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**The Cactaceae : descriptions and illustrations of plants of the cactus family /
by N.L. Britton and J.N. Rose.**

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141. *Opuntia santa-rita* (Griffiths and Hare) Rose, Smiths. Misc. Coll. 52: 195. 1908.

Opuntia chlorotica santa-rita Griffiths and Hare, N. Mex. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 60: 64. 1906.
Opuntia shreveana C. Z. Nelson, Galesburg Register, July 20, 1915.

Compact plant, 6 to 14 dm. high, with a very short trunk; joints orbicular or a little broader than long, bluish green but deep purple about the areoles and margins; areoles 1.5 cm. apart, bearing numerous chestnut-brown glochids and occasionally a brown spine; flowers very handsome, deep yellow, 6 to 7 cm. broad; ovary purple, oblong.

Type locality: Selero Mountains, Arizona.

Distribution: Southeastern Arizona.

This species is one of the most ornamental of the opuntias, and although it does not grow well in greenhouse cultivation, it would doubtless flourish in the Southwest, where it could be given conditions similar to its wild surroundings.

Illustrations: Smiths. Misc. Coll. 52: pl. 15; Plant World 11¹⁰: f. 6, this last as *Opuntia chlorotica*; Journ. Inter. Gard. Club 3: facing page 5, as *O. chlorotica santa-rita*.

Plate XXIV, figure 1, is from a photograph taken by Dr. MacDougal of a plant near Surritas, Arizona, in 1906.

142. *Opuntia angustata* Engelm., Proc. Amer. Acad. 3: 292. 1856.

Ascending to erect; joints narrow, 15 to 25 cm. long, rounded above, gradually narrowing downward; areoles distant, often 2.5 cm. apart, large, oblong; spines sharply angled, straw-colored or whitish but with brown bases, 2.5 to 3.5 cm. long; glochids brown; fruit obovoid, 2.5 to 3 cm. long.

Type locality: Bottoms, Bill Williams Fork, Arizona.

Distribution: Recorded as extending from New Mexico to California, but known definitely to us only from central Arizona, perhaps extending north to Utah.

Engelmann's *Opuntia angustata* was based on three specimens, one from New Mexico, one from Arizona, and one from California. He stated that the first and last were prostrate, while the second was erect. A study of his specimens and descriptions indicates that he had three species before him. The first is from Zuni, New Mexico, and is probably *Opuntia phaeacantha*. The California specimen is the *Opuntia magenta* Griffiths, which is probably the same as *O. vaseyi*, while the suberect plant from the bottoms of the Bill Williams River we have allowed to stand for *O. angustata*. Wooton and Standley (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 19: 447. 1915) suggest that the two fruits illustrated by Engelmann in connection with this species may belong to two species of *Cylindropuntia*.

This plant was first collected by J. M. Bigelow, February 4, 1854.

Illustrations: Pac. R. Rep. 4: pl. 7, f. 3, 4.

Figure 180 is copied from figure 3 of the illustrations above cited.

143. *Opuntia atrispina* Griffiths, Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. 21: 172. 1910.

Usually low and spreading, sometimes 2 meters in diameter, but sometimes the central branches nearly erect and 6 dm. high; joints rather small, nearly orbicular, 10 to 15 cm. in diameter, light green, sometimes a little glaucous; lower areoles spineless; spines from the upper areoles 2 to 4, the principal ones spreading, flattened, dark brown, almost black at base, much lighter above; glochids at first yellow or yellowish, but soon changing to brown; flowers described as yellow, changing to orange; fruit reddish purple.

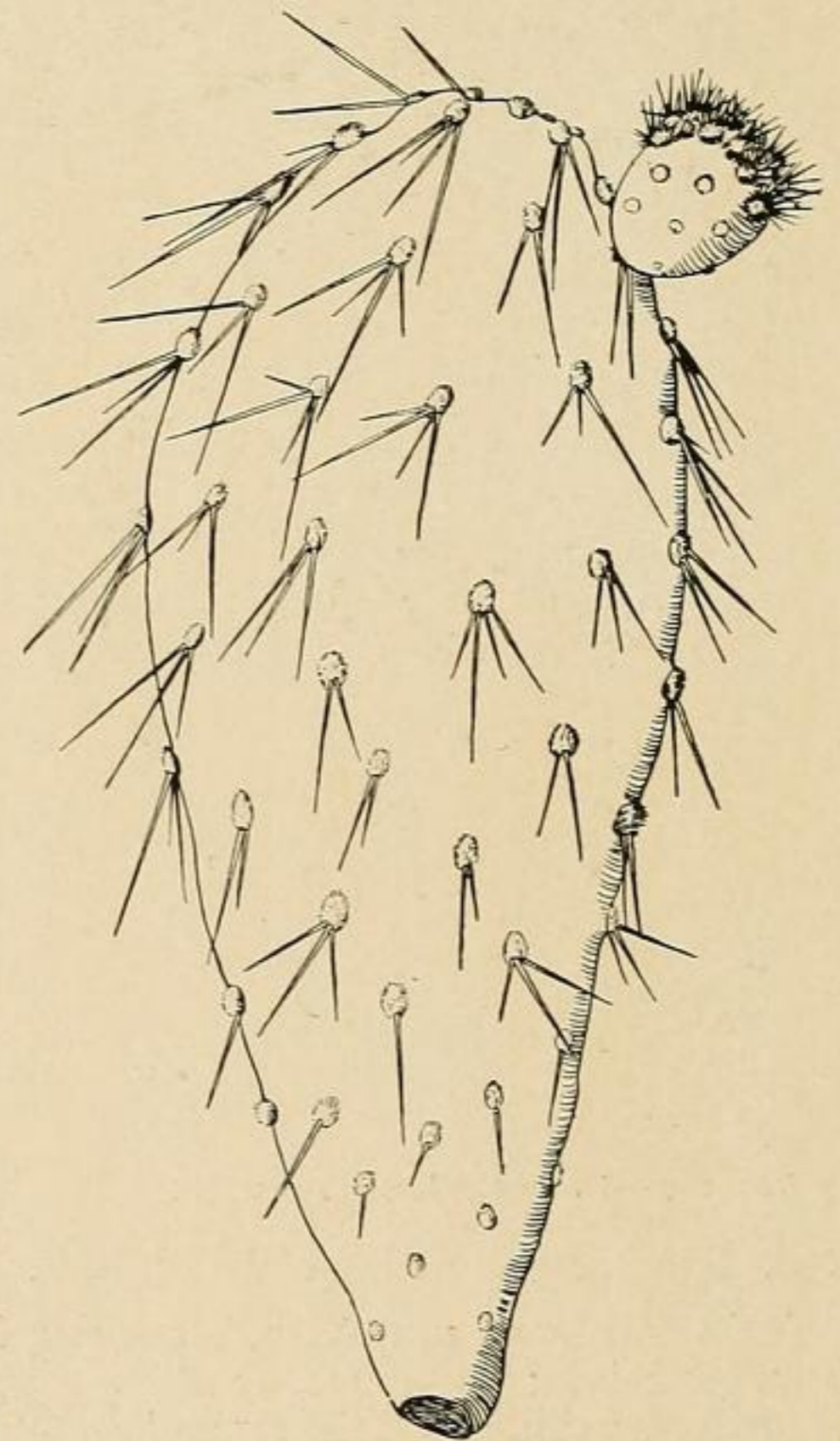


FIG. 180.—*Opuntia angustata*.