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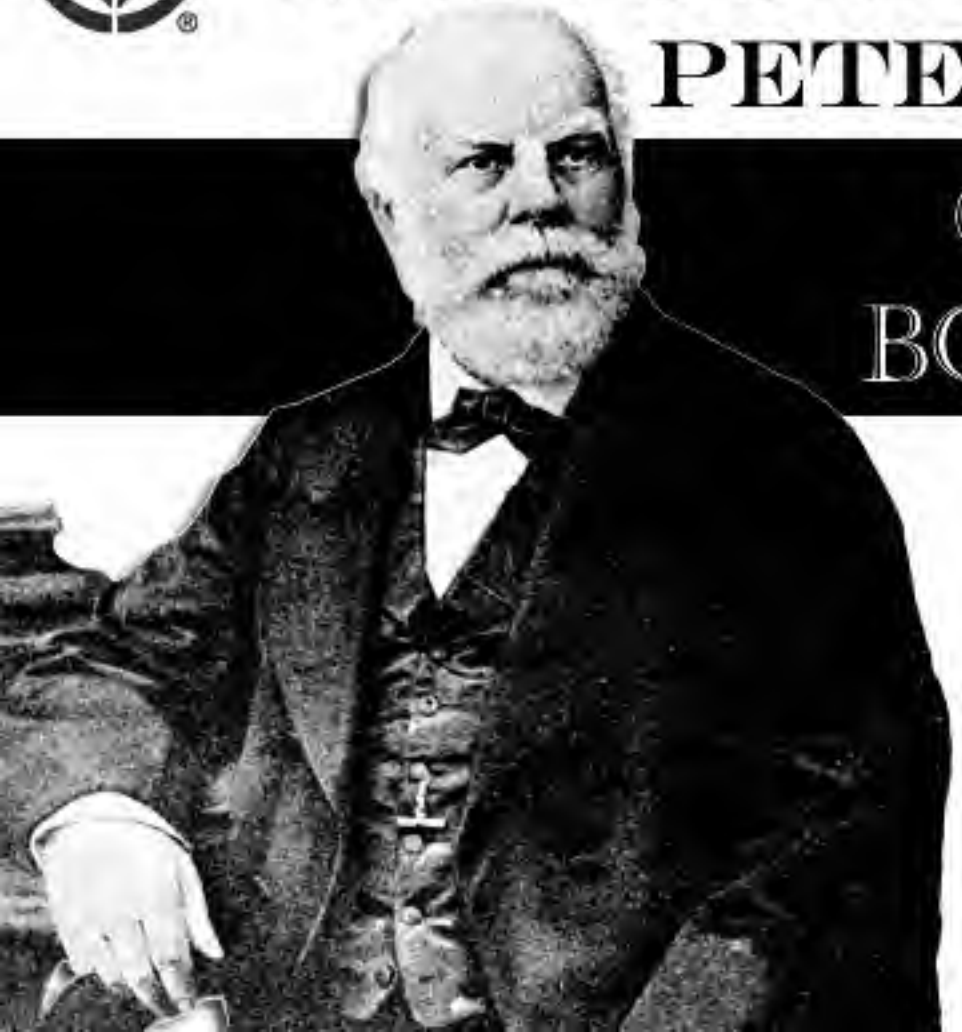

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Geographical distribution of Cactaceae in the territory of the U.S.

The ~~region~~ Parts in North America of the U.S. where Cactaceae are found may be divided in ~~I assume~~ 7 regions for the ~~Cactaceae~~ north of the political limits of Mexico. A few of the species described ~~however~~ ~~also~~ belong ~~exclusively~~ to Mexico, which ~~therefore will have to be mentioned in connection with the others~~. I therefore here exclude

These regions are

1. the atlantic states
2. the western states
3. the northwestern Regions, the upper Missouri and adjoining ~~territories~~ the territories along
4. the inhabited Parts (eastern) of Texas down to the Rio Grande, west to the ~~Nueces~~ San Pedro and the San Saba together with the region north of the Red River, and to the lower Canadian.
5. western, uninhabited Texas, together with New Mexico
6. The Country watered by the Gila Colorado and the Gadsden purchase and to the eastern slope of the California mountains.
7. California west of the Mountains (Region of San Diego and Los Angelos.
8. ~~With our ... of California~~ Of course many of ~~my~~ our species will be found in Mexico, but I can not enter into any disquisition of this point; some mexican forms may yet

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be discovered on our side of the line.

Eumamillaria (with 13 species) is wanting in the 1, 2 & 3 division in Texas it is represented by two species one of which, so far, is peculiar to that region (M. sphaerica) the other extends into New Mexico (M. Heyderi), the 5th region, Western Texas and New Mexico contains 8 species 6 of which (1.2.3.7.9.11) are peculiar to that district ~~6~~ see p. 11 one, M. Heyderi just mentioned extends into the ~~district~~ eastern parts of Texas and another one into the western country (Mam. Grahamii). — The Gila region has only two Eumamillaria one of which, M. phellosperma is peculiar to it, the other, M. gilensis ~~mentioned~~ alluded to comes over from New Mexico California proper, has furnished only one species M. Goodrichii. The true home of the Eumamillaria, of which Dr. Joh. Lahn Enumerates about 130 species, is the plateau of Mexico from which they penetrate as is shown above very slightly into our southwestern Mountain regions, the geographical continuation of that far famed plateau.

Coryphantha on the contrary are a more northern plants; they are probably not ~~better~~ more fully represented in Mexico than in our confines. The tables will show that we have 14 species, few of which only have been found as yet south of our limits. ~~Two~~ (M. Nuttallii and M. vivipara) belong to the Upper Missouri country, our 3d Region, but are not peculiar to it as the first one of them, extends ~~all over~~ throughout our 4th and the other one into the 4 & 5 and even the 6th region.

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the northern forms however are distinct from the southern ones, as geographical varieties. — Our 4th region, Texas, has 3 species, two of which have been already mentioned as occurring also in the Missouri country, and only one M. calcanta is peculiar to it. The 5th region New Mexico with the adjoining parts of ~~Mexico~~ Texas has 10 species, 9 of which are peculiar to it (~~14. 16. 20. 21. 22. 25. 26. 27. 29~~ ⊕ ~~page 21~~) and the tenth one already mentioned it has in common with Texas ~~for~~ and the Gila and Missouri country ⊕ page 11

The Gila country has a form of M. vivipara ~~the one~~ and two peculiar species M. robustispina and neunisp.

In California they are wanting.

Of Ankistroni — a section with 2 or 3 other Mexican species, we find a single species in our confines, peculiar to our 5th region, M. fissurata

The ~~Mam~~ Mamillariae as a whole are found in ~~all~~ 5 of our 7 regions ~~and~~ but those of the 3d region, (Northwestern plains) extend also southward; those of the 5th region are by far the most numerous (19) and in California there is only one species; in the region joining this east and west we find abt 1/4 of that number, 5 in each district, and etc.

The Echinocacti are not found in the 3 first regions, nor anywhere west of the Rio Grande north of the 36 and east of it north of the 33½ degree of northern latitude; another peculiarity is that they ~~do not extend into~~ are all peculiar to their own region,

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and do not extend in to the adjoining one east or westward, though many of them no doubt will be found southward in Mexico; 3 are peculiar to Texas, E. texensis, E. bicolor and E. stipsipilus, the last one of which comes very near almost into the New Mexican region. Peculiar to this ~~last~~ the 5 region is 8 fig 11 1. 2. 5. 7. 8. 9. 15. 16. and 20. In the 6th region we find E. Whipplei and polyanthus, the representatives of E. brevihaustus and its allies of the ~~last~~ ~~year~~ region east of this. E. de Contii and Lindheimeri, the representatives of E. bilobus of the eastern region. E. cylindricus which has its nearest relation further west & E. polycephalus, allied to the Ericocarpi further east. Peculiar to the California region is only E. covillesii, nearly allied to ~~the~~ C. cylindricus just mentioned.

Five ~~species~~ of the subgenus ~~the~~ Echinocereus ~~numerous forms~~ are ~~almost peculiar to our 5th region, New Mexico and western mountains Texas~~; 5 species only are found in Texas, one of them C. caespitosus ~~extends~~ from the extreme south north to the limits of this region on the Canadian, another C. roemeri is only found on the western limit where it joins ~~it~~ nearly allied forms of the 5th region. 3 others, C. berlandieri, C. procumbens and C. tuberosus are peculiar to a very limited district on the lower Rio Grande.

The favorite region of these stunted forms of Cereus are the mountains of Western Texas and New Mexico, ~~our also~~ 5th District we find here 15 species, all peculiar to this our 5th District, with the exception of C. pectinatus a ~~peculiar~~ distinct form of which is also found in the 6th

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Geographical Distribution

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	1. Atlantic Region		2 Mississippi Region		3 Missouri Region		4 Texan Region		5 New Mexican Region		6 Gila Region		7 Californian Region		8 North Western Region		Total U. States
	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	all period	
Eumamillaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	6	2	1	1	1			10
Coryphantha	—	—	—	—	2	0	3	1	10	9	3	2	—				14
Anhalonium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—				1
Mamillaria	—	—	—	—	2	0	5	2	19	16	5	3	1	1	?		26
Echinocactus	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	9	6	6	1	1			19
Echinocereus	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	15	14	3	2	—				22
Eurecreus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1			3
Lepidocereus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—				2
Pilocereus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—				1
Cereus	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	16	14	7	5	1	1			28
Platopuntia	1	1	1	0	3	1	5	3	12	9	6	6	1	0	1	0	23
Clavatae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	1	—				5
Cylindricae	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	5	4	10	9	2	2			16
Cylindropuntia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	9	7	12	10	2	2			21
Opuntiae	1	1	1	0	3	1	6	3	21	16	18	16	3	2	1	0	44
Cactaceae	1	1	1	0	5	1	20	14	65	55	36	30	6	5	1	0	117

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Gila district; Cer. stenoides and C. paucispinus are found in the more eastern parts (C. & C. pertinatus); C. emoryanthus here and in the southern parts; ~~&~~ C. gosiantus C. bigelovianus, C. phoeniceus only in the northern C. gonacanthus and C. hexaedrus only in the northwestern parts, ~~&~~ ~~the~~ (C. Fendleri & C. viridiflorus) in the northern and southern, and the following 5 only in the southern parts of the e. region of El Paso, of this district: C. chlorocanthus C. dasyacanthus, C. stramineus C. dubius, C. polyacanthus.

Peculiar to the Gila region is C. lazulensis; C. Bigelovii occurs further north and a form probably belonging to C. pertinatus is found southward as has been stated. California proper is without any ~~of~~ these species. Echinocereus.

~~Echinocereus~~ Our 25 species comprise by far the largest number of all the Echinocereus known; many of them extend into northern Mexico, but only 13 other species are enumerated by Prince Salm as peculiar to that country or South America.

Echinocereus, on the contrary (belong properly to the tropics); our 3 species inhabit the southern limits of our territory.

C. viridiflorus, the color which is common throughout the tropics, in our extreme southeastern C. Emoryi peculiar to our extreme S. W. and scattered through the regions of the centers, comes to our 5th and 6th regions the odd C. Greggii.

The Lepidocereus are probably peculiar to the western coast of the Continent; we have two species only, which both belong to the Gila district. C. gigantea & C. thurberi

P. Schottii

The only Piloceresus of our district belongs to the southern parts of the Gila region.

If the ~~great~~ most imposing mass of our Cereus lays in the Gila region with C. gigantes by far the largest number of specimens are found in the mountain region of the Center or 5th District, where we have 16 species 14 of which are peculiar to that District. in the Gila District are only 7 species with 5 peculiar ones, in the 4 or Texas district 6 all of which are peculiar and in California only 1 and a peculiar species. ~~Those are of~~ The northern limit of our Cereus seems to be the 35th degree, as to the in the North and eastern districts none are found.

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Opuntia is the most wide spread of our genera and the only one which occurs in the North eastern and ~~north~~ the northern central division of our territory.

Opuntia vulgaris is peculiar to the Eastern States, and is found no where else

Opuntia Rafinesquii is in its original form only seen in the second division, the Mississippi region, but in different varieties and subspecies it penetrates slightly into the 3d, more into the 4th and a little even into the ~~5th or~~ northern part of the 5 or New Mexican division.

The 3d Division of Missouri contains numerous species, two ~~great~~ well known species of which C. Missouriensis penetrates into New Mexico, and O. pestifera is a subspecies of

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O. Rafinesquii) into the northern parts of the Texan ~~province~~; if only O. fragilis seems peculiar to the Missouri region; if it is not also found in the north of New Mexico. All these regions ~~the 4th or extin~~ furnish no cylindric Opuntia. The 4th or Texan region contains 5 flat and 1 cylindric Opuntia; of the former O. camanchica and O. tortispina are peculiar to the northern or north western part of this district and O. fuscovatra to the eastern. The different forms of ~~O. Rafinesquii~~ which probably belong to O. Rafinesquii (O. grandiflora and O. macrorhiza are found in the Texas and another one of these subspecies O. fusiformis penetrates southward from the Missouri region. — Opuntia leptocaulis from the New Mexican region penetrates southeastward as far as the Gulf of Mexico. — The solitary cylindric Opuntia in this district O. pusescens is found almost over the whole breadth of the continent through our 4th 5th and 6th regions. —

The 5th or New Mexican region contains the greatest number of Opuntiae though more of the flat than of the cylindric ones; 10 flat and 7 cylindric Opuntiae are peculiar to this region; and 3 of the former and two of the latter are also found in adjoining districts. O. strigil and O. rutidaea are peculiar to the southeastern ~~O. microdasys~~ portion, O. macrocentra, tenuispina and fulgida and O. arenaria are peculiar to the southern representation of the northwestern O. fragilis while O. phaeacantha is found throughout the

whole of New Mexico from north to south. In the northern parts are found ~~the different forms of O. Ref~~ probably belonging to O. Rafinesq. ~~and of the Mississippi valley~~, O. sphaerocarpa and O. bachyanthera and in common with the Missouri country O. Missouriensis in numerous varieties and some forms which probably belong to O. Rafinesquii of the Mississippi valley. The only remaining flat opuntias of this district is O. Engelmanni, which is common through the southern parts of it, and extends eastwardly into the Texan region and probably throughout the western regions of the Gila and to the Pacific; in the north of the New Mexico territory it occurs very sparingly and we have in fact only the single variety O. cyclodes, ~~but~~ which have been observed there.

The cylindric opuntias are not so numerous here as the flat ones; nevertheless we find 9 species in this region 4 of which are clavate ones and 5 true cylindric ones; 3 of the former and 3 of the former and 4 of the latter are peculiar to this region. Sector of County; The clavate ones peculiar to the New Mexico district are in the north O. clavata and in the south O. Grahamii and S. East O. Schottii; O. Emory of the South is also found throughout Sonora.

The cylindric one peculiar to this region

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3

are in the north O. vaginata in the N East O. Davisii in the S. East O. Wrightii and throughout the whole territory the arborescent Opuntia Puteserosa is also found in the eastern and western regions adjoining this one.

The 6th or Gila region has fewer flat but more cylindric Opuntiae; the former are all peculiar to this region, they are ~~O. chlor~~ in the northern part O. chlorotica, O. prorumbens, O. angustata (which seems to extend to and perhaps beyond the western and eastern limits) O. hystricina and O. erinacea and in the west the peculiar O. basilaris.

The 7th region seems to be the true home of the Cylindric Opuntiae; we find here 12 species, 10 of which are peculiar to it. ~~Only~~ Among these only 2 elevate ones are found, which O. Parryi is peculiar to the west, and O. Emoryi extends to the New Mexican Region. Of the 10 cylindric Opuntiae only one O. Puteserosa is found farther east as has been already stated; the 9 others are peculiar: O. Bigelovii and O. acanthocarpa occur in the north O. fulgida O. multiflora and O. Thurberi and O. arbuscula in the South, O. Whipplei north and south and the peculiar O. tessellata in the western parts of this region.

The 7th or California region ~~contains~~ produces only one native flat Opuntia (the O. occidentalis which is perhaps a form of O. Engelmanni, and which probably also belongs there.

~~The~~ two true cylindric Opuntiae peculiar

O. serpentina and O. proliferum

to this region ~~but~~ are representatives of two others found east of the Mountains in the western parts of the Gila region.

4 ~~page~~ wd The General Result of these specifications is that our 5th or New Mexican region is the richest in Cacti, having 65 species, 55 of which are peculiar to it; next follows the 6th or Gila region with 36 species ~~wit~~ of which 30 are peculiar to it; Texas contains 20 species, 14 of which are not found in our other regions, California 6 5 of which are peculiar, the Northwest 5 only one of which is not found in adjoining regions, the Mississippi valley a single one which is also found elsewhere and ~~the last~~ one species which is peculiar to it.

5th ~~Most~~ By far the most Mammillarias are found in New Mexico, Eu-mammillaria as well as Dolyphanthe and the only Umbalonium; ~~Most Echin~~ in all the other regions, the species of this genus are very few, or none. Most Echinocacti are also found in the New Mexican district but many come from the Gila district and some from Texas, 1 from California and none from the 3 northern regions.

The Cereus come mostly from New Mexican region, ~~and~~ (especially the Ethinocereus) some of these are peculiar to Texas, ~~that~~

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~~other~~ ~~occurs it~~ the Gila region some of which are so very ~~peculiar~~ remarkable and striking; nearly as many, but much less interesting species are found in Texas and a single one in California. The same three northern regions which have no Echinocacti do not produce any Cereus.

The Opuntiae are our as has been stated — all over ~~sections~~ regions, and are the only representation of the Cactus family in the two first ones; they by far predominate in the New Mexican Gila region and in the latter not much less than in the former; the flat and the elevate Opuntiae more in the 5th and the cylindrical many much more in the 6th region. Texas has fewer, and California still fewer Opuntiae. —

see last page ⊕

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Or put ⊕ first, then ♂ and then begin with the beginning

page 2. the pretty M. micromeris and M. basiacanthe, M pusilla and M. bicolor occupy the eastern parts, and M Neiacanthe and M. Wrightii the center of their New Mexican district.

⊕ page 3. Of the 9 species above alluded to one, the Mpapyracanthe belongs to the arctic part of this district, 3, M. Scheeri, M. tuberculosa and M desyacanthe belong to the south. M marcomeris to the south and S.E.; and M polyacanthe chlorosa and rodyacanthe and M Ottii to the east. —

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& see page 4. in the East. South we find E. Scheer, brother, Cinnamon & Congeheart,

in the South E. Monsieur, Pl. Wistigeni E. Dorsey & E. hongthalonius.

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No of Cactus Wright.

Wrights Cactaceae Cubanae

July 1861

	Melocactus communis	1
2.	2. communis	
	Mamillaria	1
1.	1. pusilla	1
	Cereus	5
	erecti	
3	12 ribbed, 10' high, red fl.	
4	12 ribs 10' high green fl.	
5	9 ribs slender. white nocturnal fl.	
6	4 ribs treelike C. tetragonus?	
	scandentes	1
7	5 ribs scandent. white nocturnal.	
	Rhipsalis	1
8	Cassyta	
	Opuntia	3
	Elliptica	2
9	Ficus indica	
10	very spinous bushy red fl. (Auberi?	
	Cylindrica	1
11	red flower	
	Pereskia	1
12	portulacae folia	
		12

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Cleveland O.
Aug. 6. 1861

Dear Dr Engelmann

The bearer Dr H. P. Buell of St Louis goes to St. Louis as the authorized agent of the Sanitary Commission, of which you are, as you are doubtless aware an associate member.

I will just say Dr Buell an agreeable intelligent man who will gladly receive such aid & information as you can give him in the prosecution of his duties.

Dr Buell will furnish you with copies of the documents of the Sanitary Commission of you are not already supplied.

I hope to send you my Colorado report in a few days.

Yours very sincerely
L. Sturtevant

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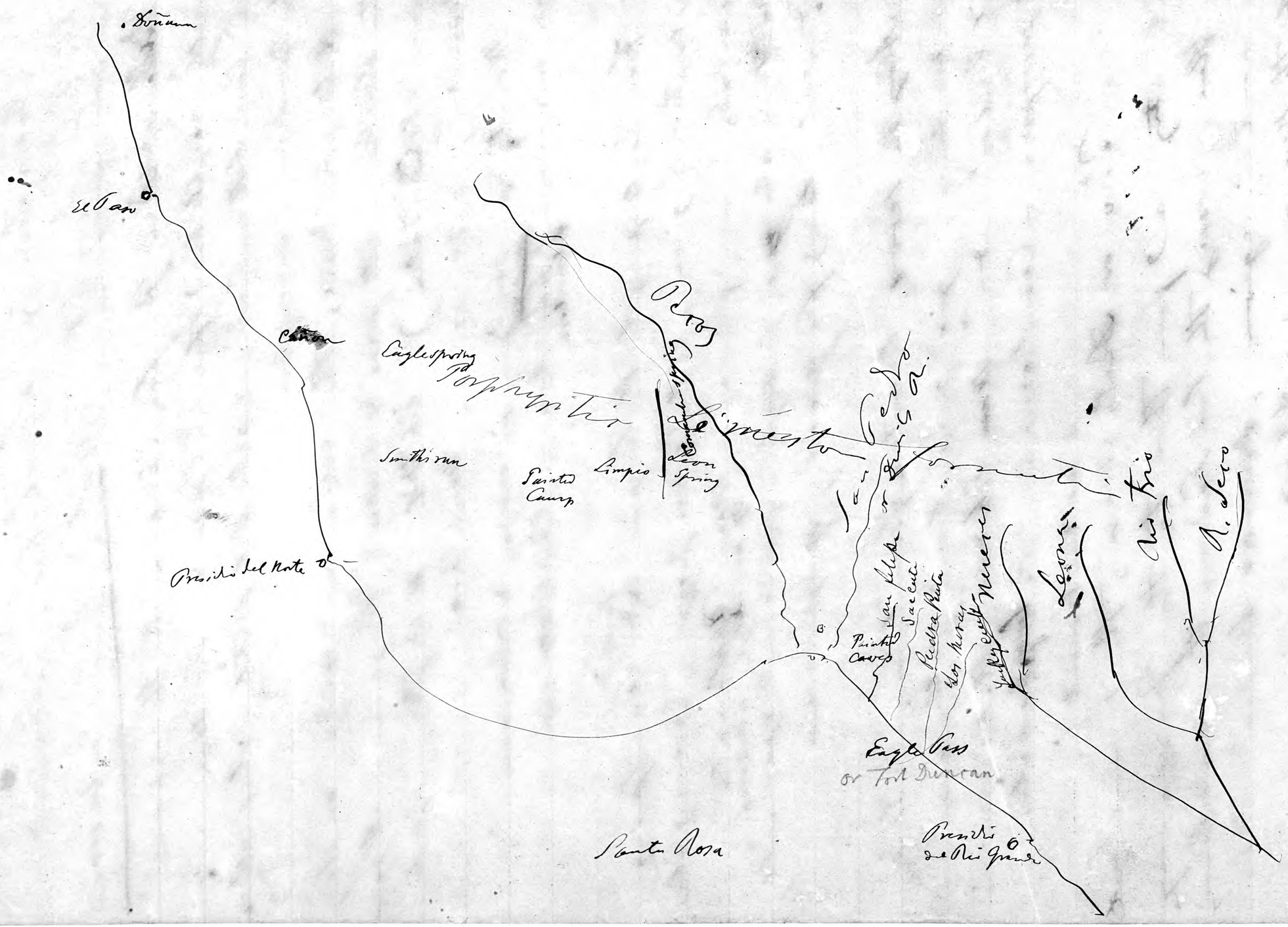

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Description of localities, where Mr C. H. Wright collected his Cactaceae

Valley of Rio Gr from Doniana to the Cañon especially neighborhood of El Paso & Franklin: level low bottom lands, light but fertile soil (cultivated) only Opuntia (O. rosiflora)

Hills, bordering the valley are sandy or stony rather sterile, with grass & bushes (Fouquieria splendens Larrea & Fendlera) Ech. Wislizeni M. Wrightii, Opuntia clavarioides, arborescens. Most Cereei

Mountains sandy, siliceous, & calcareous? Mam. microcarpa ~~pulchella~~ & ~~hamatiflora~~ tuberculosa, Grahamii, Cer Arborescens

From Eagle spring to the Limpia and toward Leon Spring Porphyritic region, with Cereus Greggii, Cereus globosus (C. intertextus), wild flowers? Mam. dealbata applanata Op. monacantha arborescens

high Mountains always in sight, wide and open valley, red soil, heavy fine grass, springs rare

Toward Leon spring and

Along the Pecos, limestone formation, hills & low mountains; good grass broad valleys — soil light colored — Mam. Echinus & pectinata, M. microcarpa, M. gossypina chlorantha — Cer Arborescens. E. longihamatus flexispinus Opuntia clavarioides

San Pedro or Devils river (a martir torment), the same character of country and from there to the Guadalupe after crossing the San Pedro the road leaves the mountain region, crosses the headwaters of the Nueces & San Antonio

Climate El Paso. Ice in the Autumn, snow several days — never said to be frozen over sometimes.

Pom

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Cactaceae	Cuba	Haiti	West Ind.
C. albisetosus Haw.	Pf. 115	Haiti	
C. armatus Otto	Pf. 181	St Thomas	
Mil. atrosanguineus	H. Dinl.	" "	
C. albicans (Op) Pf.	F. 404	Cuba	
C. Barbensis	F. 406	Cuba	
C. corniculatus		Jamaica	
Mil. communis		Windward	
C. cornutus		St Thomas	
Mil. digitata	Cuba		
Mil. fruticosa Mutis	mig.	" "	
C. divaricatus DC.	F. 380	Haiti	Plum. t. 193
C. divergens DC.	F. 378	"	subregardes the
C. eriophorus H. Dinl.	F. 379	Pf. Cuba F. 22.	Cuba
Op. fasciculatus		Carib	
C. fimbriatus	Pf. 92	Haiti	DC. 464 Plum. 195. f. 1
C. flexuosus	F. 283	St Thom	
Mil. gibbosus	F. 290	Jamaica	
Mil. glomerata	Pf. 39	Haiti	DC. Pr. 459 Plum. 201, f. 1
C. grandiflorus		Jamaica	
C. grandiflorus Haw	Pf. 92	Windward	
Mil. Havannensis Mig.	F. 270	Cuba	
C. Haworthii	F. 387	Antilles	
C. Hystrix S.	F. 388	Windward	
Op. intortus DC	Pf. 67	Antigua - Haiti	
C. Lemaire Hook.	W. A. D. 47	Antigua	
Mil. ——— Mig.	F. 278	Haiti	
Mil. macranthoides Mig.	F. 275	St Thomas	
Mil. macranthus Mig			
C. magnus	Pf. 79	Haiti	
Mil. micranthus	F. 265	Jamaica	
Mil. Miquelii Lem.	F. 264	St Croix	
Op. moniliformis	F. 407	Haiti	Plum. 198
Op. monodonus	Pf. 88	Antilles	Plum. 191
C. napoleonis	F. 422	Windward	
C. pauciflorus = vanbeln		Haiti	Plum. 192
Op. pentacanthus		Carib	
Op. pinetorum	Cuba	Jamaica	
C. pellucidus H. Dinl.	Pf. 108 Cuba	———	Kab. 375

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Phoenix polygonus S. Pilot Hill Plum 196

Mil. pyramidalis Indiana

Mil. pyramidalis St. Thomas

Ca. quadrangularis St. M. 468 Carib Plum 199 f 1.

Ca. repandus 7.299 Carib

Ca. Regium Thus 7.180 Carib

Mil. nutans 7.283

7.270 Indiana

Ca. spathulatus Jamaica

Ca. subrepandus 7.286, 7.23 undulatus Carib

Rh. Swartzianus 7.127 Jamaica

Ca. triangularis Jamaica Plum t. 200 f 1

Ca. trigonus Plum. t. 200 f. 2. Carib

Ca. Tuna Jamaica

Rh. undulatus Carib

Ca. undulosus - vanilla Haiti Pl. 194

Ca. vanilla Indiana

Mil. Wendlandii St. Thomas

Mil. xanthocarpus

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Epiphyll Herm. fide Hew Jun. 197

~~per~~ Phyllocactus phyllanthus

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Echinocactus ex Labouret

Mexico 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 32 33. 34 36. 38 39. 42 43 44 45
Brasilia 2. 3. 4. 6 (72?) 73. 76. 78. 79. 84. 86. 46. 47. 48 49. 50. 51. 52 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60
Montevideo 1. 3. 5. 12. 73. 74. 86 88 89. 103? 61 62 63 64 (65) 67. 68 77. (80) 88 89 (95 96) 97
98 (101?) (103?) 104? 105 106
Chile 7. 8. 11. 12. 13. 74 75. 82. 86 87. 88 90 91 92 93. 94. 99. 102 107. 108. 109. 110 111 114
Bolivia 9. 10. 11. 112
Texas 31. 40. 41.
California 35
New Mexico 37.
Peru 83. 85

No Echinocactus from the Islands

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	Noltemeier			6	50.		
	Guckert	1488		10	00		
	F. v. Schrader			29	50		
	Bentzen			61	87.		
	Brunninghouse	/ Friend Young		10.	00		
+ nontuit.	Goebel			50.	00		
	Genestelle			11.	50		
	Sämmelmann			5	00	5.	00.

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Cactaceae Brasilicae et Peruvianae
ex Labouret

p. 12 Melocactus crassispinus Salm

17 M. violaceus Pfeiff.

18 M. depressus Hook.

? M. gonioacanthus Lem.

" M. portacanthus Lem.

20 M. oreas Mig.

? 44 Mamillaria pilosispina Parr.

? ~~138 M. elephantidens Lem.~~ (Paraguay fide Lab. but mexico.

109 Echinocactus corynodes H. Bord (Montevideo)

170 E. tephracanthus Link & Otto

172 E. Sellowianus Link & Otto

" E. acutilectus Salm

173 E. aureatus Link & Otto (Montevideo)

174 E. polyacanthus Link & Otto

" E. melanochaetus Cels (Chili)

175 E. Malletianus Cels (Chili)

176 E. Bridgesii Pfr. (Bolivia)

" E. macromanthus Salm (Bolivia)

177 E. echinoides Cels (Bolivia, Chili)

178 E. intricatus Salm (Montevideo

" (E. cinerascens Salm (Chili

228 E. submammulosus Lem

" E. mammulosus Lem

230 E. concinnus Monv. Montevideo

231 E. Salmianus Cels Chili

232 E. tortuosus Link & Otto

233 E. Linkii Salm Mexico, Labour. but no doubt Brasil

234 E. Ottonis Lehm " " " "

235 E. mammiratus H. & B. Bord

237 " E. cactinoides Cels Chili

" E. Haynii Otto Peru

238 E. scopa Link & Otto

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p. 239 E. villosus Lem Peru

240 E. Heinrogonus Lem Brasil Mexico Chili (??)

241 E. acutissimus Link & Otto Brasil Chili (?)

242 E. exsculptus Otto Montevideo Chili Mexico (?)

243 E. cataterius Link Mexico Brasil (?)

244 E. Markeianus Hook Chili?

245 E. Neumannianus Cel Chili

246 E. Centiptes Otto Chili

247 E. puzieni Mons. Chili

1 E. Odieri Lem Chili

253 E. ebenacanthus Mons. Chili

256 E. hybogonus Salm Chili

257 E. denudatus Link & Otto Brasil (??)

264 E. Cummingii Salm Bolivia

261 E. Columnaris Pf. Chili

" E. Boliviarius Pf. Bolivia

276 Pilocer. Celsianus H Par. Bolivia

277 Pilocereus senilis Lem Brasil [??]

279 P. glaucescens Lab.

281 P. Curtisii Salm Peru etc

290 Echinopsis Peck Echinopsis Pentlandi Salm Peru

291 P. Mirbeyi Lab. Chil.

P. cristata Salm Bolivia

296 Echinopsis Eyriesii Jacc Buenos Ayres

297 E. oxygona Jacc Brasil

298 E. Bridgesii Bolivia

E. multiplex Jacc Brasil

301 E. Heotii Lab. Chili

303 ~~E. formosa Lectii~~ E. formosa Lectii Mendoza

E. aurata Salm Peru

304 E. rhodocanthus Salm Mendoza & Rio Negro

305 E. Campylacanthus Mendoza Chili

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p322 ~~Cereus limensis Salm~~ Cereus limensis Salm Peru

C. multangularis Haw South Am

323 C. strigosus H Arg. Chili

327 C candicans Gill Mendoza La Plata

328 C. gladiatus Lem Paraguay

331 C pycnacanthus Salm Chili

333 C heteromorphus Mow Chili

334 C Chilensis Pf. Chili

C spinibarbis H Berol Chili

339 Cereus assimilis Salm Brasil

340 C azureus Parm Brasil

341 C albispinus Amer. acct.

346 C falbispinus Buenos Ayres

349 C niger Salm South Am.

C strictus DC South Am

351 C Peruvianus South Am

353 C resupinatus Salm Brasil

354 C chacensis Salm Chili

357 C macriportanus H Monac Brasil

359 C lividus Pf.

C virens DC. Brasil & Mexico [?]

361 C ulrungensis Haw. South America

363 C. Jamacaru Salm. Brasil

365 C. pentaedrophorus Salm. Brasil

C Bridgesii Salm Bolivia

369 C. Olfersii H Berol Brasil

372 C. Bonplandii Parm Brasil

376 C variabilis Pf. Bonpland

377 C formosus Hort Montevideo

" C. grandis Haw Brasil

379 C Baumannii Parm

382 C. Gonkelmannii Salm Brasil

C. lumbricoides Lem Montevideo

383 C. flagelliformis Mop. America

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p. 391. Cereus Cereus triptoris Ant. Mex.

392 Cereus setaceus Salm Brasil

393 C. triquetus Haw Ant. Mex

411 Phyllocactus Hookeri Salm Brasil

418 Ph. phyllanthus Salm Brasil etc

421 Epiphyllum innatum DC. Brasil

422 E. Altensteini Hoond Brasil

423 E. Russelianum Hook Brasil

434 Rhipsalis platycarpa Pfe. Brasil

436

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Cactaceae of the Westindian Flora

Melocactus atro sanguineus H. Bard.	St Thomas	
— communis, L.	Jamaica.	
— dichroacanthus Mig.	St Thomas	
— Havanensis Mig.	Cuba	
— Lemaireii Mig.	Haiti	
— Macracanthoides Mig	St Thomas	
— macracanthus Mig.	St Thomas ~~Jamaica~~	
— Miguelii Lehm.	Sta Cruz	
— Meonacanthus	Jamaica	
— pyramidalis	St Thomas	
— rubens	Jamaica	
— Vendlandii	St Thomas	
— Xanthacanthus	" "	
Mammillaria glomerata	Haiti	Plum 201 f. 1
— prolifera	Jamaica ~~[illegible]~~	
Echinocactus gibbosus	Jamaica	
— intortus D C.	Antigua Haiti	
Cereus albisetosus Haw.	Haiti	
— armatus Otto	St Thomas	
— Baxanicensis	Cuba	not Mexican!
— divaricatus DC	Haiti	Plum 193
— divergens DC	= sebrepandus	
— eriophorus H. Bard.	Cuba	
— fimbriatus DC	Haiti	Plum 195 f. 1
— semiflorus Haw.	Jamaica	
— floridanus	St Thomas	
— grandiflorus	Jamaica	
— grandispinus Haw	Jamaica	Plum. 195 f. 2
— Hawortheii.	Antilles	
— Hystrix L.	Jamaica	
— lanuginosus Haw		
— Lemairei Hork	Antigua.	
— mayanus	Haiti	
— monili formis	Haiti	Plum 198.
— monoclonos	Haiti	Plum 191
— napoleonis	Jamaica	
— pentalophus (= variabilis)	Haiti.	Plum 192

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Cereus pellucidus H. Bonpl. — Cuba — Lab. 375
— quadrangularis — Carib — Plum 177 ★ 1
— repandus — Carib
— Royeni H. — Carib
— subrepandus = undatus — Carib — Pfeiff. 1. 23
— triangularis — Jamaica — Plum 200. ★ 1
— trigonus — Carib — Plum 200 f. 2
— undulosus = variabilis — Haiti — Plum 194
— variabilis — Jad. occid.
Pilocereus polygonus S. — Haiti — Plum 196
Phyllocactus phyllanthus
Rhipsalis fasciculata — Carib
— parasitica — Carib
— pendula = Cassyta — Jamaica
— Swartziana — Jamaica
— undulata — Carib
Opuntia Auberi Pfeiff — Cuba
— corymbifera — Jamaica
— dejecta — Cuba
— Curassavica — St Thomas
— spinosissima — Jamaica
— Tuna — Jamaica
Pereskia aculeata — Cuba
O. pulvinicepsula — Plum 197. 1

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Cactae
of the Galapagos Islands
Agassiz' letter Jun 20 1872

Cereus — the same species on
all the larger islands I did
visit

Opuntia, the large, less spiny
form on Jarvis & Charles
islands & James island

Opuntia, the smaller very
spinous form on Indefatig-
able island, ~~Jarvis~~ Albemarle
island This seems to belong to the individual
opuntia mentioned below.

It seems that the ~~two~~ species
were never seen together
on the same island

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Rec'd Aug 26th
Ans Nov. 1st

Monte Verde July 22nd 1881

Dear Dr. Engelmann

Yours of 22nd May came to hand some time ago. As I have traveled this season through the principal coastal region I propose to give you a sort of popular account of what I have seen. And

1 We have Mam. pusilla I collected it near Bayamo in fr. I found it also in other places on the road to Baracoa in fl. I have specimens

2 Melocact. communis (fr. fl. Hilland?) abundant in many places. I have specimen

3 Cereus: Columnar, branching 8-10 ft high. ribs 12±. Fl. very or red - fr. deep red nearly spherical 1-2 in diam. Abundant along the coast. Of this I have specimens

4 A similar one near Bayamo on farallones but with greenish fl. of which I have specimens.

5 A slenderer one with 9 ribs - branching sparingly & drooping Fl. 6± 7 in long white nocturnal. Fr. spherical 2 in. diam yellow pulp rather dry. pleasant with seed innumerable. C. eriophorus? I have some sp.

6. A large tree-like plant - trunk 1-2 ft. diam. bark smooth - on the large trunks the 4 rows of sp. indistinct - joints 2-3 in thick - 1 ft long 4-angled with deep intervening grooves. Spines small. Fr 3 by 4 in. as big as a large mans fist - green - parietes thick cavity small filled with a glutinous very tenacious pulp. enveloping the seeds. No specimens Fl.

7 One sp. at least of the scandent cereus 5-ribbed night-flowering Fl. white 6 in long. This I have sent fr. C. grandiflora probably.

8 Rhipsalis cassytha. common

9 Opuntia Tuna? or Ficus-Indica? Abundant in many places. I have spec.

10 Along the coast is a horribly spinose Opuntia probably O. spinosissima The young ~~[illegible]~~ covered with spines trunk is cylindrical - that is after attaining a diam of 2-4 in & the branches spread horizontally from the top. The trunk attains a diam. of 1-1½ ft. has the bark thick & cracked at length exfoliating like that of pines with here & there clusters of spines. Fl. ~~[illegible]~~ dirt orange

many of the ovaries are flattened like the joints of the branches and all that I examined appeared imperfect with a small cavity and abortive ovules. I found no fr. with good seeds

11. C. cylindric. sp. horribly spinous - the spines enclosed in a loose straw colored sheath, recurvedly barbed & adhering with great tenacity. Plant 2-3 ft. high much branched, joints 2-3 in long easily disarticulating. Fl. red much like those of a Texan sp. I have specimens.

12. Cereus portulacifolia. This I have not met with during my present visit to Cuba but I know where to go to collect it. I have also three sp. of Cascutas

We have N. York papers as late as the 6th inst with the Res. Mess. What will become of us? God knows. Muchos memorias for Mrs. E.

Very truly Yours

Chas Wright

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Rec. April 20

Berlin d. 23ten März 1856.

Hochgeehrter Freund!

Ihren werthen Brief vom 24ten Novbr. 55 habe ich schon im vorigen Jahre empfangen und würde demselben gewiß schon lange beantwortet haben, wenn ich nicht noch den Ausgang der letzten Bittschriften und Bemühungen hätte erwarten wollen, welche Sie so gütig waren für mich an Ihren Herrn Bruder mitzutheilen. Diese sind nun endlich vor wenigen Tagen angekommen und um Ihnen bei vorgerücktem Tagesanbruch nicht noch länger zu zögern, will ich meinen Brief recht recht kurz machen und mich allein darauf beschränken, zu sehen, wo Sie selbst bei uns einbegriffen werden.

Für die übersandten Pflanzen sage ich Ihnen meinen besten Dank, am meisten hat Ihr Hr. Bruder und die schönen Pflanzen und Früchte von Oaxaca mein Interesse erregt.

Sie wünschen von mir einen kurzen Abriß meiner Reisewege und ich will Ihnen hiermit denselben geben; ich habe Ihnen zu diesem Zwecke die beiliegende Karte entworfen, in der nur die Orte angegeben sind, welche ich besuchte und in denen ich Carten entrichtete.

Nachdem ich Galveston berührt hatte, landete ich in Corpus Christi. Von hier reiste ich nach Laredo, dann nach Belleville. Von hier über Guerrero u. Salinas nach Monterey. Dann über Saltillo u. Catorce nach San Luis u. von hier nach Tampico. — Von hier über Victoria und Linares nach Monterey zurück und über Camargo u. Reynosa nach Matamoros. — Zweites reiste ich von Tampico über Tlacotalpa u. Pastura nach Mexico und von hier über Puebla u. Orizaba nach Vera Cruz.

Ich will Ihnen nun in der Kürze die Resultate der meisten Carten, welche ich in Mexiko angetroffen habe, anzeigen ohne jedoch dabei mich bestimmten Reihenfolge zu beobachten.

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Anhalonium elongatum S. Agua nueva. Boras. Estanquerito

Ech. equitans Schedw. Saltillo. La Rinconada. Estanquerito

Ech. pentacanthus Lem (wissenschaftlich bestimmt) Agua nueva. San Salvador. Estanquerito. Catorce. Tetekuaran.

Ech. heteidrophorus Lem. San Salvador.

Ech. hexaedrophorus var minor Posly. Estanquerito.

Mam. Borajana Posly. Boras. Estanquerito.

Ech. Cactonogonus Lem. San Luis. Estanquerito. Pastura

Mam Candida Schedw. El Coronel.

Ech. myriostigma Lahm. El Coronel.

Ech. Tulensis Posly. Tula.

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Ech unguinatus Hopff. Agua nueva. San Salvador. Buenavista. Coronel.

Pilor. leucocephalus Posly Horcasitas. Lapanorte. Paso del Macho. Victoria.

Cer. resupinatus S. Horcasitas. Victoria. Paso del Macho.

Ech. latispinus H. B. Pachuca. Real del Monte. Estanquerito.

Ech setispinus sinuatus Posly. Mon Monterey bis Catorce.

Ech. piliferus Galeotti. Catorce.

Ech. ingens Zucc. (zuweilen 4-5' hoch 2-3' im Durchm.) San Salvador. Catorce.

Ech. Saltillensis Posly. Saltillo. San Salvador.

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Lit: Williamsii Lem. La Rinconada. Invernadero.

Lit: bicolor Gal. La Rinconada. La Montera. Agua nueva.

Lit: Capricornis Dietr. La Rinconada.

Mam Leona Poselg. La Rinconada.

Lit: conoideus Posly. Monterey. Boras.

Lit: pertinatas armata Posly. Monterey.

Pilos: Senilis Lem Zacualtipan. Omilcaro.

Pilos: Swparius Posly La Soledad.

Cer: tuberosus Posly Am Rio grande. Im Hofe Monterey Matamoros.

Lit: Lophothele S. La Rinconada.

Mam formosa Lehm. Agua nueva. Catorce.

Cer: gemmatus Zucc. Venado.

Cer geometricans Mart. Venado. Estanquerito. Omilcaro. Zacualtipan.

M. Sempervivi D.C. Zacualtipan. Omilcaro.

M. Acantoplegma Lehm. Zacualtipan Omilcaro

M. Longimamma D.C. Omilcaro.

Mam. pyrrhantha Mart. Otatonilco. Pachuca. Ayotla. San Agostin de Palmas.

Mam chrysacantha H.B. Otatonilco.

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Mam: Sphaerica Lieb. Corpus Christi

Cth: Texensis Hoff. Corpus Christi. Harmingnek bei Laredo i. Monterey. Mainlaum zwischen Tampico i. Victoria.

Cth: Lepispin: Engelm. Corpus Christi.

Cth: Lepisp in. robustus Poeppig Laredo.

Cth: Schaerii Salm. Am Rio grande. Bellevile.

Cth: Pottsianus Poeppig Guerrero.

Mam Karstenii Poeppig Zwischen San Agustin u. Orizaba.

Cth: Salinensis Poeppig Salinas.

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Ich bin sehr erfreut zu hören, daß Sie in diesem Sommer nach Europa kommen wollen und erlauben mir, Sie auch freundschaftlich zu bitten, während der Zeit Ihres Aufenthaltes in Berlin mit meiner bescheidenen Wohnung in meinem Hause Dronnenstraße No 39 vorlieb nehmen zu wollen. — Wenn es Ihnen wirklich unmöglich sein sollte vor July von St. Louis abzureisen, so bitte ich Sie wenigstens Ihren Besuch ja nicht noch Jahre anzuhalten und sich so einzurichten, daß Ihr Aufenthalt in Berlin nicht von zu kurzer Dauer wird, und daß Sie Zeit behielt, um noch auf einige Tage Leipzig zu besuchen, wo sich ein bedeutendes deutsches Kräuterbuch befindet.

Indem ich Sie nochmals herzlich grüße und Sie möglichst bald wiedersehen bin ich

Ihr

ergebenster

A. Poeppig.

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