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tonio, Texas, either two or three under good cultivation and favorable season. In October, 1911, there were upon our plants in Texas the first crop of dry fruits, the second crop of green fruits with embryos well hardened, and a crop of blossoms. This species appears to be about as prolific in its fruit production in Texas as in California, which is not true of many species. Like many other species of *Opuntia*, this one secretes honey in the axils of its leaves, and in such dry climates as California, where there is no rain during the growing season, globules of honey which finally dry to a brittle, clear pellet of sugar attached to the upper portion of the areole, are conspicuous. Wasps are frequently attracted by this secretion, but the writer has never seen honey bees gathering it.

The plants at San Antonio were set in 1908. At the close of the fourth season they are five to six feet high and have a spread of fully six feet. The species has been grown and studied under four collection numbers. The type specimen is one bearing my serial number 9174, prepared at San Antonio, Texas, May 2, 1910, from plants cultivated from cuttings collected under the same number in Webb County, Texas, March 13, 1908. Native plants have not been seen elsewhere, but the species is frequently cultivated. The description is a compilation of several sets of notes taken from native and cultivated plants.—Plate 6 and plate 7, two right-hand rows.

***Opuntia demissa*, sp. nov.**

A low prostrate or half ascending species, with main branches on edge on ground and others ascending from them, or often no more than 2 joints high; joints subcircular to obovate or oval, often 18×28 but often only 15 cm. in diameter, yellowish green with often a touch of bloom, tubercled and coppered when young, but soon becoming smooth and yellowish green; the young tubercles narrow abruptly, elevated below and articulated with a very large slightly flattened subulate leaf about 4×12 mm.; areoles subcircular to obovate, very variable in size, often 6 or 7 mm. in diam., but commonly 3 or 4×5 mm., tawny changing through dirty gray to black; spicules yellow, variable, 5 mm. long on one-year old joints, scattered but more numerous above; spines white varying from bone-like to brownish at base, flattened,

twisted, often curved in various ways, but more often erect-spreading, commonly about 4, the longest often 4 to 5 cm. long, but mostly 2 to 3 cm., not annular; flowers yellow, the outer sepals always tinged with red and often a blush on the outer ribs of inner perianth segments, always red when closed and greenish red in bud, filaments greenish below and lighter above, style red, stigma green, 6-7 parted, ovary broadly obovate to hemispherical; fruit subglobose to obovate, red.

The species of the region have been much studied and are very difficult of segregation. *Opuntia occidentalis* and *O. littoralis* are generally accepted, although possibly not always correctly interpreted. It appears to me that the best treatment of the species of the immediate vicinity will recognize four, one of which is still undescribed and usually referred to *O. occidentalis*. This, of course, does not include the introduced forms, clumps of which may occasionally be found growing as though wild.

Like so many species of the group, this one is exceedingly variable, but only remotely related to the other species of the region. Its difference in habit alone is sufficient to separate it from either *Opuntia occidentalis* or *Opuntia littoralis* with which it grows.

The description is taken in the main from the type, supplemented from previous notes in or near the type locality. The type specimen was collected east of San Diego, California, April 2, 1909, under my collection number 9647. In previous years, several other numbers of the same thing have been collected in the same locality. It extends back some distance from the coast, from Santa Barbara south. Previous collections show a great variability in size of joints and character of spines.—Plate 8.

***Opuntia cyanella*, sp. nov.**

Plant comparatively compactly branched, spreading with main stems on edge on ground or when vigorous often flat, usually more or less hemispherical; joints large, wavy, seldom flat, commonly pointed at both ends to some extent, commonly 32×40 cm., margin more or less irregular on account of the prominent areoles, light blue-glaucous-green, but glossy bright green when young and becoming scurfy brown in age; areoles very large and prominent, somewhat