



# Index seminarum

<https://hdl.handle.net/1874/433744>

# *Index*

## *Seminum*

*Utrecht University*  
*Botanic Gardens*  
*The Netherlands*



**Universiteit Utrecht**

No. 36-1994

UNIVERSITEITSBIBLIOTHEEK UTRECHT



4216 3869

*Utrecht University*  
*Botanic Gardens*

P.O. Box 80.162  
3508 TD Utrecht  
The Netherlands

*Index Seminarum No. 36 - 1994*

*Notes on ordering:*

Correspondents are asked to use the order-form provided, and send it to the address mentioned upon it. Furthermore, they should check with their own authorities concerning import-regulations and include any necessary permits with their order.

Only requests reaching us before **March 1, 1995** will be handled in sequence of entry. **Order-forms which will reach us after that date will not be handled!** Our Fax no. is .. 31 30 535177

**Staff:**

**General Department:**

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General Director  
Arie Oudijk,  
Deputy Director  
Drs. Akkie Joosse,  
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Curator  
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Drs. Jaap Vos,  
Education officer  
Ir. Ruth C. de Jonge,  
Coordinator Theme Garden Project

**Regional office of Botanic Gardens Conservation International**

Drs. Bert J.W. van den Wollenberg



*Regional office of Botanic Gardens Conservation International*  
at Utrecht University Botanic Gardens

The gardens are located at:

- Utrecht: Fort Hoofddijk (University Center)
- Doorn: Von Gimborn Arboretum

Situation and climate:

Geographical position of the Main Garden ..... 52° 06' N : 5° 11' E

Altitude ..... 2 m above sea level

Mean daily minimum of the coldest month ..... - 0,6°C

Mean daily maximum of the warmest month ..... + 21,6°C°

Highest temperature ..... + 36,8°C \*

Lowest temperature ..... - 24,8°C \*

Average rainfall ..... 803 mm



\*Monitored since 1849

## Introduction

It is a pleasure to present our Index Seminum no. 36 (1994) and I would like to take the opportunity to inform you on some recent developments within Utrecht University Botanic Gardens.

As in former years we tried to make a seed selection of plant species from which the name is checked (identified) and as far as possible with origin data available.

In spite of a very warm and dry summer the seed harvest was quite good.

On May 20<sup>th</sup> 1994 a cooperation was founded between Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) and Utrecht University. This was the official start for the Dutch Regional Office BGCI. This Dutch Regional Office BGCI is located at the Utrecht University Botanic Gardens and Bert van den Wollenberg will be responsible for the coordination. New projects, that fit within the aim of BGCI, will be started. To realize those projects, there will be a close cooperation with members of the Dutch Plant Charter Group.

The function of Bert van den Wollenberg as Curator has been temporarily taken over by Eric Gouda.

Drs. Vijko P.A. Lukkien,  
General Director.

Utrecht Botanic Gardens are developing specializations on the following groups and taxa:

-Flora of the Neotropics:      Flora of the Guianas, with special emphasis on:  
    Gesneriaceae                      Zingiberaceae  
    Orchidaceae

-Annonaceae (Research Collection)

-Conifers (esp. *Tsuga*)

-Broad-leaved hardy trees and shrubs:

Aceraceae	Betulaceae	Ericaceae
Euonymus	Laburnum	Magnolia
Oleaceae (esp.: <i>Fraxinus</i> and <i>Syringa</i> )		

-Alpines

-Crassulaceae (Research Collection)

-selected woodland plants (*Arisaema*, *Arisarum* & *Trillium*)

-Penstemon

-Lecanopteris

These specializations are given extra attention regarding verification, nomenclature, wild source material, etc.

We are especially interested in material from natural sources of the groups and taxa mentioned above. We have a cooperation with gardens with identical specializations. If you are interested, please contact us and we will provide additional information.



Aceraceae

- |    |     |           |  |
|----|-----|-----------|--|
| 1. | G I | 00ZG00986 | <i>Acer cappadocicum</i> Gled. subsp. <i>lobelii</i> (Ten.) P.C.DeJong |
| 2. | G I | 00ZG00968 | <i>Acer maximowiczianum</i> Miq.                                       |
| 3. | G I | 00ZG00997 | <i>Acer micranthum</i> Siebold & Zucc.                                 |

Amaranthaceae

- |    |     |           |  |
|----|-----|-----------|--|
| 4. | G I | 73ZE00844 | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.                                     |
| 5. | S I | 74GR00319 | <i>Pleuropetalum darwinii</i> Hook.f.; [HVDW 178] Galapagos Islands. |

Amaryllidaceae

- |    |     |           |                             |
|----|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 6. | G I | 74GR00709 | <i>Clivia miniata</i> Regel |
|----|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|

Annonaceae

- |    |     |           |  |
|----|-----|-----------|--|
| 7. | S S | 83GR00360 | <i>Annona glabra</i> L.; [STOLZE s.n.] USA, Florida, Sebastian River, 3 Km. W. of Wabasso. |
|----|-----|-----------|--|

Aquifoliaceae

- |    |     |           |  |
|----|-----|-----------|--|
| 8. | G I | 61RD00653 | <i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> Miq. var. <i>pedunculosa</i> |
|----|-----|-----------|--|

Araceae

- |     |     |           |   |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| 9.  | G I | 74GR00662 | <i>Aglaonema commutatum</i> Schott var. <i>commutatum</i> |
| 10. | G I | 74GR00664 | <i>Aglaonema crispum</i> (Pitcher & Manda) Nicolson       |
| 11. | G I | 68GR00913 | <i>Nephtytis afzelii</i> Schott                           |

Aristolochiaceae

12. G I 92GR01149 *Aristolochia fimbriata* Cham.

Asclepiadaceae

13. G I 80RD00057 *Periploca sepium* Bunge

Asteraceae

14. G I 55ZE00679 *Anacyclus radiatus* Loisel.  
 15. S I 88GR00053 *Chaptalia ignota* Burkart; Argentina,  
 Iquazu, Las Orquideas.  
 16. G I 53ZE00682 *Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.

Brassicaceae

17. S I 91ZE00749 *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh.; Italia,  
 Siena, Porta Tufi.  
 18. S V 91ZS00974 *Diploaxis tenuifolia* (L.) DC.; Switzer-  
 land, Wallis, alt.: 700m.

Bromeliaceae

19. S I 90GR00250 *Aechmea aquilega* (Salisb.) Griseb. var.  
*aquilega*; [F.BI s.n.] French Guiana, fort  
 primaire de Cacao.  
 20. S I 79GR00188 *Aechmea bromeliifolia* (Rudge) Baker;  
 [MAAS 3500] Guyana, Timehri.  
 21. G I 94GR00788 *Pitcairnia xanthocalyx* Mart.  
 22. S I 88GR00183 *Tillandsia monadelphra* (E.Morren)  
 Baker; Fr. Guiana, Mt. Tortue,  
 alt.: 250-500m.

Campanulaceae

23. S I 90BL00367 *Campanula sabatia* De Not.; Italia, Altopiano delle Manie (SV), alt.: 300m.  
 24. S I 90BL00946 *Edraianthus graminifolius* (L.) A.DC.; (East)Germany, Kröchtendorff.  
 25. G I 83BL00350 *Edraianthus pumilio* (Port.) A.DC.  
 26. S I 83BL00283 *Edraianthus tenuifolius* (Waldst. & Kit.) A.DC.; Eur. Alps, no further details.  
 27. G I 88GR00136 *Laurentia longiflora* (L.) Endl.  
 28. G I 58ZE02196 *Wahlenbergia lobelioides* (L.f.) A.DC. subsp. *lobelioides*

Cannaceae

29. S S 89GR00092 *Canna indica* L.; [MJJ 1781] Guyana, Old Farm near Konashen.  
 30. S S 89GR00010 *Canna indica* L.; [WOLB 88-001] Nepal, near village Phalenksangu, along Annapurna Trail on steep slope to river, Alt.: 700m.  
 31. S S 76GR00106 *Canna paniculata* Ruiz & Pav.; [PLKEN 5700] Peru, dept. Huanuco, Puente Durand, alt.: 1000m.  
 32. S I 75GR00189 *Canna tuerckheimii* Kraenzl.; [PL 3767a] Costa Rica, San Vito de Java.  
 33. S I 80GR00287 *Canna tuerckheimii* Kraenzl.; [MAAS 4796] Ecuador, Alluriquin area, betw. Santo Domingo de los Colorados and Quito, alt.: 850m.

Capparaceae

34. G I 91GR01779 *Cleome gigantea* L.

Caryophyllaceae

35. G I 83BL00090 *Dianthus knappii* (Pant.) Asch. & Kanitz  
ex Borbás
36. S I 91ZE00752 *Silene gallica* L.; Italia, Grosseto, Il Puntone.

Celastraceae

37. G I 73GR00486 *Euonymus lucidus* D. Don

Costaceae

38. E I 94GR02117 *Costus erythrocoryne* K. Schum.; [MAAS s.n.] Peru, Alpuhuayo.

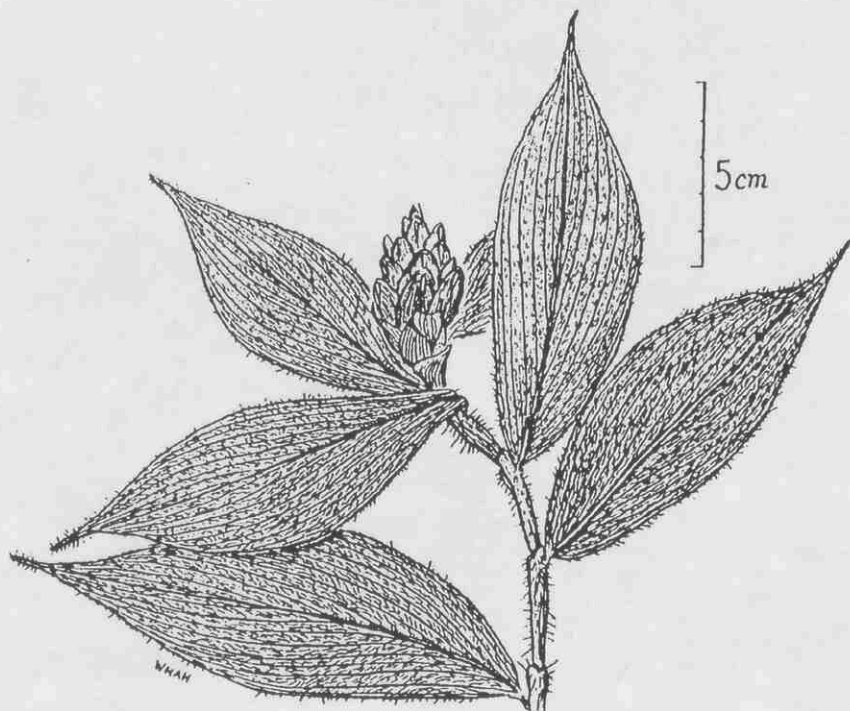


Fig. 1: *Costus lasius* (Costaceae)

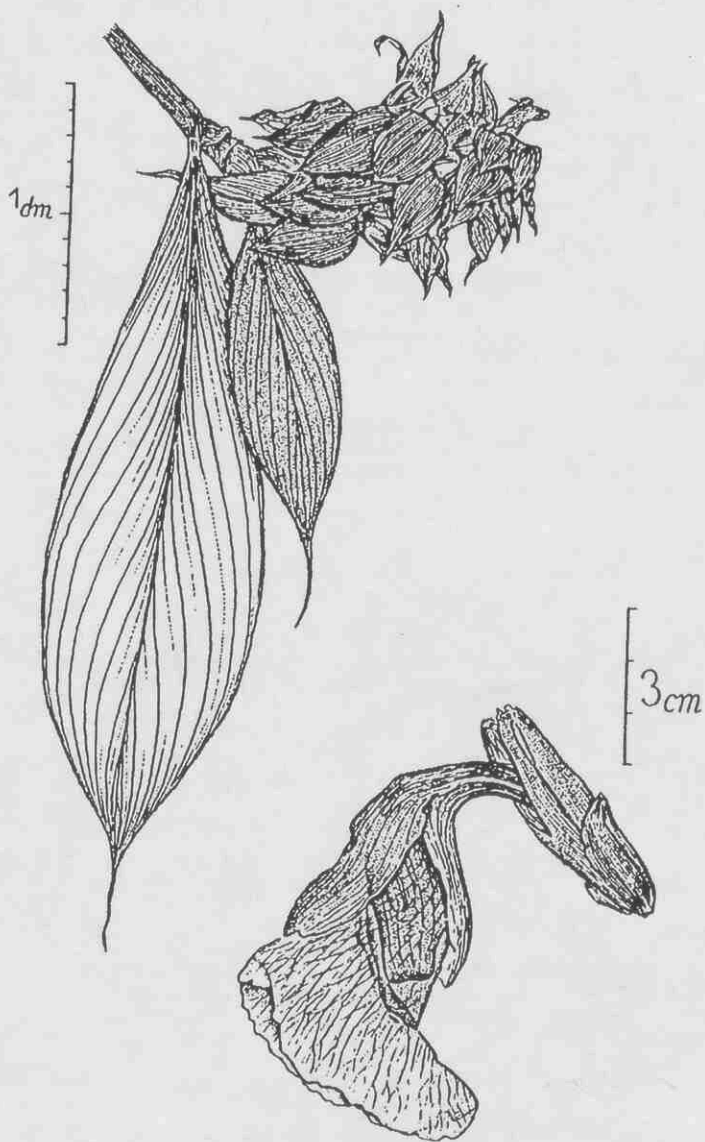


Fig. 2: *Dimerocostus strobilaceus* subsp. *appendiculatus* (Costaceae)

39. E I 94GR02118 *Costus erythrocorone* K.Schum.; [MAAS s.n.] Peru, Yanamono.
40. S S 91GR00424 *Costus lasius* Loes.; [MAAS 7880] Costa Rica, Osa Peninsula.
41. E I 94GR02116 *Costus longibracteolatus* Maas; [MAAS s.n.] Peru, Sucusari.
42. E I 94GR02115 *Dimerocostus strobilaceus* Kuntze subsp. *appendiculatus* Maas; [MAAS s.n.] Peru, Sucusari.

Crassulaceae

43. S I 79GR00196 *Aeonium arboreum* (L.) Webb & Berthel.; Tenerife (Canary Isls.).

Cuscutaceae

44. G I 71ZE00025 *Cuscuta gronovii* Willd.

Ericaceae

45. G I 00ZG00034 *Kalmia angustifolia* L.
46. G I 00ZG01222 *Kalmia latifolia* L.
47. G I 00ZG00883 *Leucothoe fontanesiana* (Steud.) Sleumer
48. G I 00ZG00037 *Pieris floribunda* (Pursh ex Sims) Benth. & Hook.f.
49. G I 00ZG00097 *Rhododendron canadense* (L.) Torr.
50. G I 00ZG01146 *Zenobia pulverulenta* (W.Bartram ex Willd.) Pollard

Euphorbiaceae

51. S I 91ZE00842 *Euphorbia helioscopia* L.; Belgium, county Brabant, Vilvoorde.



Fig. 3: *Kalmia angustifolia* (Ericaceae)

Fabaceae

52. G I 56ZE02112 *Tetragonolobus purpureus* Moench  
 53. G I 73ZE00883 *Trifolium incarnatum* L.

Gentianaceae

54. S I 57ZE00818 *Centaurium erythraea* Rafn subsp.  
*erythraea*; Czech Republic, S.Bohemia,  
 Sobeolav, alt.: 500m.

Gesneriaceae

55. S I 81BL00241 *Haberlea rhodopensis* Friv.; [CYT  
 24905] Bulgaria, Rodopen Mts., Cudnite  
 Metova, near Cepelare, alt.: 105m.  
 56. G I 65BL00453 *Ramonda myconi* (L.) Rchb.  
 57. S I 82BL00132 *Ramonda nathaliae* Pancic & Petrovic;  
 Yugoslavia, Titov Veles, alt.: 230m.

Grossulariaceae

58. G I 69GR00038 *Escallonia bifida* Link & Otto

Hydrophyllaceae

59. G V 71ZE00310 *Phacelia congesta* Hook.

Iridaceae

60. G I 77BL00409 *Iris magnifica* Vved.  
 61. G I 91GR00557 x *Pardanca norrisii* L.W.Lenz Lamiace-  
 ae



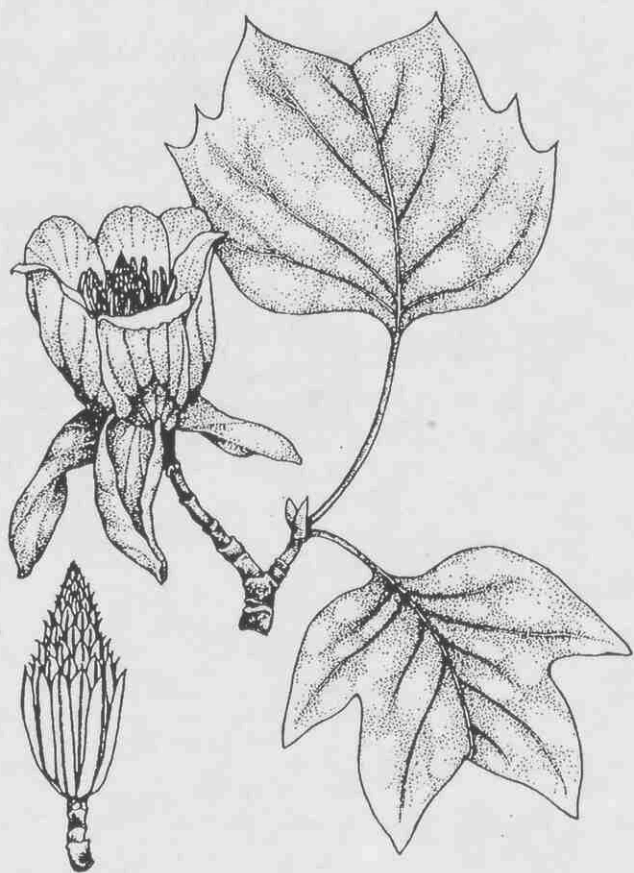


Fig 2: *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Magnoliaceae)

62. G I 79ZE00338 *Ocimum basilicum* L.

Liliaceae

63. S I 80GR00248 *Bomarea edulis* (Tussac) Herb.; [L&G 455] Suriname, Kabelebo area, along Barieba Creek.

64. G I 68GR01464 *Liriope spicata* Lour.

Loasaceae

65. G I 53ZE00859 *Blumenbachia hieronymi* Urb.

Lythraceae

66. S I 90ZE00952 *Lythrum hyssopifolia* L.; (East)Germany, Kreiss Prensleu, Gstow.

Magnoliaceae

67. G I 00ZG00099 *Liriodendron tulipifera* L.

68. G I 00ZG01142 *Magnolia hypoleuca* Siebold & Zucc.

69. G I 65RD00047 *Magnolia tripetala* (L.) L.

70. G I 00ZG01144 *Magnolia virginiana* L.

Malvaceae

71. G I 69GR00169 *Gossypium arboreum* L.

72. S I 67GR00037 *Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.) Garcke; [JCL s.n.] Brazil.

73. S I 91GR00590 *Urena lobata* L.; Nepal, Chitwan National ark, Sauraha, 0.5 Km from entrance.

Moraceae

74. K S 73GR00411 *Ficus religiosa* L.

Myrsinaceae

75. G I 74GR00008 *Ardisia solanacea* Roxb.  
76. G I 74GR00008 *Ardisia solanacea* Roxb.

Onagraceae

77. G I 53ZE00879 *Clarkia purpurea* (Curtis) A.Nelson &  
J.F.Macbr.

Plantaginaceae

78. G I 54ZE02451 *Plantago afra* L.

Plumbaginaceae

79. G I 75ZE00620 *Psylliostachys suvorovii* (Regel) Roshko-  
va

Polemoniaceae

80. G I 89ZE00014 *Gilia tricolor* Benth.

Primulaceae

81. G I 69BL00037 *Androsace albana* Stev.

Ranunculaceae

82. G I 75ZE00311 *Adonis aestivalis* L.

Rosaceae

83. S I 78ZS00010 *Filipendula kamtschatica* (Pall.) Maxim.;  
Russia, Sakhalin, Juzhnosachalinsk.  
84. G I 73GR00527 *Rhaphiolepis umbellata* (Thunb.) Makino

Rubiaceae

85. S I 84GR00191 *Coccocypselum guianense* K.Schum.;  
French Guiana, no further details!

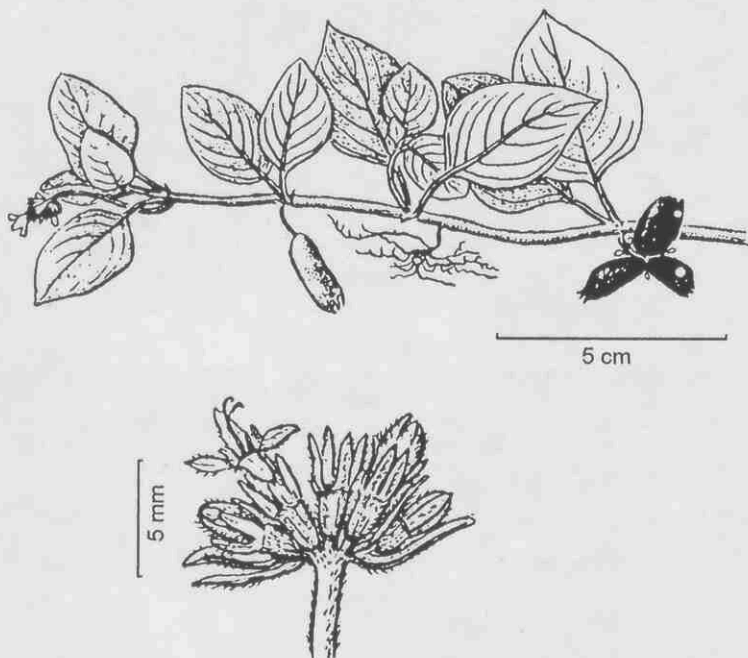


Fig. 1: *Coccocypselum guianense* (Rubiaceae)

86. S I 92GR01485 *Coccocypselum guianense* K.Schum.;  
[G&W 442] Guyana, Santa Mission,  
disturbed forest.
87. S I 87ZS00024 *Rubia tinctorum* L.; France, Dept. Gard,  
Aramon.

Scrophulariaceae

88. G I 91GR00874 *Calceolaria mexicana* Benth.
89. G I 55ZE00896 *Calceolaria tripartita* Ruiz & Pav.
90. G I 68GR00129 *Leucocarpus perfoliatus* (Kunth) Benth.
91. G I 66BL00018 *Wulfenia carinthiaca* Jacq.
92. G I 71ZE00811 *Zaluzianskya capensis* (Benth.) Walp.

Solanaceae

93. G I 89ZE00003 *Schizanthus pinnatus* Ruiz. & Pav.

Sterculiaceae

94. G I 87GR00028 *Abroma augusta* (L.) L.f.

Styracaceae

95. G I 64RD00305 *Halesia carolina* L. var. *carolina*

Symplocaceae

96. G I 00ZG00909 *Symplocos paniculata* (Thunb. ex Mur-  
ray) Miq.

Tropaeolaceae

97. G I 56ZE02149 Tropaeolum peregrinum L.

Valerianaceae

98. G I 71ZE01430 Centranthus macrosiphon Boiss.  
99. G I 70ZE02101 Fedia cornucopiae (L.) Gaertn.

Verbenaceae

100. G I 76GR00299 Clerodendrum speciosissimum Van Geert  
101. G I 72ZE02197 Verbena rigida Spreng.

Zingiberaceae

102. G S 68GR00016 Globba marantina L.; **bulbils!**  
103. G S 89GR00057 Globba winitii C.H.Wright; **bulbils!**

Verification:

The seeds in this list have been taken from verified plants and only if we were reasonably sure that cross-pollination with related species would be unlikely.

Explanation of provenance codes:

- E=** Seeds directly from natural source.  
**S=** Seeds derived from a plant in cultivation but from known natural source ( not necessarily F1 generation).  
**G=** Seeds from a plant from other Botanical Garden or Institute; not from known natural source.  
**K=** Nursery origin; not from known natural source.

Explanation of abbreviated collector-names:

- |        |                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| F.BI   | F. Billiet                      |
| HVDW   | H. v.d. Werff                   |
| JCL    | J.C. Lindeman                   |
| L&G    | J.C. Lindeman & A.R.A. Görts    |
| MAAS   | P.J.M. Maas                     |
| CYT    | Cytotaxonomy Utrecht University |
| MJJ    | M.J.Jansen-Jacobs               |
| PL     | T. Plowman                      |
| PLKENN | T. Plowman & H. Kennedy         |
| STOLZE | R.G. Stolze                     |
| WOLB   | L.J.W. van den Wollenberg       |

Sources of illustrations used:

- Fig. 1,2,5: W.H.A. Hekking, Utrecht University Herbarium (U)  
Fig. 3: Ronald With in: Soper, James H. 1982. Shrubs of Ontario  
Fig. 4: R.H. Molenbrock (ed.) 1981. Illustr. Flora of Illinois

This Index Seminum has been produced on Chlorine-free paper.

the 1990s, the number of publications on the subject has increased steadily, and the number of reviews has also increased.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One reason is that the field has become more interdisciplinary, with researchers from a variety of disciplines contributing to the field. Another reason is that the field has become more applied, with researchers focusing on the practical implications of their work.

There are a number of challenges facing the field in the future. One challenge is to continue to expand the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

Another challenge is to continue to focus on the practical implications of the research.

There are a number of opportunities for the field in the future. One opportunity is to continue to expand the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a university degree has increased in all countries, but the increase has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

As a result of the increase in the number of people with a university degree, the average educational level of the population has risen. The average educational level is defined as the average number of years of schooling completed by the population. The average educational level of the population has risen in all countries, but the increase has been most dramatic in the Netherlands. The average educational level of the population in the Netherlands has risen from 10.5 years in 1980 to 12.5 years in 2000.

The increase in the average educational level of the population has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low educational level.

The number of people with a low educational level has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low educational level has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low income.

The number of people with a low income has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low income has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low quality of life.

The number of people with a low quality of life has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low quality of life has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low level of well-being.

The number of people with a low level of well-being has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low level of well-being has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low level of happiness.

The number of people with a low level of happiness has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low level of happiness has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low level of life satisfaction.

The number of people with a low level of life satisfaction has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low level of life satisfaction has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low level of mental health.

The number of people with a low level of mental health has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low level of mental health has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low level of physical health.

The number of people with a low level of physical health has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low level of physical health has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low level of life expectancy.

The number of people with a low level of life expectancy has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low level of life expectancy has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low level of quality of life.

The number of people with a low level of quality of life has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.

The decrease in the number of people with a low level of quality of life has led to a decrease in the number of people with a low level of well-being.

The number of people with a low level of well-being has decreased in all countries, but the decrease has been most dramatic in the Netherlands.