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in tropical America, or even from Texas, at least in some cases, as there seems to be some variation in those from different localities, for cultivating, and later escaped from gardens where it was planted.

This is, perhaps, the *Opuntia polyantha* of Chapman's "Flora" as far as the Apalachicola part of the range given for that species is concerned.

9. *Opuntia zebrina* Small, sp. nov.

Plant erect, more or less branched, throughout, fully 1 m. tall, or less, the roots fibrous: joints oval or obovate, thickish, mostly 1-2 dm. long, deep-green, sometimes obscurely glaucous: leaves ovoid, 2-3 mm. long, bright-green: areolae scattered, some of them, usually the lower ones, unarmed, the upper ones irregularly armed: spines slender, solitary or 2, 3, or 4, together, red-brown, finely banded, nearly terete, closely spirally twisted: flowers few on a joint, or solitary: sepals deltoid, to deltoid-reniform or nearly reniform: corolla yellow, rotate, 6-7 cm. wide; petals rather numerous, the inner ones broadly-obovate, undulate, minutely mucronate or notched at the apex: berries obovoid, not constricted at the base, 3.5-4.5 cm. long, red-purple: seeds many, 6-7 mm. in diameter. [Plate 226.]

Coastal sand-dunes, Cape Sable, Florida, and the lower Florida Keys.—Type specimens collected on Middle Cape Sable, December, 1917, by J. K. Small, in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

The only specimens collected on Middle Cape Sable on a cruise to that region in December, 1917, were plants of a prickly-pear. In spite of clouds of mosquitoes that almost defeated the securing of any plants at all, the writer and his associates managed to gather several bags of joints of an *Opuntia* that seemed different from others heretofore observed by us in southern Florida.

The discovery of this plant not only added a new species to our range, but also brought a series of hitherto more southern geographic range, into our limits. It is a conspicuous plant, not only on account of the contrast of its peculiarly deep-green joints and bright-yellow corollas, but also on account of its vigorous growth and continuous healthy condition. A close examination reveals an armament not duplicated in our other

species. The mature spine is very slender, red or brown, more or less banded. It consists of a very close spiral.

Since describing this species from the specimens collected by the writer on Cape Sable, a specimen collected on Boot Key, Florida, in April, 1909, by Dr. N. L. Britton, has been found in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, where it was associated with another plant. In July, 1918, Dr. J. N. Rose discovered the plant on Key West, whence he sent us joints and mature fruits.

In addition to the herbarium specimens cited above, living specimens of the original collection are growing in the cactus garden at Buena Vista and in the conservatories of the New York Botanical Garden. As the plants grow at Buena Vista, they appear to last individually for at least several years, as up to the present there is no sign of the original plants breaking down.

10. *OPUNTIA DRUMMONDII* Graham, *The Botanist* 5: *pl.* 246.  
1841

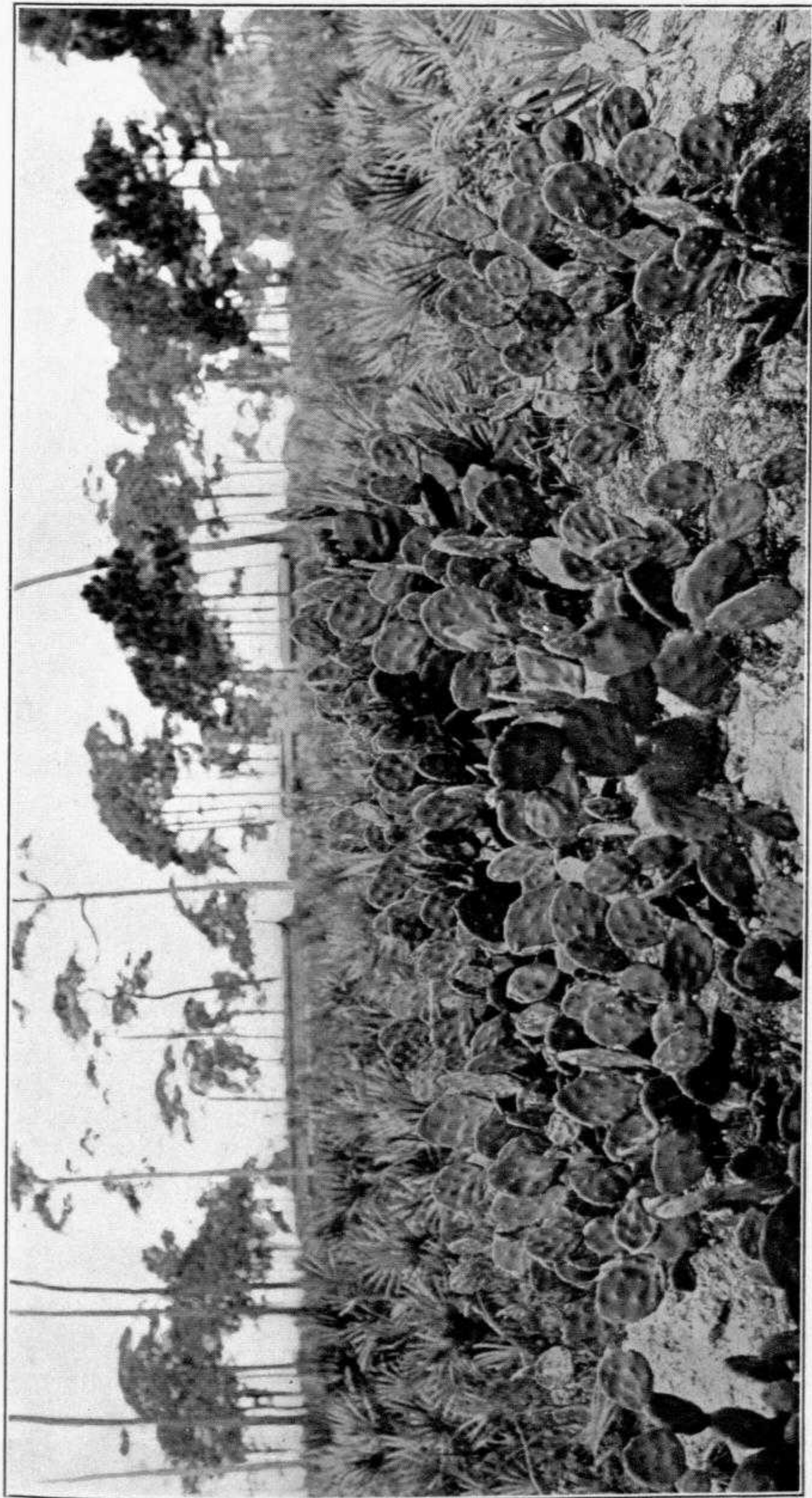
*Opuntia frustulenta* Gibbes, *Proc. Ell. Soc. Nat. Hist.* 1: 273.  
1859.

*Opuntia Pes-Corvi* Le Conte; *Chapm. Fl. S. St.* 145. 1860.

Plant prostrate or diffusely sprawling, sometimes forming depressed mats, tuberous: joints ellipsoid, usually narrowly so, or slightly broadest above the middle or below it, very turgid, 3-12 cm. long, light-green or pale-green, loosely attached to each other: leaves ovoid, 3-6 mm. long, green: areolae inconspicuous, the upper ones, at least, armed: spines very slender, solitary or 2, 3, or 4 together, pink, reddish, or red, at maturity gray or even whitish, sometimes darker at the tip, nearly terete: flowers solitary or few on a joint: sepals lanceolate to ovate, acute or acutish: corolla lemon-yellow, 5-6 cm. wide: petals rather few, the inner ones broadly cuneate to obovate, mucronate to emarginate at the apex: berries turbinate-obovoid, 2-3.5 cm. long, purple: seeds few, about 4 mm. in diameter.

Pinewoods and sand-dunes, near the coast, North Carolina to Florida and Alabama.

The history of *Opuntia Drummondii*, together with some notes



In the cactus plantation at Buena Vista, Florida, May 24, 1918.—*Opuntia zebrina* grown from joints brought from Cape Sable in the winter of 1917. Many of the prominent areolae or clusters of bristles on the joints are armed with long red and brown striped spines and consequently do not show in the photograph. This prickly-pear has no close relatives in the United States; the related species being found in tropical America. Its red-brown spines and turbinate-obovoid fruits distinguish it from all our other species.