

Measurements.—Males (4 specimens), wing 65.6–66.6 (66.0), tail 56.1–60.6 (58.6), exposed culmen 16.7–17.7 (17.1),¹² tarsus 31.9–33.6 (32.6) mm. Females (3 specimens), wing 61.3–67.4 (63.9), tail 57.5–60.4 (59.2), exposed culmen 16.4–17.2 (16.7), tarsus 31.5–32.0 (31.7) mm. Type (adult male) wing 66.6, tail 60.0, exposed culmen 17.7, tarsus 31.9 mm.

Range.—Formosa (Riacho Pilaga), Rio Vermejo, and eastern Salta (?) Argentina.

Remarks.—The material on which the form described above is based has been compared with two specimens (male and female) from Bahia, the type locality of *Myiothera strigilata* of Wied. The male of *M. s. strigilatus* has the white superciliary prolonged to terminate in a prominent white spot on the side of the head, and the feathers behind the eye (above the auricular region) almost black. In addition the sides, flanks and under tail-coverts are white with very little buffy tinge. The female of typical *strigilatus* is whiter on the sides, flanks and under tail-coverts, has the superciliary stripe whiter and more prominent, and the side of the head paler. Measurements (in millimeters) of the two skins from Bahia are as follows: male, wing 64.5, tail 57.0, exposed culmen 15.5, tarsus 30.5; female, wing 61.0, tail 52.2, exposed culmen 14.0, tarsus 29.3. It will be noted that in *susplicax* the bill and tarsus seem to average slightly longer than in typical *strigilatus*.

In addition to seven specimens taken by the writer at the type locality, there is a skin in the National Museum secured by Page on the Rio Vermejo, apparently the most southern point from which the bird is recorded, since in Argentina published records indicate it as known only from eastern Salta. No specimens have been seen from the latter locality.

BOTANY.—*The two species of deerhorn cactus.*¹ N. L. BRITTON and J. N. ROSE.

In our southwestern deserts, ranging from western Texas to south-eastern Arizona and extending into northern Mexico, just how far we do not know, the well-known deerhorn cactus is to be found. It is never abundant, usually growing up through other bushes with its branches often looking like dead sticks. It has an enormous turnip-like root, sometimes weighing 60 pounds. When in flower it is greatly sought after by plant-lovers. It is a night-bloomer and in the southwest is known as the Queen of the Night. When barren, the plant is difficult to find, but when in flower it can easily be located in the dark by its strong but delightful odor, and people often go into the desert seeking it, carrying lanterns not to aid in finding the flowers but only to guide them away from the thorny vegetation. The plant was long known as *Cereus greggii*, having been so-named by

¹² Average of three specimens.

¹ Received July 18, 1922.

Dr. George Engelmann for Joseph Gregg, a well-known collector of plants, but on account of its peculiar habit, flowers, fruit and seeds, it was made the type of a new genus, *Peniocereus*, by Britton and Rose in 1909.²

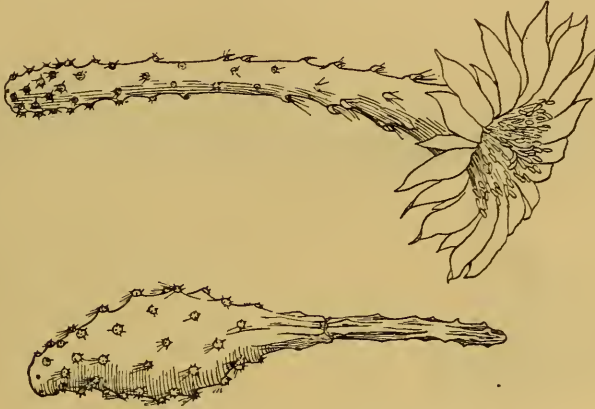


Fig. 1. *Peniocereus greggii*.—Upper figure, flower; lower figure, fruit.

In 1921, through the efforts of Dr. B. W. Evermann, a scientific expedition was sent out by the California Academy of Sciences to explore the islands in the Gulf of California. While engaged in the botanical work of this expedition Mr. Ivan M. Johnston collected a second species of this genus which is described as follows:

***Peniocereus johnstonii* Britton and Rose, sp. nov.**

A climbing or clambering plant, up to 3 meters long, with a very large fleshy root, sometimes weighing 14 pounds; stems and branches 3 to 5-angled, the young growth not pubescent; spines 9 to 12, brown to black, glabrous; upper radial spines short, stubby, swollen at base, nearly black, the two lower light brown, elongated, bristle-like, reflexed; central spines 1 to 3, subulate, 4 to 8 mm. long; flower (only an old flower seen) about 15 cm. long; perianth-segments about 3 cm. long; lower and outer perianth-segments bearing tawny hairs and long bristles; flower-tube slender, with prominent areoles on knobby projections and bearing tawny wool and bristly spines; fruit ovoid to oblong, about 6 cm. long, bearing prominent clusters of black spines, dry (?), many-seeded; seeds oblong, 3 mm. long or more, black, shining; seedling dark purple; cotyledons very thick, triangular.

Collected by Ivan M. Johnston on San Josef Island, off the west coast of southern Lower California, May 28, 1921 (no. 3940, type) and June 10, 1921 (no. 4085); also on the mainland at San Nicholas Bay, Lower California, May 16, 1921 (no. 3737).

This species was always found growing up through bushes of *Olneya*.

² Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 423. 1909; BRITTON and ROSE, *Cactaceae* 2: 112. 1920.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF PENIOCEREUS

- Young growth pubescent; areoles on flower-tube not borne on knobs; fruit bearing small inconspicuous spine-clusters; seeds dull black1. *P. greggii*.
 Young growth glabrous; areoles on flower-tube borne on knobs; fruit bearing large clusters of spines at the areoles; seeds larger than in the last, shining black2. *P. johnstonii*.



Fig. 2. *Peniocereus johnstonii*.—Upper figure, branch: lower figures, old flower and seeds.

BOTANY.—*Three new species of Passiflora from Venezuela and Ecuador.*¹ E. P. KILLIP, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by WILLIAM R. MAXON.)

Recent botanical exploration in Venezuela and Ecuador has brought to light three new species of *Passiflora*, which are described herewith. One of them, *P. popenovii*, is cultivated for its edible fruit.

Passiflora (Granadilla) dispar Killip, sp. nov.

Stem terete, striate, glabrous; stipules ovate, 2 cm. long, 0.6 to 0.8 cm. broad, foliaceous, serrulate, aristulate; petioles 3 to 3.5 cm. long, bearing 4 to 6 stipitate glands 1.8 mm. in length; leaves ovate, 11 to 13 cm. long, 6 to 7 cm. broad, unlobed or occasionally with one lateral lobe, narrowed to an obtuse apex, subpeltate about 2 mm. above base, glabrate above, densely grayish-tomentulose beneath, palmately 5 or 7-nerved with prominent secondary veins, reticulate, the margin entire or remotely and minutely serrulate toward the base; peduncles 2 to 2.5 cm. long; bracts ovate-lanceolate, 1 to 1.5 cm. long, 0.5 to 0.6 cm. broad, foliaceous, acute, closely callous-serrulate, the base cordate with unequal lobes; flowers 4.5 to 5.5 cm. wide; sepals ovate-lanceolate, obtuse, 2 to 2.2 cm. long, 1 cm. broad, short-horned just below apex; filaments of faucial corona in several series, the outer filiform, equaling the petals, the succeeding series capillary, barely 3 mm. high; middle corona membranous, erect, irregularly lacerate; basal corona closely

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