P Penland, C. William T., 1899--, curator, Colorado College; Penstemon.

Pe Pelton, John F., 1924--, plant ecologist, Butler University; Mertensia.

Pen Pennell, Francis W., 1886-1952, plant taxonomist, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Scrophulariaceae.

R Russell, Norman H., 1921--, plant taxonomist, Central State College, Oklahoma; Viola.

Ra Ramaley, Francis, 1870-1942, plant ecologist, University of Colorado.

Ro Rollins, Reed C., 1911--, curator, Gray Herbarium, Harvard University; Cruciferae.

Ry Ripley, H.D.

S Spongberg, Stephen A., 1942--, graduate student, University of North Carolina.

Sh Shubert, Moras L., 1912--, plant ecologist, University of Denver.

Shp	Shepherd, William.
Si	Sinclair, A.I.
Sm	Smith, Ernest C., 1864-1961, professor of botany, Colorado State University.
St	Stein, S.
Ste	Stewart, John.
Sto	Stobaugh, W.H.
Str	Strong, Derrell R.
Stro	Strong, Maitland.
USFS	Herbarium, U.S. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.
W	Weber, William A., 1918--, curator, University of Colorado.
Wa	Warren, Edward R., 1860-1942, Colorado mammalogist.
Wb	Webb, Thompson, III, 1944--, graduate student, University of Wisconsin.
Wd	Ward, A.L.
We	Wershing, H.F.
Wh	Wheeler, Herbert N., 1875-1964, U.S. Forest Service, Colorado and Wyoming.
Whe	Wherry, Edgar T., 1885--, plant taxonomist, University of Pennsylvania; Polemoniaceae.
Wi	Wilkens, Hans, 1898--, botanist of Reading, Pennsylvania.
Wil	Willey, Robert B., 1930--, entomologist, University of Illinois, Chicago.
Wr	Walker, C. Ralph, 1897--, professor of biology, Western State College.
WS	Herbarium, Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado.

BRIEF GLOSSARY OF BOTANICAL TERMS

Aceriform. Exhibiting the shape of a maple leaf.

Achene. A small, dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit.

Acuminate. Ending with a tapered point.

Acute. Ending with an abrupt point.

Ament. A spike of reduced, usually unisexual flowers; a catkin.

Androgynous. See p. 167.

Anther. See stamen.

Arachnoid hairs. Cobwebby, slender, non-multicellular hairs.

Bipinnatifid. Twice, or doubly, pinnatifid.

Bract. A modified leaf, usually subtending a flower.

Calycule. Some plants have a lesser calyx beneath the main calyx, the parts of which are called calycules.

Calyx. The outer floral envelope of a flower, composed of sepals, whether coalesced or separate.

Capillary. Hairlike.

Catkin. Another name for ament.

Cauline. Referring to the stem of a plant.

Chartaceous. Resembling stiff writing paper or parchment.

Cilia (pl.). Marginal hairs, like eyelashes.

Ciliate. Bearing cilia.

Ciliolate. Minutely ciliate.

Coetaneous. Appearing with the leaves; said of the catkins of certain willows.

Corolla. The inner floral envelope of a flower, composed of petals, whether coalesced or separate.

Corymb. Strictly speaking, an indeterminate inflorescence in which the outer blossoms (or heads) mature first. But the term, especially in adjectival form, is used loosely to indicate an inflorescence generally shaped like a candelabrum.

Cucullate. Hoodlike.

Cyathium. The flower-cup of the euphorbias.

Cyme. Strictly speaking, a determinate inflorescence in which the central blossoms (or heads) mature first. But the term, especially in adjectival form, is used loosely to indicate a generally fan-shaped inflorescence.

Dichotomous. Forking by pairs.

Dimorphic. Having two forms, as when a species has short pistils and long stamens in some plants, long pistils and short stamens in others.

Dioecious. With staminate and pistillate flowers on different plants.

Divaricate. Widely divergent.

Ecotype. A genetic modification of a species, a race, usually coextensive with a certain general locality. See Phenotype.

Edaphic. Pertaining to the soil.

Erose. As if eaten away.

Filament. See Stamen.

Fimbriated. Fringed.

Forb. An herbaceous plant other than a grass, sedge, or rush.

Fugacious. Fleeting, short-lived.

Fusiform. Spindle-shaped, that is, swollen in the middle and tapered at both ends.

Glochidiate. Barbed at the tip.

Gynaecandrous. See p. 167.

Habit. The manner of growth of a plant.

Habitat. The sort of environment in which a plant is at home, that is, to which it is adapted.

Halophyte. A plant adapted to saline soil.

Hastate. Shaped like a spearhead, but with a basal lobe on either side. The common sorrel (Rumex Acetosella) has hastate leaves.

Hirsute. Pubescent with coarse, rather long hairs.

Hyaline. Translucent or transparent.

Imbrication. Imbrication occurs when one part overlaps another either partially or entirely.

Indument. A hairy or pubescent covering. The same as vesture.

Indusium. In ferns, the covering of a sorus.

Inflorescence. The flowering part of a plant.

Involucre. A cluster of modified leaves surrounding an inflorescence or part of an inflorescence.

Krummholz. German for crooked wood. The lowest part of the alpine zone where the trees occur not as forest, but as individuals, and are usually bent and tattered from the wind.

Lacerate. Cleft as if torn.

Ligule. The peculiar, strap-shaped corolla possessed exclusively or in part by many composites. See p. 82 under Compositae.

Limb. Border. In a coalesced, or gamopetalous, corolla there are often three parts: a basal tube, an expanded middle portion or throat, and a displayed border or limb. In Penstemon, the limb forms an upper and lower lip.

Median. As applied to habitats, intermediate between moist and dry. The term mesic has been used so loosely that it now frequently means moist.

Monocephalic. Said of plants that bear but one head of flowers on a plant stem.

Monoecious. With staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant.

Monotypic. Known only by a single species; said of genera and larger classifications of plants.

Ochroleucous. Yellowish-white.

Ocrea (pl. ocreae). See p. 345 under Polygonum.

Ovary. See Pistil.

Panicle. A compoundly branched inflorescence with pediceled flowers.

Papillae (sing. papilla). Minute, nipple-like projections of the epidermis.

Papillose. Bearing papillae.

Pappus. In the composites, a vestigial calyx surrounding the corolla. See p. 82 under Compositae.

Pectinate. Comb-like; with teeth on one side or both.

Pedicel. The stalk of a single flower.

Peduncle. The stalk of two or more flowers.

Pendulous. Pendent, hanging.

Perianth. Collective name for both calyx and corolla, or for the calyx alone if it alone has survived.

Perigynium. See pp. 167-168.

Petal. See Corolla.

Petaloid. Resembling a petal. The spurges, for instance, frequently ornament the edges of the cyathium with appendages that look like petals.

Petiole. The stalk of a leaf.

Petiolule. A small petiole, supporting a leaflet rather than a leaf.

Phenotype. A non-genetic modification of a race, usually attributable to environmental influence. See Ecotype.

Phyllaries. In the Compos-

itae, the bracts composing an involucre.

Phylogenetic. Practically, this means "evolutionarily speaking."

Pinna (pl. pinnae). The leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

Pinnate. A pinnate leaf is one composed of leaflets, or pinnae, on each side of a common axis.

Pinnatifid. Cleft merely in a pinnate manner, that is, with the lobes, or pinnae, not reaching the common axis.

Pistil. The part of the flower that produces the seed. It frequently resembles a bottle, the belly of the bottle being called the ovary, the neck being called the style, and the cork the stigma.

Precocious. Appearing before the leaves; said of the catkins of certain willows.

Puberulent. Minutely pubescent.

Pubescent. Hairy with short hairs.

Raceme. Single, pediceled flowers arranged up and down a terminal plant stem.

Reticulate. Netlike.

Revolute. Rolled backward; usually in reference to the edges of leaves.

Rhizome. A subterranean, usually horizontal stem.

Scarious. Colorless, dry, and membranous.

Scorpioid. Coiled from the tip down; said of the flowering stems of various plants, notably certain members of the borage and waterleaf families.

Secund. Turned, or growing, along one side.

Sepal. See Calyx.

Sericeous. Silky.

Sessile. Without a stalk.

Seta (pl. setae). A bristle.

Setose. Pubescent with bristles rather than with hairs.

Sorus (pl. sori). In ferns, a cluster of sporangia.

Spike. Single, sessile flowers arranged up and down a terminal plant stem.

Sporangium (pl. sporangia). Spore-bearing receptacle.

Squarrose. Spreading or recurved at the tip.

Stamen. The part of the flower that produces the pollen. The stalk is called a filament; the pollen-bearing part at the top, an anther.

Stellate. Starlike.

Stigma. See Pistil.

Stipule. A much modified leaf at the base of a normal leaf, usually in pairs.

Striae. Lines or streaks, whether deriving from hairs, pigments, grooves, or ridges.

Strigillose. Strigose, but with very short hairs.

Strigose. With appressed stiff hairs.

Style. See Pistil.

Stylopodium. See p. 424 under Osmorhiza obtusa.

Taxon. Synonym for class or category.

Ternate. Composed of threes.

Tetramerous. Composed of fours.

Throat. See Limb.

Thyrse. A compact cylindrical panicle.

Torulose. Like a chain of beads.

Trichotomous. Forking by triads.

Tube. See Limb.

Turbinate. Inversely conical, that is, top-shaped as opposed to cup-shaped.

Turions. Scaly buds attached to the roots of plants, especially to those of plants in the genus Epilobium.

Vesture. See Indument.

Villous. Pubescent with long and soft hairs.

Xeric. Dry, as applied to habitats.

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