



ECHEVERIA VARIEGATA BAKER.

REDISCOVERY OF ECHEVERIA CARNICOLOR.

By J. N. ROSE.

When Britton and Rose published their revision of the Crassulaceae^a they recognized 58 species of Echeveria. Most of these they described from living material. It is probable that no one had ever before had so full a representation of this genus, since only 4 known species were wanting from their collections, viz, *E. canaliculata* Hook., *E. carnicolor* Baker, *E. bifida* Lindl., and *E. teretifolia* DC. It is a great gratification now to be able to announce the rediscovery of one of these.

In October, 1906, Dr. C. A. Purpus, the well-known Mexican collector, sent to the National Museum an Echeveria from the Barranca de Tenampa, in the State of Vera Cruz. The three specimens sent were at once planted, but did not flower until January, 1908, when they were found to be *E. carnicolor*. This species has heretofore been known only from the specimens in the conservatory of the late W. W. Saunders, upon the basis of which it was described and figured by Dr. J. G. Baker, in 1870, in Saunders's *Refugium Botanicum*.^b As stated by Doctor Baker, this species is nearest *E. lurida*, but it is a much smaller plant with weaker flower stems and fewer flowers. The leaves have a decided bluish tinge with hints of pink, and, especially when young, have a decided metallic sparkle, perhaps caused by the papilla-like plates which cover their surfaces. The flowers are sometimes more numerous than in the plant figured by Doctor Baker, and the inflorescence is often compound. The plant is easily propagated, since the small leaves of the flowering stems readily fall off, soon rooting and forming new plants. In some respects it is a more attractive plant than *Echeveria lurida*, and it may prove a useful plant for formal bedding.

The accompanying illustration will give a good idea of the habit of a plant in flower. A description of this species follows:

Echeveria carnicolor Baker.

PLATE XLVI.

Leaves 20 or more, forming a dense rosette, thickish but flattened, oblanceolate-spatulate, 3 to 4 cm. long, acute, with a bluish metallic luster; flowering stems 2 or 3, at first spreading, the upper part ascending or erect, very leafy below; flowers 6 to 15; sepals ovate to lanceolate, spreading; corolla orange-red, 12 mm. long.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XLVI.—A potted plant. Scale about $\frac{1}{2}$.

^a N. A. Flora, Vol. XXII, Pt. 7, pp. 7-74.

^b 3: pl. 199. 1870.