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Editorial.

THE PINONE PINE.

Pinus Parryana, a tree unknown far north of the United States boundary, we have recently seen from the mountains of San Bernardino; Mr. R. H. Asher has brought it to us from the San Jacinto mountains also, while its most southern recorded station is in the mountains east of San Quintin bay, where Dr. R. J. Gregg has collected branches and fruit.

NOTES ON MOLLUSKS.

In 1888 I made a small collection of shells at San Quintin bay, Lower California, on some black, volcanic rocks opposite the town site; they were very dark colored, in close imitation of the blackish lava to which they were clinging. The species collected were *Acmaea scabra*, *Chlorostoma funebre*, *Littorina planaxis*, *Lottia gigantea*, *Monoceros lugubre* and *Pallochiton lanuginosa*.

Pupa Sterkiana Pilsbry, Proceedings of the academy of natural sciences of Philacelphia, 1889, 412, apparently as yet collected only by the writer, near San Quintin bay, occurs abundantly on *Rocella tinctoria*; with it was found a smaller species in much fewer numbers, for which Mr. Pilsbry has proposed the (still unpublished?) name of *Pupa Orcuttii*; this has now turned up on saline plants within our city limits. The *Pupa Sterkiana* we may add, has been widely distributed as chordata, to which Mr. Binney referred the shell.

Helix coloradoensis Stearns, we have from the western confines of the desert, in San Diego county—a notable addition to our fauna.

AN OLD-NEW OPUNTIA.

Opuntia Parishii: we propose this name for that interesting plant of the Mohave desert region, hitherto called *O. Parryi*, and under which it has been well described. The Messrs. Parish have hardly earned this light honor, in many laborious trips through these desert regions, and I take pleasure in dedicating this species to them; *Opuntia Parryi* (type from San Felipe), along with *bernardina* and *echinocarpa*, and a bewildering host of nameless forms, I unhesitatingly class under *serpentina*!

LIBRARY NOTES.

Eucalyptus, by Abbot Kinney, 1895; B. R. Baumgardt & Co., Los Angeles, 30 plates, 304 pages, \$2.50. An exhaustive treatise, of botanical as well as horticultural value, and describing several new species and varieties; the work contains a vast amount of information also as to the medical properties, uses as bee feed, the oil, timber, etc. of this valuable tree, now so characteristic of California.

Preliminary revision of the North American species of *Echinocactus*, *Cereus*, and *Opuntia*; by John M. Coulter; contributions from the U. S. national herbarium, iii, 355-462. We dislike to give space to criticism, but the present work is so full of errors as to necessitate considerable space to enumerate the more glaring ones. Various new names are published, almost without exception based on insufficient material, or plainly referable to well known species; Dr. Engelmann's name is often quoted as the author of some of these names, where the species had been published by other authors since the death of that noted botanist, thus among the *cerei* we find *maritimus* and *flaviflorus*; *gabbii*, *cochii* and *geometrizans*; *calvus* and *pringlei*; *gummosus* and *flexuosus*, etc. Were it possible, the *Echinocacti* are treated