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10. *O. RAMOSISSIMA*, n. sp.: caule erecto ligneo divaricato-ramosissimo; articulis gracilibus cylindricis tuberculatis cæsiis; aculeis subsolitariis saccato-vaginatiss; bacca sicca tuberculata setosa et aculeata.

Gravelly soil near the Colorado, and in the desert. Plant two feet high; the joints half an inch in diameter. Approaches the *Opuntia cylindraceæ graciliores*.

11. *O. PARRYI*, n. sp.: caule prostrato; articulis adscendentibus tuberculatis; setis fuscis; aculeis brevibus albidis, singulo longiore deflexo; bacca subglobosa setoso-aculeata.

Eastern slope of the California mountains, near San Felipe. Joints four to eight inches long; the longest spines half an inch long. Flower one and a half inch in diameter, yellowish-green. Approaches the *Opuntia clavata*.

Mr. Charles Wright, well known to the botanical world by his collections made in the southwest, now also attached to the Mexican boundary commission, has, under the instruction of Col. Graham, made large and interesting collections of Cacti in western Texas and southern New Mexico, and sent them to me for examination.

It is impossible here to give as full an account of them as would be desirable; but most of them are now in cultivation and will be described hereafter. Most of the *Cactaceæ* discovered by Wislizenus, Fendler and Gregg are among them, together with a considerable number of new species. I will here only state that my doubts in regard to the fruit of *Cereus Greggii*, expressed in my account of the plant in Emory's Report, have been entirely dispelled by Mr. Wright. He says that the plant is large, much branched, has a very large fleshy root, generally implanted in hard stony soil, and the pulpy scarlet fruit is just as figured in Emory's Report, stiped at base and attenuated above. The seeds he sends are black and opaque, rugose and pitted, about one line in diameter. They have germinated well with me. This same plant has been sent from Chihuahua to Kew by Mr. Potts; and has been described by Prince Salm as *Cereus Pottsii*, which name however must give way to the prior name, *C. Greggii*. It is every way a very singular plant, and though found from western Texas and Chihuahua to El Paso, the copper mines, and the lower Gila, appears to be rare every where.