



GRAPTOPETALUM PACHYPHYLLUM

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Thick-leaved Graptopetalum

Native of Mexico

Family CRASSULACEÆ

ORPINE Family

Graptopetalum pachyphyllum Rose, sp. nov.

In North America there are some twenty-five genera belonging to the Orpine family. One of the recent additions to this family is the little genus *Graptopetalum*, based on a single species to which we now add a second one. The type species (*G. pusillum*) was discovered in 1906 in Durango, Mexico, by the late Edward Palmer. Barren plants of it resemble some of the small species of *Echeveria* but flowering plants look very different, having a rotate corolla like that of a *Sedum* but differing from that genus in having united petals.

In 1905 the writer, while making an extensive trip into the interior of Querétaro with Dr. Fernando Altimirano, then director of El Instituto Medico Nacional, discovered a second species growing on a cliff near Cadereyta. Living plants have since been grown in the New York Botanical Garden which have repeatedly flowered and from which our illustration was made in 1922.

This species differs from *G. pusillum* in its much more turgid obtuse leaves, besides having other minor differences.

The thick-leaved graptopetalum is much branched and more or less cespitose, the branches usually very short and crowned by a rosette of leaves, but sometimes elongated and three inches long. The leaves are very turgid, almost terete, glaucous, pale green, but sometimes tinged with purple, about one-half an inch long, and very easily detached from the stem. The flowering branches are usually weak, sometimes spreading or even prostrate, and bearing a few scattered spreading leaves; the inflorescences are in an open few-flowered cyme; the pedicels are very unequal, the longest sometimes nearly an inch long. The calyx is deeply 5-parted, the sepals are fleshy, green, appressed to the corolla, and somewhat unequal. The corolla is campanulate with a rotate limb, about two-thirds of an inch broad, with a distinct but short tube, its lobes channeled above, acute, cream-colored to yellowish, and spotted with red. The ten filaments are adnate to the corolla at the top of the tube; the anthers are brownish. The five carpels are erect.

J. N. ROSE.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE. Fig. 1.—Flowering branch. Fig. 2.—Two petals, with corresponding stamens, $\times 2$. Fig. 3.—Fruit, $\times 2$.