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transversely elongated, dirty, brown areoles, 4 mm. apart; fruit small, subglobose, red.

In some respects the species stands midway between the genera *Nopalea* and *Opuntia*. Occasionally the pistil is actually longer than the petals. The type is preserved under my inventory No. 9751, and was collected in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

***Opuntia confusa* sp. nov.**

“Still later, while the page proof of this paper was in hand, Dr. Griffiths’s publication of *O. arizonica* was received, which proved to be an anticipation of another of my species. I accordingly here substitute Dr. Griffiths’s name, allowing, however, my description to stand as already in type.”—Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb., 12: 402. 1909.

The facts appear to be as follows:

(1) *Opuntia arizonica* Griffiths is from the highlands of northern Arizona, and has never been collected in the southern part of the State.

(2) The plant referred to by Doctor Rose grows near Tucson, and so far as known, does not occur on the San Francisco Highland.

(3) There is little in common between the two species except the mere arrangement of the spines.

(4) It is an error to refer this Tumamoc Hill species to *Opuntia arizonica*.

(5) To this Tumamoc Hill species, I apply the above name, the type of which is my inventory No. 10,441, and refer to the description associated with the above reference. Several emendations, however, are necessary. The flowers are only 5 to 8 cm. in diameter. The spicules are not “caducous except on margins of joints.” It is true that they are all easily separable, but more so on the edges than on the sides of the joints. The fact is that the spicules on the edges and sides of joints are radically different. In the latter situation, they are short and more closely aggregated, while in the former they measure a centimeter in length, are more scattered through the areole, and more easily separable. This is a characteristic of a very large group of southwestern species, if indeed it may not be said to be common enough in the flat-jointed species to be considered a group characteristic. The fruit is short-pyriform to subglobose, red, with abundant bloom which is largely lost at complete maturity, when the color becomes dark dull red. The color of the spines can not be called “bright red,” but dark-red to reddish-brown.