



Cactus & Co.

S P E C I A L E
Echinocereus
S P E C I A L I S S U E

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A cura di/ *Edited by* Lino Di Martino

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In copertina/Cover: *E. scheeri* var. *obscuriensis* Lau 091. Foto di/Photo by W. S. LaHaye.

Retro di copertina/Back cover: *E. stramineus?* in habitat 70 km N. of Saltillo, Coah. Mx. Foto di/Photo by G. Orbani.

Prefazione / Foreword

di/by Lino Di Martino

Questo numero speciale di *Cactus & Co.* è interamente dedicato a *Echinocereus*, uno dei generi più popolari e interessanti fra le *Cactaceae*, il cui areale copre gran parte del Messico e dell'Ovest degli Stati Uniti. Appassionati e collezionisti sono attratti dalla bellezza dei fiori, dalla varietà degli abiti vegetativi e della spinagione e, perché no, dalle sfide imposte da alcune specie talvolta restie a fiorire. Confidiamo che i lettori possano trovare nei contributi di Bill Beaton, Lino Di Martino e Leonardo Gavazzi utili suggerimenti per la coltivazione in tutti i suoi aspetti.

Di grande interesse è la lunga e complessa storia tassonomica del genere, che ancora merita, nonostante vari e importanti contributi recenti, serio impegno, attenzione e sistematici studi sul campo. Ciò è vero per gli Stati Uniti e, a maggior ragione, per i taxa del Messico, dove nuove scoperte in aree ancora poco esplorate non sono improbabili, ma le possibilità di studio e ricerca sono fortemente ostacolate dalle restrizioni attualmente in vigore. Vale la pena di osservare che ciò rende ancor più importante il mantenimento e lo sviluppo di collezioni di riferimento, provviste di dati sicuri e al riparo da ibridazioni non controllate. Siamo pertanto lieti di presentare l'*Echinocereus Index* compilato da Terry L. Corbett: un elenco completo, ma anche una guida ragionata ai numerosissimi nomi di *Echinocereus* comparsi nella letteratura in più di un secolo e mezzo. L'*Index* è il frutto di anni di lavoro e paziente confronto con le pubblicazioni originali. Rinviando all'introduzione di Terry Corbett per informazioni dettagliate e per le necessarie "istruzioni per l'uso", desideriamo tuttavia sottolineare, a scanso di possibili fraintendimenti, che l'*Index* non aderisce a una particolare revisione tassonomica a scapito di altre. Pertanto – lungi dall'assumere i caratteri di una *checklist*, che distingue fra taxa accettati come specie buone, taxa provvisoriamente accettati, e taxa ridotti a sinonimi in base a considerazioni puramente tassonomiche – esso elenca e organizza i nomi di *Echinocereus* secondo validità e priorità cronologica, limitando l'indicazione dei sinonimi a quelli strettamente nomenclaturali, o con ogni evidenza a essi assimilabili, e ponendo in nota eventuali indicazioni o commenti sul probabile status tassonomico di singoli taxa secondo l'interpretazione più diffusa. Al lettore che volesse approfondire le proprie conoscenze si consiglia di consultare, oltre ai libri di Weniger (*Cacti of the Southwest*, 1970), Benson (*Cacti of the United States and Canada*, 1982) e Bravo-Hollis/Sanchez-Mejorada (*Las Cactaceas de Mexico* Vol. II, 1991), la monografia di Nigel Taylor (*The Genus Echinocereus*, 1985), e i suoi successivi studi apparsi su *Bradleya* nel 1988 e 1989, e su *Piante Grasse* nel 1993. Molto attesa è anche la revisione di Blum, Lange, Rischer e Rutow, di imminente pubblicazione.

Abbiamo ritenuto utile affiancare all'*Index* una ricca iconografia nella speranza che il lettore possa essere aiutato nel riconoscimento di gran parte dei taxa che si incontrano in coltivazione. Mentre assumiamo ogni responsabilità per gli errori e le imprecisioni che avessero eluso i nostri sforzi, desideriamo ringraziare tutti coloro che hanno generosamente contribuito con le loro foto e i loro suggerimenti e in particolare Bill Beaton, Duke e Kazuko Benadom, Leonardo Gavazzi, Bill LaHaye, Michael Lange, Woody Minnich, Martina e Andreas Ohr e Steve Plath. Infine, due "chicche": una galleria di forme e varianti poco note o rare, e perciò particolarmente interessanti, accompagnate da descrizioni e commenti (per alcuni dei quali ringraziamo Bill Beaton e Duke Benadom) e un portfolio di *close-ups* di alcuni fra i fiori più belli come incentivo finale al lettore, affinché cresca il numero degli appassionati del genere *Echinocereus*. ❀

This special issue of *Cactus&Co* is entirely devoted to *Echinocereus*, one of the most interesting and popular genera in the family *Cactaceae*, whose habitat spreads over much of Mexico and the West of the United States. Collectors and enthusiasts are much attracted by the beautiful showy flowers, the diverse vegetative habits and spination, and, why not, the challenge in persuading some species to flower in cultivation. We hope that the readers will find plenty of useful information and tips on the various aspects of cultivation in the contributions by Bill Beaton, Lino Di Martino and Leonardo Gavazzi.

Another topic of great interest is the long and complex taxonomic history of the genus, which still deserves much attention, and above all thorough field-work, notwithstanding several important studies and contributions in recent times. This is true even for the U.S. taxa, and much more for those from Mexico, where new discoveries in almost unexplored areas are still possible, but research and field-work are hindered by the current restrictive rules (which makes all the more important to keep and develop reference collections, with precise data and control against unwanted hybridizations). We are therefore very pleased to present the *Echinocereus Index* compiled by Terry L. Corbett.

A comprehensive list and an organized guide to the plethora of *Echinocereus* names that have appeared in the literature in more than one and a half century, the *Index* is the outcome of years of work and patient research through the original publications. While addressing the readers to Terry Corbett's Introduction for detailed information and "instructions for use", we wish nevertheless to point out, in order to avoid misunderstandings, that the *Index* does not stand by any particular taxonomic revision against any other.

Thus – far from sharing the features of a "checklist", distinguishing between taxa accepted as "good species", taxa provisionally accepted, and taxa reduced to synonyms on purely taxonomic grounds – the *Index* arranges and lists all *Echinocereus* names according to validity and chronological priority, confining the listing of synonyms to the strictly nomenclatural ones, plus those names which by all evidence are interpreted as such by their authors. Pointers to, or comments on the probable taxonomic status of individual taxa according to commonly accepted interpretations appear in footnotes to names.

Those readers who want to know more about the systematics of the genus, are referred to the books by Weniger (*Cacti of the Southwest*, 1970), Benson (*Cacti of the United States and Canada*, 1982) and Bravo-Hollis/Sanchez-Mejorada (*Las Cactaceas de Mexico*, Vol. II, 1991), and especially to the monograph by Nigel Taylor (*The Genus Echinocereus*, 1985), and his further studies in *Bradleya* (1988, 1989) and *Piante Grasse* (1993). Much awaited is also the revision by Blum, Lange, Rischer & Rutow, to be published soon.

We have accompanied the publication of the *Index* with a rich iconography, aimed to help the readers in the identification of most taxa available in cultivation.

While accepting full responsibility for all mistakes and faults that might have eluded our efforts, we wish to thank all those who generously contributed their slides together with helpful suggestions, and in particular Bill Beaton, Duke & Kazuko Benadom, Leonardo Gavazzi, Bill LaHaye, Michael Lange, Woody Minnich, Martina & Andreas Ohr, Steve Plath.

Finally, we offer two "temptations": a gallery of peculiar and therefore sought after forms, with short descriptions and reports (for some of which we thank Bill Beaton and Duke Benadom), and a portfolio of stunning flower close-ups.

We are confident that, looking at them, more and more enthusiasts will be persuaded to seriously cultivate this wonderful genus. ❀

Note sulla Coltivazione

di L. Di Martino & L. Gavazzi

Fotografie di L. Di Martino se non diversamente indicato

Abbiamo preparato alcune note e suggerimenti sulla coltivazione degli *Echinocereus* fondati sull'esperienza pratica. Al di là delle finalità limitate, confidiamo che possano essere di qualche utilità per l'appassionato e, soprattutto, incoraggiare i principianti a iniziare una collezione di *Echinocereus*.

Terricci

Qualsiasi terriccio utilizzabile per le cactacee dovrebbe essere adatto alla maggior parte degli *Echinocereus*. Non esiste una ricetta infallibile o valida per tutti, ma occorre che il terriccio garantisca un buon drenaggio e una buona aerazione allo scopo di mantenere in salute l'apparato radicale e ridurre le possibilità di attacchi fungini. Per il resto molto dipende dal clima locale, dalle condizioni generali di coltivazione, dalla frequenza delle innaffiature ecc. Tuttavia l'uso di torba (o terricci con alta percentuale di materia organica) è avversato da molti, e dei due autori di questo articolo, il primo condivide tale opinione. È vero che i vivaisti spesso utilizzano terricci con alte percentuali di torba, sovente con risultati spettacolari. Spesso gonfiano le loro piante, hanno un'elevata movimentazione di piante e rinnovano frequentemente i terricci. Per gli amatori le cose vanno diversamente. Di fatto si ritiene che i terricci a base di materiale organico abbiano una durata limitata in vaso, circa 2 o 3 anni, dopo di

che degradano sotto l'azione di funghi e batteri perdendo la loro capacità drenante e di aerazione. Molti collezionisti ottengono brillanti risultati utilizzando terricci poveri o del tutto privi di materia organica. I fortunati che hanno accesso al terriccio originario del deserto (come nel sudovest americano) sembra che ottengano meraviglie. Il primo dei due autori, vivendo nell'Italia del nord, con un clima continentale, ha fatto anni fa una scelta radicale, optando per un terriccio puramente minerale composto in generale dal 60% di pomice e 40% di lava rossa, in alcuni casi 100% pomice. Ne è conseguita una riduzione delle perdite di piante a causa di funghi e sono state progressivamente eliminate le cocciniglie delle radici. Il



Echinocereus leucanthus (coll. e foto L. Gavazzi).



Echinocereus delaetii (coll. L. Gavazzi).

Notes on Cultivation

by L. Di Martino & L. Gavazzi

Photographs courtesy of L. Di Martino unless otherwise attributed

We have assembled a few notes and tips on the cultivation of *Echinocereus*, stemming from practical experience. Despite their limited scope, we hope that they can be of some use to amateur growers, and possibly convince newcomers to start a serious *Echinocereus* collection.

Soil mixes

Any soil mix suitable for cacti in general should do well with most *Echinocereus*. There is no infallible or good for all recipe in this matter, except that the mix must allow good drainage and good aeration in order to maintain a healthy root system and to reduce the chance of fungal attacks. For the rest, it much depends on local climate, growing conditions, watering schedule etc.

However, the use of peat (or soils with heavy organic matter content) is scorned by many, and the first author tends to agree with this view. It is true that big commercial growers often use mixes with heavy peat content, sometimes with spectacular results. They often pump up their plants, have fast turnovers, renew soil-mixes fairly often.

A regime quite different from most amateur growers. In fact, it is reported that peat (and more generally organic) based soils have a limited life (max. 2-3 years) in pots, before they substantially degrade through the action of bacteria and fungi, losing drainage and aeration properties. Many collectors get best results by using potting mixes with very low, or even absent, organic content. For those who are lucky enough to get suitable material to concoct it (as in the American southwest) 'native' desert soil seems to do wonders. The first author, living in northern Italy, with a continental climate, years ago chose a radical approach, going for a purely mineral mix, in most cases composed of 60% pumice, 40% red lava, in some cases 100% pumice. This has resulted in minimization of plant losses by fungi, and progressive eradication of root-mealy bugs. Growth-rate is not spectacular, but steady enough, and roots are looking great, clean and evenly distributed. But beware: pumice is not all the same! Choose a clean, regularly sized (diameter 4-6 mm), white pumice, with no powder (if necessary, sieve it). Sicilian pumice is the best out of direct experience, with 110% water retention and 6.5/7 pH. And do not forget to fertilize regularly, as very little if any nutrients come from such a purely mineral soil! The second author, living in milder Tuscany,

ritmo di crescita non è spettacolare, ma sufficientemente stabile, e le radici hanno un ottimo aspetto, sono pulite e ben distribuite. Ma attenzione: non tutta la pomice è uguale! Sceglietela pulita, con granulometria uniforme (4-6 mm), bianca e senza polvere e, se è necessario, setacciatela.

A nostro avviso quella siciliana è la migliore, con capacità di ritenzione idrica del 110% e pH 6,5-7. Non dimenticate di fertilizzare regolarmente, dato che un terriccio così composto contiene pochissimi elementi nutritivi.

Il secondo autore, vivendo nella più mite Toscana, ha perfezionato nel corso degli anni il seguente terriccio che si è rivelato ottimo per le condizioni locali di coltivazione: almeno il 50% di pomice, e il resto consistente di terriccio locale o di erica, torba, terra di foglie di faggio ben decomposta, lava e ghiaietto grossolano in parti uguali. Gli ingredienti chiave sono la pomice (la cui percentuale viene elevata al 60% per le specie "a rischio" con radici tuberose, come *E. palmeri*, *E. knippelianus*, *E. pulchellus*) e il terriccio di foglie di faggio (certamente in modica quantità, ma abbastanza da garantire un buon apporto di elementi nutritivi).

Temperatura

La grande maggioranza degli *Echinocereus* è molto resistente al freddo. Ciò è vero per la maggior parte delle specie originarie dei deserti di Chihuahua e Sonora e degli altipiani messicani, e ancor di più per quelle che vivono più a nord negli Stati Uniti. In particolare, le specie appartenenti ai gruppi *triglochidiatus/coccineus* e *viridiflorus/chloranthus* sono spesso coperte di neve e sopportano prolungati periodi di gelo in habitat. Similmente, le specie che appartengono ai gruppi *engelmannii* e *stramineus*, così come quelle a spine compatte nei gruppi *reichenbachii* e *dasyacanthus/pectinatus*, sono abbastanza resistenti al gelo

has developed over the years the following potting mix, which has proved to be optimal under his growing conditions: at least 50% pumice, and the rest consisting of equal parts of local fertile soil (or 'heather soil'), peat, well-aged beech leaves, lava, and coarse gravel. The key ingredients being pumice (raised to 60% and more for those species having 'risky' thick rootstock, such as *E. palmeri*, *E. knippelianus*, *E. pulchellus*), and beech leaves (admittedly a small amount, but enough to ensure a considerable contribution of nutrients).

Temperature requirements

The vast majority of *Echinocereus* are quite cold-resistant. This is true for most species from the Chihuahuan and Sonoran deserts and the Mexican highlands, and even more so for those living further north in the US. In particular, species in the *triglochidiatus/coccineus*, and *viridiflorus/chloranthus* complexes are often subject to snow covering and prolonged frosts in their habitats. Likewise, species belonging to the *engelmannii* and *stramineus* complexes, as well as the tightly spined ones in the *reichenbachii* and *dasyacanthus/pectinatus* groups, are quite frost-tolerant in their dry climate. Not so surprisingly, sparsely spined species like *E. knippelianus*, *E. pulchellus*, and their varieties, also do not suffer from spells below 0 °C. They are in fact "alpine" plants, living at high altitudes and sharing a geophytic habit. Thus all the above mentioned plants can be cultivated in unheated greenhouses, or even in the open ground, provided they are kept dry in a sunny and sheltered position during the cold winter months of continental Europe. They will not suffer from cold spells down to -5, -10 °C (even -20 °C and lower in the case of the northern species) as long as they are not plump with water, which is the case in their dormant season, when watering is withheld and the plants considerably shrink their stems.

Notable exceptions to the above are the *Echinocereus* from Baja California, such as *E. brandegeei*, *E. ferreirianus*, *E. sciurus* and the taxa from the islands: *E. barthelowanus*, *E. grandis*, *E. websterianus* (for some of which



Echinocereus brandegeei (coll. e foto L. Gavazzi).



Echinocereus engelmannii, in habitat, Meling Ranch, BC Mx (foto M. & A. Ohr).

nel loro clima asciutto. Non patiscono escursioni termiche al di sotto dello zero anche specie con poche spine come *E. knippelianus*, *E. pulchellus* e loro varietà. Sono infatti specie "alpine", che vivono a quote elevate con un portamento geofitico. Tutte le specie menzionate possono essere coltivate in serre senza riscaldamento o anche all'aperto, a condizione che vengano tenute in posizione riparata e soleggiata durante i freddi inverni dell'Europa continentale. Non soffrono minime di -5, -10 °C (anche -20 °C e oltre nel caso di specie che vivono più a nord) fintantoché il loro fusto sarà sgonfio, come accade appunto durante il riposo vegetativo quando le innaffiature sono sospese.

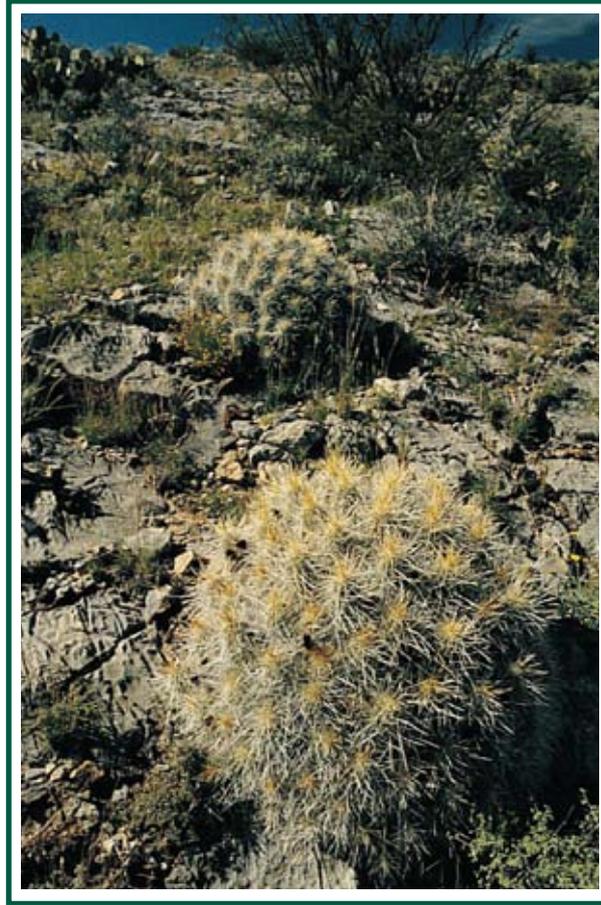
Vi sono però delle notevoli eccezioni, costituite dagli *Echinocereus* della Baja California, come *E. brandegeei*, *E. ferreirianus*, *E. sciurus* e i taxa delle isole: *E. barthelowanus*, *E. grandis*, *E. websterianus* (per alcuni dei quali anche le gelate occasionali possono risultare fatali) e le altre specie delle zone costiere e delle zone interne scarsamente elevate del Messico, come *E. scopulorum*, *E. sciurus* var. *floresii*, alcune forme del gruppo *scheeri*, *E. spinigemmatum*, *E. subinermis* e le sue varietà. Nel clima continentale europeo è necessario ricoverare queste piante in serre riscaldate, mantenendo la temperatura minima di alcuni gradi sopra lo zero.

Gli *Echinocereus* coltivati in modo spartano come suggerito poc'anzi, possono mostrare un'attività vegetativa più breve di quelli trattati in modo più "dolce" in serra e con temperature minime più elevate, ma vi ricompenseranno con un aspetto più naturale e, cosa ancora più importante, con abbondanti fioriture. Questa almeno è l'esperienza di molti coltivatori, in particolare con quelle specie che hanno fama di fiorire poco in coltivazione (per es. *E. stramineus*, *E. engelmannii* e loro forme, e alcuni degli *Echinocereus* "verdi").

Luce

La maggior parte degli *Echinocereus* esige molta luce solare se si vuole che le piante mantengano un aspetto sano e naturale e sviluppino una bella spinagione. Ciò è ovviamente vero per le specie del deserto, con spine fitte o pettinate, ma vale anche per molte piante degli altipiani e per diverse specie "verdi" e con poche spine. D'altra parte alcuni taxa, per esempio *E. viereckii* var. *morriscalii* praticamente senza spine, richiedono un po' di ombra. E specialmente le piante del gruppo di *E. scheeri* beneficiano di una posizione semiombreggiata. Alcune di queste forme hanno fiori seminotturni che sono aperti di buon mattino, si chiudono qualche ora dopo e si riaprono nel tardo pomeriggio. Queste specie crescono bene an-

even an occasional frost can be fatal), and other species from the coastal regions and inner lowlands of Mexico, such as *E. scopulorum*, *E. sciurus* var. *floresii*, some forms in the *scheeri* group, *E. spinigemmatum*, *E. subinermis* and its varietal forms. In the climate of continental Europe, it is necessary to recover these plants in a heated greenhouse, keeping minimum temperatures a few degrees above 0 °C.



Echinocereus stramineus, Oro Grande, New Mexico, U.S.A. (foto W. S. LaHaye).

Echinocereus grown 'hard' as suggested above, may have a somewhat shorter active growth season than those treated 'softly' in greenhouses at higher minimum temperatures, but will reward you with a "natural" appearance, and most of all with abundance of flowers. At least, this has been the experience of many growers, in particular with those species that are usually ill-famed for their reluctance to flower in cultivation (e.g., *E. stramineus* and *E. engelmannii* forms, and some of the 'green' *Echinocereus*).

Light requirements

Most *Echinocereus* require strong sunlight in order to get and maintain a healthy and 'natural' habit, and develop beautiful spination. This is obviously true for the tightly spined or pectinate desert species, but it applies as well to many 'highland plants', and also to several 'green' and exposed-stem types. On the other hand, some taxa, e.g. the almost spineless forms of *E. viereckii* var. *morriscalii*, may require some shading. And especially plants in the *scheeri* complex are quite happy in a half-shaded position. Some of these forms have semi-nocturnal flowers, which are open early morning, close a few hours later, and open again in late afternoon. They thrive even under greenhouse benches.

Surprisingly as it may sound, light is even more important in winter than during the growing season. In fact, some shading is advisable for many species at the height of summer, especially during the "summer rest" weeks. On the contrary, it is the experience of many growers that the harsh "dry and cool" winter treatment, if combined with maximum light exposure enhances spring flower production. On the other hand, and all the more so if your winter quarters do not offer much light, only gradually expose your plants to strong early spring sunlight. Filters are advisable to prevent sunburn that would permanently spoil their appearance.

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Watering and feeding

Echinocereus should be regularly watered and fed during the active growing period, starting from early spring (end of March in continental Europe) and gradually coming to a stop by early autumn. They can be kept completely dry (except possibly for an occasional misting) throughout the dormancy period from November to March, provided they are allowed suitably cool winter temperatures. To play safe, one may add to the first watering in spring

che tenute sotto i bancali di una serra. Per quanto possa apparire sorprendente, la luce è ancora più importante in inverno che durante il periodo di vegetazione. In effetti per molte specie è opportuno un parziale ombreggiamento nei periodi più caldi, specialmente durante le settimane di "stasi" estiva. Al contrario molti coltivatori hanno verificato che condizione invernali di aridità e freddo combinate con un'ottima esposizione alla luce favoriscono la produzione di fiori in primavera. D'altra parte, e a maggior ragione se non siete in grado di offrire molta luminosità, occorre esporre gradualmente le piante alla forte radiazione solare primaverile che andrà preferibilmente filtrata in modo da evitare scottature che deturperebbero irrimediabilmente le piante.

Acqua e fertilizzanti

Gli *Echinocereus* devono essere innaffiati e fertilizzati con regolarità durante il periodo di vegetazione a partire dall'inizio della primavera (fine marzo in Europa continentale), riducendo le innaffiature fino a sospenderle all'inizio dell'autunno. Possono essere tenuti completamente asciutti (con la possibile eccezione di occasionali nebulizzazioni) per tutto il periodo di riposo da novembre a marzo, a condizione che svernino a temperature abbastanza basse. Per stare sul sicuro si può aggiungere all'acqua della prima innaffiatura primaverile un fungicida sistemico (per es. Benlate) per prevenire attacchi fungini. La frequenza delle innaffiature va regolata in base alle

condizioni climatiche locali, seguendo la solita regola che il terriccio deve poter asciugare completamente fra un'innaffiatura e la successiva. Poca acqua raramente danneggia le piante, mentre un eccesso può essere fatale. Inoltre, come già detto, gli *Echinocereus* di solito riducono l'attività vegetativa al culmine dell'estate, e quindi innaffiature e concimazioni vanno ridotte di conseguenza. Infine, un suggerimento per coltivare al meglio le specie che fioriscono per lo più in autunno alle nostre latitudini. Si tratta di taxa della Baja California (in particolare *E. barthelowanus*, *E. brandegeei*, *E. maritimus* e la sua varietà *hancockii*) che ricevono pioggia in quantità scarsa e irregolarmente in habitat, sovente nel tardo autunno e in inverno. Se il tempo lo consente, e in serra, è consigliabile erogare una maggior quantità d'acqua appena prima della fioritura. Questo trattamento non solo sembra incrementare la produzione di boccioli, ma aiuta anche la nuova crescita che è di solito precoce (in Toscana le nuove spine incominciano a formarsi alla fine di gennaio).

Come regola generale, allo scopo di assicurare una crescita regolare, è meglio fertilizzare con regolarità (a ogni innaffiatura nel periodo di crescita) ma con dosi più basse

a systemic fungicide (e.g. Benlate) in order to prevent fungal attacks. Watering frequency has to be suited to local climate, obliging to the usual rules that soil has to be allowed to almost dry out before watering again, and under watering rarely kills any plant, whilst excess of humidity is easily fatal. Furthermore, as already mentioned, *Echinocereus* generally enter a reduced growth period at the peak of summer, during which watering and feeding should be accordingly lowered. Finally, here is a tip in order to get the best from species that mostly flower in autumn or late autumn under our conditions. These are some taxa from Baja California (notably: *E. barthelowanus*, *E. brandegeei*, *E. maritimus* and its variety *hancockii*), receiving scarce and irregular rains in their habitats, often in late fall or winter. If weather allows, and under greenhouse conditions, it is advisable to give them some more water just before or during flowering time. This treatment not only seems to enhance blossoming, but also helps to "sustain" the new growth, which is usually very early (new spines are formed by the end of January, in the conditions of Tuscany).

As a general rule, in order to ensure regular growth, it is best to fertilize steadily (say at each watering in the growing season) at

reduced rates, compared with those generally suggested by producers. In spring, the authors make use of low nitrogen fertilizers enriched by trace elements (like Chempak 8 (NPK 12.5-25-25) or Flory 4 (from Planta GmbH, NPK 10-15-24), in order to enhance new growth with strong spination and generous blossoming. Later, when plants are in full growth, more balanced fertilizers like Vitafeed 11 (NPK 19-19-19) or Floral (from Cifo, NPK 20-20-20), also quite rich in micro-elements,

are recommended. Rates are in all cases from 0.2 to 0.5 grams per litre.

A final note: do not fertilize at first watering, as some time is required for the full development of the thin hair-like feeding roots, and gradually reduce fertilizing by the end of summer.

Flowering

Echinocereus is a rather large and diverse genus in most respects, and this is also shown in flower production. Flower colours include white, several shades of pink, red, orange and yellow, as well as brownish or yellowish-green. Particularly eye-catching are bicolour and sometimes tricolour flowers (throat, middle and top of perianth-segments showing different colours, as in some forms of *E. pectinatus* and *E. reichenbachii*, and in *E. chisoensis*). Flower sizes also vary, from rather diminutive forms in the *viridiflorus*/*chloranthus*/*russanthus* groups, to large-sized flowers in most species. Flowers can be sensationally large in some cases, with extremes such as *E. hempelii*, *E. primolanatus*, or *E. stramineus* (for the last species, flowers have been measured with a diameter of 17 cm!)

Different groups flower in different seasons, so that in a fairly representative collection you will experience flowering peaks in



Echinocereus stramineus.

di quanto solitamente consigliato dai produttori. In primavera gli autori utilizzano fertilizzanti a basso contenuto di azoto, arricchiti con microelementi, come Chempak 8 (NPK 12,5-25-25) o Flory 4 (di Planta GmbH, NPK 10-15-24) allo scopo di stimolare la nuova crescita con spinagione robusta e fioriture generose.

Più tardi, quando le piante sono in piena attività, si consigliano fertilizzanti più bilanciati come Vitafeed 11 (NPK 19-19-19) o Floral (di Cifo, NPK 20-20-20), anch'essi ricchi di microelementi. Le dosi vanno in ogni caso da 0,2 a 0,5 grammi per litro.

Un'annotazione finale: è bene non fertilizzare alla prima innaffiatura, dato che la formazione delle radici assorbenti più sottili richiede un certo tempo, e gradualmente ridurre alla fine dell'estate.

Fioritura

Il genere *Echinocereus* è ampio e differenziato sotto molti aspetti, e ciò si constata anche nelle fioriture. Fra i colori che si incontrano vi sono il bianco, varie tonalità di rosa, il rosso, l'arancio, il giallo e anche verde bruno e verde giallo.

Alcuni fiori bicolori o tricolori sono particolarmente attraenti (come in alcune forme di *E. pectinatus* ed *E. reichenbachii*, e in *E. chisoensis* i cui fiori presentano gola, segmento intermedio e apice del perianzio con colori diversi). Anche le dimensioni dei fiori variano, dai più minuti nei gruppi *viridiflorus/chloranthus/russanthus*, a fiori grandi nella maggior parte delle specie. In alcuni casi i fiori possono essere eccezionalmente grandi, come in *E. hempelii*, *E. primolanatus* o *E. stramineus* (del quale si sono misurati fiori con diametro di 17 cm!).

Vari gruppi fioriscono in periodi differenti, cosicché in una collezione sufficientemente rappresentativa si hanno picchi di fioriture in primavera e in giugno e luglio, ma con parecchie specie comunque in fiore dall'inizio della primavera all'inizio dell'autunno.

Fra i primi a fiorire in primavera dalle nostre parti vi sono *E. davisii* (probabilmente il primo in assoluto, con fiori aperti già nelle prime settimane di febbraio) e quindi, per menzionarne solo alcuni, *E. knippelianus* e sue varietà,

spring and June/July, but will also find several plants in blossom from very early spring up to the onset of autumn. In our climate, among the earliest Echinocereus to set buds and flower in spring are species like E. davisii (probably the winner, with flowers already opening in the first weeks of February), and then, just to



Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *gurneyi*, HK 1064
(foto W. S. LaHaye).

mention a few, E. knippelianus and its varieties, E. pamanesiorum, E. scherereri, E. nicholii and its variety tyllanuraensis, E. boyce-thompsonii, E. chisoensis, E. papillosus, E. coccineus var. paucispinus, E. (Wilcoxia) poselgeri and E. (Wilcoxia) schmollii. These are followed soon by many other species in the engelmannii, pectinatus, caespitosus/reichenbachii, and scheeri/polyacanthus/triglochidiatus complex. Other taxa, such as E. cinerascens, E. sciurus and its variety floresii, E. subinermis, E. viereckii (and many others) are typically late spring flowering.

Baja California species such as E. ferreirianus, E. grandis and E. websterianus are usually in bloom in full summer, while E. brandegeei and E. barthelowanus follow from August up to September/October. Finally, in the case of E. maritimus and its

var. hancockii, the blooming season (under lucky conditions) may stretch from mid-spring to late autumn!

Most Echinocereus will easily reward their grower with stunning flowers. However, as already noted above, there are species that appear to be difficult in cultivation, if one cannot provide general conditions mimicking as close as possible those encountered in habitat. The challenge involved in persuading reluctant



Echinocereus chisoensis.

species to blossom is certainly part of the fun for the serious hobbyist! Thus several desert species (e.g. those in the engelmannii complex) will require maximum bright sunlight in order to set flowers, and this will be more likely when they have developed to fairly large clumps. The same seems to apply to species in the stramineus and enneacanthus groups. Species from Baja California such as E. brandegeei, E. ferreirianus, E. barthelowanus, E. grandis and E. websterianus are ill-famed. But again, if properly cared for, and possibly after years of failure, a time eventually comes for long-awaited buds. The prize for unpredictability seems to belong to E. maritimus and its variety hancockii, for which you may wait a long time, and then have them in flower at unexpected and repeated times in a year.

E. pamanesiorum, *E. scheeri*, *E. nicholii* e la sua varietà *llanuraensis*, *E. boyce-thompsonii*, *E. chisoensis*, *E. papillosus*, *E. coccineus* var. *paucispinus*, *E. posegeri* ed *E. schmollii*. A breve distanza seguono molte altre specie nei gruppi *engelmannii*, *pectinatus*, *caespitosus/reichenbachii* e *scheeri/polyacanthus/triglochidiatus*. Altri taxa, per esempio *E. cinerascens*, *E. sciurus* e la sua varietà *floresii*, *E. subinermis*, *E. viereckii* (e molti altri) fioriscono di norma in tarda primavera. Specie della Baja California come *E. ferreirianus*, *E. grandis* ed *E. websterianus*, fioriscono solitamente in piena estate, mentre *E. brandegeei* ed *E. barthelowanus* seguono in Agosto-Settembre e anche oltre. Infine, nel caso di *E. maritimus* e della sua varietà *hancockii*, la fioritura (in condizioni fortunate) può estendersi dalla media primavera fino al tardo autunno!

La maggior parte degli *Echinocereus* ricompensa facilmente chi li coltiva con fiori spettacolari. Vi sono tuttavia specie più difficili in coltivazione se non si riescono a riprodurre il più possibile le condizioni tipiche dell'habitat. D'altra parte, la sfida nel tentare di ottenere fioriture dalle specie più riluttanti fa parte del piacere intrinseco nell'hobby. Così alcune specie del deserto (per esempio quelle del

A further note: according to several growers, it would be advisable to postpone first watering until buds are well developed on the spring flowering *Echinocereus*. Untimely watering might cause bud abortion (this is reported, in particular, for the *engelmannii* and *coccineus/triglochidiatus* complexes).

One final advice: unless pollination has occurred and you want the fruits to develop in order to collect seed, remove dead flowers from your plants, as they may turn into a source of infections (particularly if ventilation is scarce, or wet weather slows down the desiccation of flowers). Also take great care of fruits: cut them off once they are fully mature and before they start to rot!

Containers

Clay or plastic? A matter of weight, watering regimes, local climate, and aesthetics as well. Clay pots dry up much quicker than plastic pots, which can be an advantage against the risks of overwatering. On the other hand, this feature coupled with irregular or scarce watering may end up in root stress or uneven root distribution, as the roots tend to reach and "felt" the walls of the pot searching for water. Plastic pots generally require less frequent watering, and one has to be very careful to avoid excessive moisture retention (however this can be handled safely enough,



Echinocereus grandis, Isla S. Esteban (coll. e foto L. Gavazzi).

gruppo *engelmannii*) richiedono la massima luce possibile per fiorire, il che di norma avviene quando hanno già raggiunto la forma di cespi ragguardevoli. Lo stesso si può dire delle specie nei gruppi *stramineus* ed *enneacanthus*. Quelle della Baja California come *E. brandegeei*, *E. ferreirianus*, *E. barthelowanus*, *E. grandis* ed *E. websterianus* hanno una pessima reputazione in questo senso. Ma, ancora una volta, se trattate opportunamente, e magari dopo anni di fallimenti, arriva il giorno che i tanto sospirati fiori appaiono. La palma dell'imprevedibilità spetta forse a *E. maritimus* e alla sua varietà *hancockii* per i quali si può attendere invano per anni e poi avere inaspettate e ripetute fioriture nel corso di un solo anno.

Un'ulteriore annotazione: secondo molti coltivatori è consigliabile somministrare la prima innaffiatura solo quando i boccioli degli *Echinocereus* che fioriscono in primavera sono ben sviluppati, pena il rischio che abortiscano. Ciò viene segnalato in particolare per i taxa dei gruppi *engel-*

especially if a mineral potting mix is used). Root distribution is generally even in plastic pots. Avoid low-quality plastic pots: they have poor durability and crack after a few seasons under strong summer sunlight. However, good quality thick polypropylene pots are available, which are almost indestructible. Not only do they withstand strong summer heat, but also boiling water. They can be sterilized and reused many times.

Round or square? Round pots provide good outside air circulation. Square pots save a lot of space! And good ones with rimmed top edges allow sufficient air flow between them.

While single pots, not oversized but reasonably deep, are suitable for most species, several *Echinocereus* develop into large clumps with time (in some cases up to one hundred stems or more!). A lot of space is required for these forms, and they will thrive when bedded out on greenhouse benches (or open ground, if climate allows). Otherwise, one has to look for very large and not too deep pots (and a friend when the time comes for repotting!). In particular, shallow large pots are recommended for those species which

mannii e *coccineus/triglochidiatus*. Un ultimo consiglio: a meno che i fiori non siano già impollinati e desideriate far sviluppare i frutti per raccogliere i semi, rimuovete i fiori appassiti dalle vostre piante, poiché potrebbero essere fonte di infezioni, soprattutto se la ventilazione è scarsa o l'umidità ambientale rallenta il disseccamento dei fiori. Fate anche attenzione ai frutti e rimuoveteli appena sono maturi e prima che inizino a marcire.

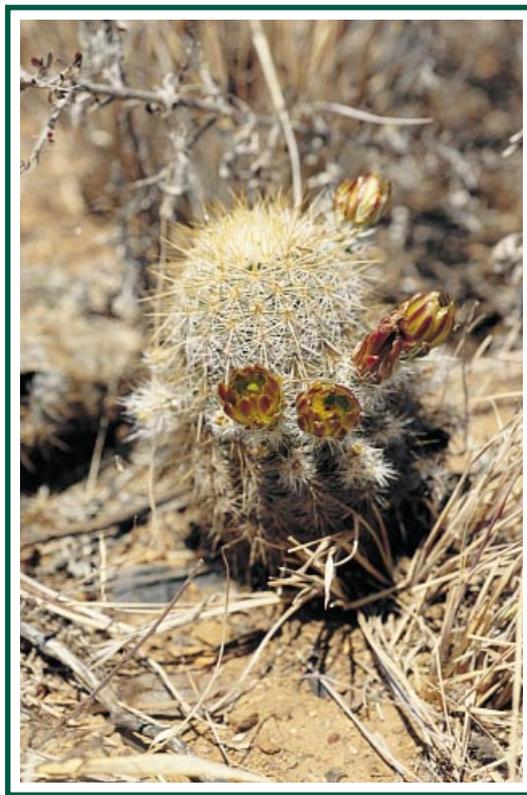
Vasi

Vasi di coccio o di plastica? Per scegliere occorre considerare alcuni fattori come peso, tipo di innaffiature, clima ed estetica. I vasi di coccio asciugano molto più rapidamente di quelli in plastica, il che può rappresentare un vantaggio contro il rischio di innaffiature eccessive. D'altra parte, questa caratteristica, combinata con innaffiature irregolari o scarse, può portare a stress dell'apparato radicale e irregolare distribuzione delle radici, dato che queste tendono a dirigersi verso le pareti del vaso alla ricerca di acqua. I vasi di plastica in genere richiedono innaffiature meno frequenti e occorre fare molta attenzione per evitare ristagni. A ciò si può ovviare utilizzando un terriccio in prevalenza minerale. La distribuzione delle radici è di solito uniforme nei vasi di plastica. Evitate di usare vasi confezionati con plastica scadente che durano poco e dopo qualche anno si spaccano al sole. Esistono comunque vasi in robusto polipropilene che sono praticamente indistruttibili. Sono in grado di sopportare non solo il forte sole estivo, ma anche l'acqua bollente tanto da poter essere sterilizzati e usati di nuovo molte volte.

Rotondi o quadrati? I vasi rotondi assicurano una buona circolazione dell'aria all'esterno. Quelli quadrati fanno risparmiare spazio e se hanno un orlo superiore l'aria circola comunque bene fra l'uno e l'altro. Vasi singoli non troppo grandi rispetto alla pianta, ma sufficientemente capienti, sono adatti alla maggior parte delle specie. Tuttavia alcuni *Echinocereus* accestiscono col tempo, in alcuni casi sviluppando anche un centinaio di teste o più. Per questi taxa è necessario molto spazio ed essi prosperano

quando vengono piantati direttamente sui bancali della serra o all'aperto se il clima lo consente. Altrimenti occorre orientarsi verso ciotole ampie e poco profonde (chiedendo eventualmente aiuto a qualche amico quando occorre rinvasare). Questo tipo di ciotole è consigliabile per le specie che formano gruppi di individui prostrati, come *E. pentalophus*, o quelle che sviluppano stoloni, e quindi

form prostrate clumps, like E. pentalophus, or develop stolons (these include not only E. stoloniferus and its variety tayopensis,



E. chloranthus var. *neocapillus*, S of Marathon, Brewster Co., Tx (foto G. Orbani).



Giovane piantina di/seedling of *E. chloranthus* var. *neocapillus*, stessa località/same loc. (foto G. Orbani).

but also, say, E. leonensis and E. berlandieri). The second author has seen specimens of E. leonensis, bedded out in benches, with stolons emitting new stems at a distance of 1/1.5 m from the original stem. If you have enough room, try it: root a single stem (circa 5 cm in diameter) in a shallow large container (35-40 cm wide). In 2/3 years you may end up with the container full of new stems, emerging (and flowering) wherever they find enough room.

Pests and diseases

Echinocereus are not particularly prone to animal pests compared with cacti in general. Key factors in pest control are proper growing conditions, regular inspections, and periodic preventive chemical treatment. By far the most common pests are mealy bugs, especially root mealy bugs. The latter are particularly obnoxious

non solo *E. stoloniferus* e la sua varietà *tayopensis*, ma anche, per esempio, *E. leonensis* ed *E. berlandieri*. Il secondo autore ha visto esemplari di *E. leonensis* piantati in bancale emettere stoloni a una distanza di anche 1-1,5 metri dal fusto originario. Se avete la possibilità di farlo, provate a piantare un singolo fusto di circa 5 cm di diametro in una ciotola larga 35-40 cm. In 2-3 anni potreste trovarvi con la ciotola completamente piena di nuovi fusticini che spuntano (e fioriscono) ovunque trovino spazio sufficiente.

Parassiti e malattie

Gli *Echinocereus*, in confronto ad altre cactacee, non sono particolarmente attaccati dai parassiti. I fattori chiave sono comunque una coltivazione in condizioni ottimali, ispezioni regolari e trattamenti preventivi con prodotti chimici. I parassiti più comuni sono di gran lunga le cocciniglie, in particolare quelle delle radici che sono particolarmente fastidiose. La loro azione non solo indebolisce la pianta in modo considerevole, ma può essere anche fonte di ulteriori e a volte fatali infezioni fungine. Mentre la cocciniglia cotonosa che attacca i fusti è facilmente individuabile e talvolta eliminabile anche solo con etanolo diluito, quella delle radici può svilupparsi indisturbata prima che si decida di rinvasare la pianta. È quindi consigliabile giocare d'anticipo, per esempio somministrando una buona innaffiatura con insetticida all'inizio e alla fine della stagione di crescita. Ottimi risultati si ottengono con prodotti a base di dimetoato (per es. Rogor e Perfektion) che hanno azione sia sistemica che di contatto, e altri prodotti a base di componenti fosfo-organiche, come Reldan 22 (cloropirifosmetile) o Basudin (diazinone). Anche prodotti di nuova generazione ad ampio spettro, a base di imidacloprid (come Confidor, della Bayer), sembrano essere molto efficaci e hanno il vantaggio di una bassa tossicità.

Il ragnetto rosso è relativamente raro sugli *Echinocereus*, ma quando si insedia è difficile da eliminare. Mentre per controllare infestazioni medio-basse è sufficiente nebulizzare acqua con regolarità, un'infestazione di grosse proporzioni si può eliminare solo mediante regolari e ripetute somministrazioni di insetticidi appropriati. I più efficaci sono quelli che combattono il parassita in tutte le sue fasi di sviluppo, dalle uova alle larve all'insetto adulto, per esempio Tedane, che combina due principi attivi, Tetradifon e Dicofol.

Purtroppo i parassiti vengono sovente introdotti in una collezione dalle nuove piante acquistate. Occorre pertanto controllarle accuratamente, metterle in quarantena e, meglio ancora, svasarle esaminando le radici e rinvasarle

ious. Their sucking action not only considerably weakens the plants, but often is the vehicle of secondary and eventually fatal fungine infections.

While waxy mealy bugs on the stems are easily spotted, and applications of diluted ethanol may be enough to get rid of them, a heavy infestation of tiny root mealy bugs may have already set in before one decides to unpot the plant, discovering their chalky white chunks attached to the rootstock. It is therefore advisable to act in advance, e.g. giving a good soak of insecticide both at the beginning and the end of the growing season. Very good results can be obtained with products based on dimethoate (e.g. Rogor, Perfektion), which have both a systemic and contact action, and other products based on phospho-organic compounds, such as Reldan 22 (chloropiriphos-methile) or Basudin (diazinone). Wide spectrum, new generation products based on imidacloprid (such as Confidor, distributed by Bayer) also seem to be very effective, and have the advantage of low toxicity.

Red spider mites are relatively rare in Echinocereus collections, but once established are rather difficult to eliminate. Whilst regular sprayings of water may help to control a mild infestation, a heavy one can only be eradicated by a repeated use of a good miticide. The most effective products are those affecting all life stages of the pest, from eggs and larvae to adult mites (such as Tedane, combining the active ingredients Tetradifon and Dicofol).

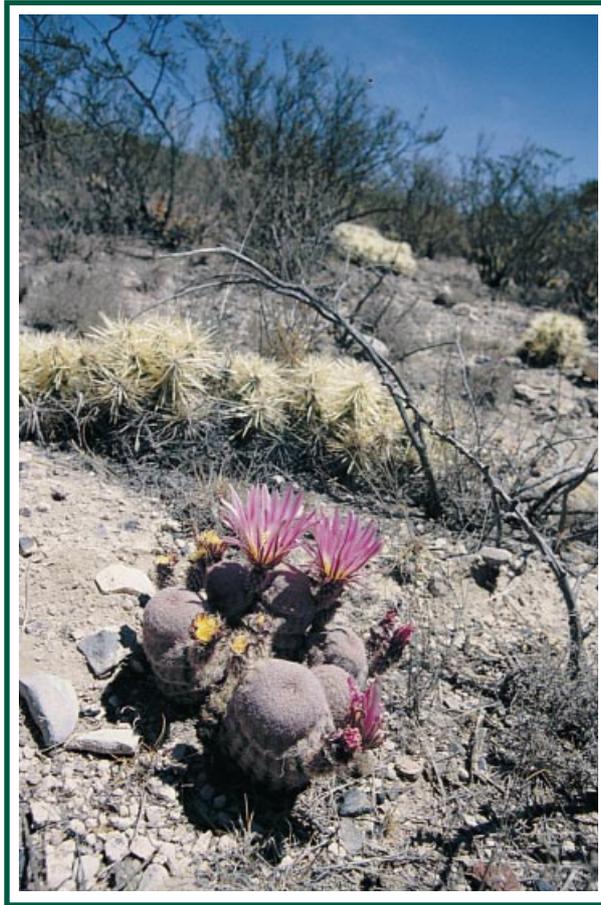
Unfortunately, pests are often introduced in a healthy collection through newly acquired plants. It

is necessary to carefully check all new accessions. Put them in quarantine. Even better, unpot them, examine the root-ball, soak them into a solution of broad spectrum insecticide, then repot using your favourite mix.

Fungine attacks mostly (but not always!) occur under wet and cold conditions, particularly as a consequence of untimely or excessive watering. Echinocereus with thick rootstock are generally more sensitive to overwatering, and therefore require some more attention.

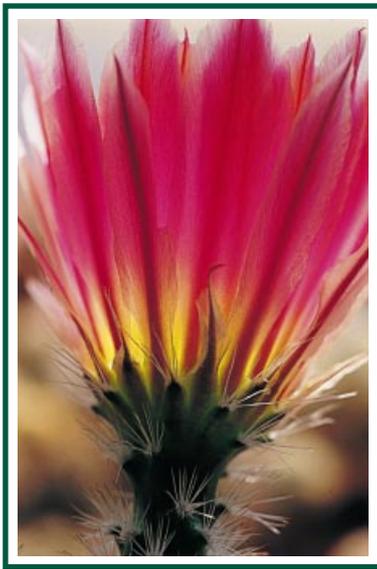
As already mentioned above, a general preventive protection of the collection using a good systemic fungicide, e.g. Benlate, may be advisable at first watering in spring. Note however that it will only cover part of the potentially present pathogens, and it may have the effect of reducing growth for some time.

Once infection has set in, one can still try to use a fungicide (and a specific one if the pathogen is known). Unfortunately, it doesn't always work, and rot can invade a whole plant at an impressive speed. Moreover, fungine infections may spread very quickly over the collection. Therefore, immediately isolate affected plants, and act quickly. ❁

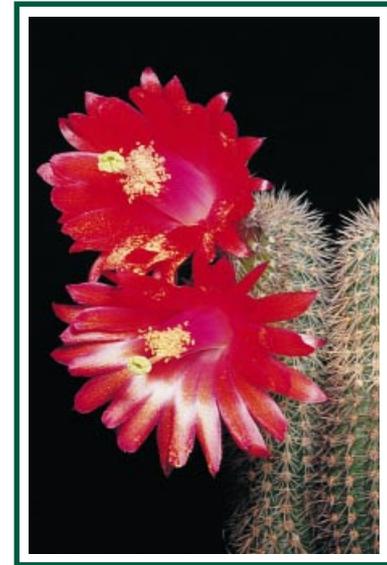


E. pectinatus, Nuevo Leon, Mx (foto G. Orbani).

solo dopo averle messe a bagno in un buon insetticida ad ampio spettro. Gli attacchi fungini si verificano per lo più, ma non solo, in condizioni ambientali di umido e freddo, particolarmente in conseguenza di innaffiature eccessive o intempestive. Gli *Echinocereus* con radici tuberose sono di solito più sensibili all'eccesso di umidità e richiedono quindi molta più attenzione. Come già detto, un'azione preventiva con un fungicida sistemico, per esempio Benlate, è consigliabile all'inizio della primavera. Si noti comunque che la sua azione non copre l'intero spettro dei possibili agenti patogeni e può avere l'effetto collaterale di ritardare o ridurre la crescita per qualche tempo. Una volta che l'infezione si è sviluppata, si può tentare di usare un fungicida (specifico se si conosce l'agente patogeno). Sfortunatamente ciò non è sempre sufficiente e il marciume può invadere l'intera pianta in brevissimo tempo. Inoltre, le infezioni fungine possono propagarsi molto rapidamente ad altre piante: perciò isolate subito le piante ammalate! ❁



E. dayacanthus, SB 732,
Pecos Co., Tx.



E. scheeri var. *koehresianus*,
Lau 1143.

From seed to success in less than a lifetime

by Bill R. Beaston

Photographs courtesy of the author

A good thing to know is how to grow cacti from seed. Consider *Echinocereus* species to be typical cacti, and not plants which may need specialized seed treatment, such as those in the genera *Pediocactus*, *Opuntia*, and one or two others. For the most part, "typical cacti", are those in the genera *Echinopsis*, *Notocactus*, and most plants found in the average collection, including the so-called "Living Rock" cacti, such as *Ariocarpus* and *Turbincarpus*.

Sources

In order to build a serious *Echinocereus* collection, try to obtain seeds or plants from a reputable source, if possible with field collection numbers for each form. Generic seed is often mixed with other seeds, or is of hybrid origin. It is now more important than ever before to achieve and maintain a reference collection which is pure, as field collected material is no longer available for many species of *Echinocereus*.

Soil

Find a good reference book on growing cacti from seed, and the type of soil components needed. There are many variations on methods, depending on which source you refer to. I have never really tried the exotic methods, such as sowing the seed in a clear container, like a plastic bag or large glass jar, previously filled with sterilized sphagnum moss (that is, free of weed seed, and harmful fungi). This medium has to be wet, and then the bag or jar is sealed and placed under lights. I recommend basic methods, such as using individual plastic pots which will be set into a water retaining tray.

Dal seme al successo in poco tempo

di Bill R. Beaston

Fotografie dell'autore

La prima cosa da sapere è come far germinare le cactacee in genere, dato che i semi di *Echinocereus* non richiedono trattamenti particolari come, per esempio, quelli di *Pediocactus*, *Opuntia* e qualche altro genere. La procedura non è diversa da quella adottata per le piante più frequenti in collezione, come *Echinopsis* o *Notocactus*, ma anche *Ariocarpus* e *Turbincarpus*.

Dove trovare i semi

Se volete creare una collezione seria di *Echinocereus*, cercate di procurarvi i semi o le piante da fornitori con una buona reputazione, con numeri di raccolta per cia-

scuna specie. I semi privi di tali indicazioni provengono da più piante mescolate o sono addirittura ibridi. Oggi avere una collezione documentata è molto più importante di un tempo, dato che la maggior parte delle specie non può più essere raccolta in habitat.

Terriccio

Procuratevi innanzitutto un buon testo su come coltivare le cactacee da seme e quali tipi di terriccio utilizzare. Ci sono molte variazioni sul metodo, a seconda degli autori. Personalmente non ho mai sperimentato metodi fantasiosi, come mettere i semi in un contenitore trasparente o in sacchetti di plastica preventivamente riempiti di sfagno sterile, vale a dire privo di semi di infestanti e spore di funghi. Questo materiale deve essere usato umido e quindi il sacchetto deve essere sigillato e collocato sotto una sorgente di luce. Consiglio metodi più tradizionali, come utilizzare vasetti di plastica e un vassoio in cui disporli immersi in acqua. Io utilizzo due



Semenzale innestato di 30 mesi di/
a 30 months old grafted seedling of
E. knippelianus var. *kruegeri*.

componenti per il terriccio, al 50%. Il primo è terriccio di foglie setacciato. Si tratta del risultato della decomposizione di foglie. Nella zona dove abito, nel nordovest degli Stati Uniti, sul Pacifico, ci sono un paio di possibilità: terriccio di conifere e terriccio di alberi a foglia larga, come l'acero. Attenzione: alcune specie contengono componenti organiche dannose che inibiscono la germinazione dei semi, come nel caso delle querce. Indipendentemente dal fatto che si utilizzi o meno terriccio di foglie setacciato, o terra di giardino setacciata, è sempre importante verificare l'assenza di sostanze organiche come pezzetti di legno o erba. Nella mia zona questo tipo di terriccio ha il giusto pH, che per quasi tutte le cactacee deve avere un valore intorno a 6-7. Il secondo componente deve essere un buon drenante, come granito grossolano o sabbia basaltica, con una granulometria di circa 5-6 mm. Non usate sabbia silicea dato che spesso viene raccolta in zone marine e contiene sale. Evitate anche la sabbia molto fine di qualsiasi tipo perché compatta troppo il terriccio. Nella mia zona abbiamo la fortuna di poter trovare la pomice, materiale poroso di origine vulcanica. Alcuni utilizzano sostanze artificiali come perlite o addirittura mattoni sbriciolati.

L'obiettivo principale nel preparare un buon terriccio per le semine è di avere un composto che non indurisca quando asciuga e sia molto permeabile all'acqua, dato che le innaffiature vanno fatte dal basso, vale a dire facendo in modo che l'acqua venga assorbita dal foro di scolo del vaso. Il foro può essere coperto dall'interno del vaso con un pezzetto di rete di plastica. Innaffiare dall'alto, o anche nebulizzare, può danneggiare i delicati semenzali o distruggere le fragili radici.

Cure iniziali

Ci si preoccupa molto circa il metodo più efficace per sterilizzare il terriccio. Quando ritengo che

I use two soil components, in equal parts. The first one is sifted leafmold, which is a soil that is developed from decomposing tree leaves. In my area, the Pacific northwest of the U.S., there are a couple of choices: soil from conifers, and soil from broad leaf species such as maples. Beware: some species have harmful organic compounds in them, which inhibit seed germination (this includes some of the oak species). Regardless of whether or not one uses sifted leafmold, or sifted garden soil, it should be free of organic material such as bits of wood, or even pieces of grass. In my area, this mix has the right pH range, which is between 6 and 7 for nearly all genera of cacti. The second component is a good spacer, such as coarse granite or basaltic sand, with the average size being around 1/4 inch in diameter. Do not use silica sand, because this is often collected from a sea shore and contains salt. Avoid much fine sand of any kind, because it makes the soil mix too compact. In my area, we are fortunate in having access to pumice, which is crushed lava foam of volcanic origin. Some use artificial substances such as perlite, or even crushed masonry.

The goal in making a good seed mix is to have a compound that does not become hard when it dries out, and is highly permeable to water flow, because watering has to be done from the bottom up, that is, the hole in the bottom of the pot allows water to seep upwards in the pot. That hole in the pot can be covered from the inside with a piece of some kind of inert fabric, or plastic screen. The soil mix is placed in the pot on top of the screening. Overhead watering of delicate cacti seedlings can damage or destroy the fragile root system, even light misting may have this effect.

Early care

A lot of concern goes into methods for sterilizing the soil mix. I use two ways to do this, if I decide I want to. The first is to put the soil mix in a glass or aluminium pan, and then put it in a conventional oven, heated to 200 F. The pan must not be too deep, only about 2 inches, and let it heat for about 1 hour. The second method is to place the soil in a glass tray, and put it in a microwave oven for about 30 minutes, total, on high heat. I rotate the tray every 10 minutes. Here again, the soil in the tray must not be too deep, or it will not heat up enough to kill weed seeds and fungal spores. However, I often do not sterilize the soil mix. I have found that with a bit of attention, I can remove any stray weed seedlings as soon as they sprout.

My experience has been that about the only advantage to sterilizing a soil mix, is to kill weed seeds. It is nearly impossible to keep the mix sterile after the first two days, with temperatures around 70 °F and under lights. If you choose to plant the seeds in the spring, or early summer, then you can let the natural cycle of day and night stimulate germination. I do both methods, and find no particular advantage with either of them. In the Pacific NorthWest of the U.S. where I live, the long, dark and damp days of the late fall and winter can be brightened up with an area of the house set aside with fluorescent lights permanently on, suspended about 6 to 8 inches above the seed mix. The seeds are sown directly on top of the mix, and only misted to settle them into the soil. After this, water from below only.

I used to cover the seed trays with a clear plastic for the first few days, but found that the control of the inevitable moulds, slime moulds and mosses is more difficult. The seeds of "typical" cacti will germinate anytime after 72 hours, and sometimes sooner with some species. It can take 14 or more days for others. It is not uncommon to

sia necessario, utilizzo due metodi. Il primo consiste nel mettere il terriccio in un recipiente di vetro o di alluminio e cuocerlo in forno a 80-90 gradi. Il contenitore non deve essere troppo profondo, all'incirca 5 cm, e occorre lasciarlo in forno per circa un'ora. Il secondo sistema consiste nel riporre il terriccio su un vassoio di vetro e metterlo in un forno a microonde alla massima temperatura per 30 minuti. Il vassoio va ruotato ogni 10 minuti. Anche in questo caso lo spessore del terriccio non deve essere eccessivo o il calore non riuscirà a raggiungere gli strati più bassi e a distruggere i semi di infestanti e le spore di funghi. Spesso, comunque, io non sterilizzo affatto e mi limito a rimuovere le erbe infestanti man mano che spuntano.

L'esperienza mi ha insegnato che l'unico vantaggio della sterilizzazione è di distruggere le erbe infestanti. Infatti è praticamente impossibile avere un terriccio effettivamente sterile già dopo un paio di giorni, a circa 22 °C e sotto la luce. Se decidete di seminare in primavera o all'inizio dell'estate, il naturale ciclo giorno-notte provvederà a stimolare la germinazione dei semi. Io utilizzo entrambi i metodi senza trovare particolari vantaggi in uno dei due. Nella zona dove risiedo le lunghe giornate del tardo autunno o dell'inverno sono spesso scure e umide e i vassoi con le semine possono essere tenuti in casa e illuminati con lampade fluorescenti permanentemente accese e poste a circa 15-20 cm dalla superficie del terriccio. I semi vengono distribuiti direttamente sulla superficie del terriccio e appena nebulizzati per farli aderire. In seguito vanno bagnati solo dal basso.

Ero solito coprire i vassoi con plastica trasparente per i primi giorni, ma mi sono reso conto che era difficile tenere sotto controllo l'inevitabile proliferare di muschi e muffe. I semi di cactacee in genere germinano a partire da 72 ore dopo la semina, ma nel caso di alcune specie anche prima, mentre altre richiedono 14 o più giorni. Non è raro veder germinare una piantina dopo diversi mesi dalla prima, a volte fino a due anni dopo. Ero solito trattare i giovanissimi semenzali con sporadiche nebulizzazioni di Chinosol molto diluito, ma non ho riscontrato particolari benefici. Un anno ho trattato i semi in Chinosol in polvere e ho ottenuto percentuali di germinazione molto basse in tutte le vaschette. Penso che il Chinosol abbia ritardato la germinazione causando la perdita dei semi per marciume nel terriccio umido. Ho notato che i semenzali prosperano insieme alle muffe per le prime 3 settimane, poi per controllare il problema lascio asciugare il terriccio per 2-4 giorni prima di bagnare nuovamente. Questo sistema arresta la crescita delle muffe e contribuisce a rinforzare i semenzali. A volte l'inesperienza porta a reagire eccessivamente alla vista delle alghe e delle muffe che circondano i semenzali. Il sistema descritto poc'anzi mi sembra il più efficace per tenere sotto controllo muffe e funghi. Dopo il primo mese incomincia a crescere il muschio, e ciò sembra stimolare i semenzali di *Echinocereus* che si trovano inseriti in un micro-habitat nel quale lo sviluppo di muffe e funghi è inibito. Se i giovani semenzali incominciano a rammollirsi, occorre togliere il vasetto dal vassoio e farlo asciugare il più in fretta possibile. In molti casi ciò riduce le perdite. Altrimenti bisogna ricorrere a un fungicida appropriato. Questo è il momento in cui uso Chinosol molto diluito e nebulizzato, oppure spargo del Captan in polvere.



Semenzali innestati di (da sinistra a destra) / grafted seedlings of (left to right): *E. coccineus*, *E. barthelowanus*, *E. engelmannii*.

find a newly germinated seedling months after the first ones began to grow, or even up to 2 years later. I used to treat the developing seed mix with an occasional misting of very diluted Chinosol, but found this to be of no particular advantage. One year I dusted the seeds in powdered Chinosol, and had very little germination in all seed trays. I suspect Chinosol caused the seeds to delay germination, until they rotted in the warm damp seed mix. I have found that cacti seedlings will thrive along with the covering of moulds and slime for the first 3 weeks. Later, in order to control this problem, I let the seed mix dry out for 2 to 4 days before watering again. This stops the moulds, and allows the seedlings to harden. Often, inexperience will cause one to over-react at the revolting sight of a seed mix that has bloomed with a covering of moulds and slime

moulds. The repeated watering and drying out method is my favorite way to manage fungi and moulds. After the first month, mosses begin to grow, and I have found that this actually enhances the *Echinocereus* seedlings, by providing a micro habitat surrounding the seedlings, and also stops further growth of fungi and moulds. If newly germinated seedlings begin to dampen off, remove the pot from the tray and allow it to dry out as quickly as possible. This will stop the losses in most instances. If not, then get a fungicide to use (which should be listed in the same book where you got the information on growing from seed, and soil mixes). This is the time when I use a very diluted misting of Chinosol, or a dusting with powdered Captan.

Speeding up by grafting

When the warm days of spring begin, it is necessary to get ready to really see how fast a collection can be grown from seed. To do this, rapid growing grafting stock is needed. This is done by rooting cuttings of the form or forms chosen. I prefer *Pereskopsis velutina* above all else, in 10 to 12 inch lengths, and will use *Eriocereus jusbertii* as a second choice, because both of these forms do very well in my area, in the greenhouse. (In my climate, greenhouse cultivation is necessary.) There are many choices in fast growing grafting stocks, and some do better in different areas of the world, due to different heat and light tolerances. The forms I prefer, are planted in a very rich, organic compost, and watered frequently, that is, never let the soil mix dry out for more than a few days. The mix I use for the grafting stocks is the original mix for the seedlings, but is now blended 1/3 with aged, or composted, steer manure. After the grafting stock cuttings begin to root and start to grow, they are now ready for the most important phase in developing a mature collection. *Pereskopsis velutina* will begin to sprout several branches: choose one near the top and remove all others below. If the main stem has leaves, these can be left on the stem. The stem diameter on *Pereskopsis* should be no greater than 1/4 inch, which is near the tip, and about 1 inch down. To go much lower will get into a hardened growth which will often not unite in a graft with a very small seedling.

Grafting techniques

If you are unfamiliar with seedling grafting, it will be necessary to look up some literature on this subject, and the tools needed.

L'innesto

Quando arrivano i primi caldi primaverili è il momento di verificare in quanto tempo si può far crescere velocemente una collezione da seme. Occorre in primo luogo scegliere dei portainnesto a crescita rapida e quindi far radicare delle talee del tipo prescelto. Fra tutti preferisco *Pereskopsis velutina* in talee da 20-25 cm di altezza, con *Eriocereus jusbertyi* come seconda scelta, in quanto entrambi crescono bene in serra dalle mie parti. Ci sono comunque molte possibilità di scelta a seconda delle condizioni climatiche delle varie parti del mondo. Pianto le talee in un composto molto ricco di sostanze organiche e innaffio frequentemente, cioè non lascio mai il terriccio asciutto per più di qualche giorno. Uso lo stesso terriccio che impiego per i semenzali, ma con l'aggiunta di 1/3 di stallatico molto vecchio. Quando le talee sono radicate e incominciano a crescere, giunge il momento più importante. *Pereskopsis velutina* incomincerà a emettere rami: sceglietene uno verso la cima ed eliminate gli altri al di sotto. Se ci sono foglie, possono essere lasciate. Il diametro del portainnesto non dovrà essere superiore a mezzo centimetro, il che si otterrà tagliando a non più di 2 cm dall'apice. Più in basso si incontrano tessuti troppo legnosi che difficilmente si salderebbero all'innesto.

La tecnica

Se non avete pratica di innesto con semenzali, occorre dare un'occhiata a un buon libro sull'argomento che vi indicherà anche l'attrezzatura necessaria. Vi sono moltissimi libri che affrontano la questione, e anche diversi articoli su riviste del settore. Potrete così apprendere come occorra essere rapidi, puliti e avere mano ferma nel maneggiare un'affilata lametta da barba. I semenzali molto giovani, da 2-3 giorni a un paio di mesi di età, possono essere innestati su talee vigorose e in vegetazione di *Pereskopsis velutina* senza l'impiego di pesi per tenere in posizione l'innesto. I fluidi del portainnesto hanno la capacità di trattenere in posizione il piccolo semenzale. I testi meno recenti vi diranno che l'impiego di pesi è inutile con semenzali innestati su qualsiasi portainnesto purché in vegetazione. Semenzali più vecchi avranno bisogno invece di un lieve peso sull'apice per mantenere il contatto fra le superfici delle due parti. Si tratta di solito di semenzali con un diametro già di mezzo centimetro o più. In questo caso usate *Eriocereus jusbertyi* o qualsiasi altro portainnesto. *Pereskopsis velutina* può reggere lievi pesi se non è troppo esile. Io uso fino a 4 fili, ciascuno con due bulloni o altri pesi attaccati alle estremità e li appoggio sulla cima dell'innesto. Il peso di ciascuno è di 1-2 grammi. La cosa più importante da sapere sulla tecnica dell'innesto è come individuare il punto dove le due piante devono entrare in contatto. Si tratta del bordo dei fasci vascolari di entrambe le piante, riconoscibile in quanto è un'area tonda al centro del fusto. Spesso le due aree non hanno lo stesso diametro e in tal caso è sufficiente che i due cerchi si intersechino. Non devono essere concentrici! Basta posizionare l'innesto leggermente sfasato rispetto al centro del portainnesto. I fasci vascolari dell'innesto sono così piccoli da essere poco più di un punto. Fate del vostro meglio per far combaciare questo punto

There is a plethora of information in most of the popular Cacti Books, and in the various Cactus and Succulent journals from recent history. This literature will tell you how clean, fast, and steady of hand you must be, while using very sharp razor blades. Very young seedlings, from two or three days of age to a couple of months, can be grafted on vigorously growing Pereskopsis velutina, without the use of any weights on the top of the seedling. The best guess is that the fluid of the vigorously growing grafting stock has a static capacity. Most older literature on seedling grafting will tell you that no weight is needed on any grafting stock if the seedling is very small, and the stock is in vigorous growth. Older seedlings will need light weight on top, to hold the contacting surfaces in place. These are usually seedlings that are about 1/4 inch in diameter, or larger. For these, use Eriocereus jusbertyi, or whatever stock you have selected. Pereskopsis velutina can be used with light weights only if it is not too slender. As weight, I use a string with a small bolt or other metal object tied to both ends, and suspend it over the top to the graft. This has a weight of about 1 or 2 grams. Often I use up to 4 of these strings.

The most important thing to know about grafting is where the point of contact is made between the plant to be grafted and the stock. This is the edge of the vascular bundle of both plants. The vascular bundle is a round area at the very center of the stem, and often they do not match in size. When this happens, it is only necessary for the edge of the vascular bundle of both plants to make contact, not the center! Simply place the graft slightly offset to the center of the grafting stock, and this should work. You will note that the vascular bundle of the seedling is only a very small spot. Make your best effort to align this dot with the edge of the much larger outer ring on the vascular bundle of the grafting stock. Do not expect your first attempts at grafting to work, but if you are determined, you will become successful, even if you only have a book to show you how. Make your first experiments on a species that is not rare, and of which you have plenty of backup seedlings.

Another very important thing to know about grafting is that it must be done quickly. And above and beyond all, it is crucial to use clean blades. My preference in the first step is to set up a working area, and this should be well lighted. Place a cloth or paper on a table top, and set the potted grafting stock in the center. Place a clean paper towel off to the side, and lay the well washed razor blades, of which there should be at least two, on the towel. Soak a

tissue in isopropyl alcohol, and drench the entire surfaces of the razor blades with it, letting them dry while you uproot a seedling with a forceps. Wash the seedling in warm water until all of the visible dirt particles are removed, and lay it on the paper towel beside the razor blades. Take one of the razor blades, and with a pulling cut remove the upper 1/2 to 1 inch of

the grafting stock. Immediately go to the seedling and place the razor at about the centre of the seedling. With a pulling motion,



Semenzali di 30 mesi coltivati in serra/30 months old seedlings cultivated in a greenhouse.

con il bordo dei fasci del portainnesto. Non aspettatevi di avere successo al primo colpo, ma se siete determinati ce la farete. Fate i primi esperimenti con specie di poco pregio e di cui avete molti semenzali. Un'altra cosa importante da ricordare è che quando si praticano degli innesti occorre essere molto rapidi e, cosa ancora più importante, è necessario usare sempre delle lamette molto pulite. Io scelgo innanzitutto un'area di lavoro ben illuminata, metto sul tavolo un foglio di carta e al centro colloco il portainnesto nel suo vaso. A lato, preparo un tovagliolo di carta pulito con sopra almeno due lamette nuove. Poi bagno un panno con alcool isopropilico e disinfecto entrambe le facce delle lamette, facendole asciugare mentre estraggo il semenzale da innestare usando delle pinzette. A questo punto si taglia con una lametta l'apice del portainnesto per 1-2 cm. Si taglia quindi immediatamente a metà il semenzale da innestare con un movimento deciso e senza esercitare pressione, altrimenti il piccolo semenzale verrà schiacciato e l'innesto non riuscirà. La parte superiore del semenzale resterà sulla lametta e da questa bisognerà trasferirla sul portainnesto già tagliato usando la punta di una matita o qualcosa di simile, facendo attenzione a posizionarlo nel punto giusto. La presenza dei liquidi che fuoriescono dalle superfici tagliate renderà l'operazione più facile. Quando l'innesto è fatto, mettetelo in un posto dove riceva luce diffusa e con una temperatura non superiore a 25-27 °C per circa 5 giorni. Si potrà capire nell'arco di una settimana se l'innesto è riuscito, in caso contrario il semenzale si disidraterà rapidamente.

Innestare all'inizio della primavera è vantaggioso perché la stagione vegetativa spingerà l'innesto a crescere in maniera vertiginosa. Alcune specie di cactacee arrivano a fiorire già durante l'estate successiva dello stesso anno. È importante eliminare i rami che si dovessero formare sul portainnesto perché sottrarrebbero energia all'innesto. Non è consigliabile innestare tutti i propri semenzali a meno che non ne siano germinati solo un paio. Fatelo comunque solo quando avrete una certa esperienza. I semenzali sulle proprie radici aspetteranno, crescendo a un ritmo più lento, ma il ritardo sarà di 3-10 anni a seconda delle specie. La maggior parte dei semenzali innestati raggiungerà la maturità alla fine del secondo anno, il terzo per le specie più lente. In definitiva, una collezione di esemplari in età da fiore si può ottenere in 2-5 anni a seconda che la specie accestisca o mantenga un singolo fusto.

Semi dagli innesti

Se tutto va bene potete ottenere semi dalle piante innestate fino dalla prima fioritura. Se avete due esemplari distinti che non provengono per via vegetativa dalla stessa pianta madre e che fioriscono contemporaneamente o a breve distanza l'uno dall'altro, potete raccogliere il polline dalla prima pianta che fiorisce e conservarlo in casa in un contenitore aperto, lontano dalla luce diretta del sole e dall'umidità. Il polline della maggior parte delle specie può essere conservato fino a 3 settimane e quindi utilizza-



E. triglochidiatus var. *toroweapensis* di 7 mesi coltivato a luce artificiale continua/ 7 months old cultivated under artificial lights left on continuously.

cut the seedling in half. Do not push the blade down without pulling, otherwise the seedling will be crushed, and the damaged tissue will not graft. The top half of the seedling will be on the razor blade, which then is lifted to the plane of the cut grafting stock. With a pencil or some sort of a pointer, gently push the seedling off the blade onto the cut surface of the grafting stock over to the edge of the vascular bundle. With the abundance of sap, this should be somewhat easily done. When the seedling is in position, do not tamper with it. Take the newly grafted plant to an area where it will get diffused light, and temperature which is not above 80 °F, for about 5 days. If the seedling graft was successful it will become evident after the first week, by not disappearing to a dehydrated specimen. Having done the grafting in the spring, the advantages of the main growing season will push the seedlings at an incredible rate of growth. Some species of cacti will flower on the graft before summer ends

the same year the graft was made. It is important to cut back any branching or offsetting that takes place on the grafting stock. If not, the energy will be directed away from the graft.

It should be noted that it is not advisable to graft all of the seedlings, unless you only get one or two to germinate in a particular batch. Then only do it after you have achieved the skill needed from experience. These single seedlings will wait, while growing at a much slower rate on their own roots, but this only sets back some of the Echinocerei by about 3 to 10 years depending on the species. Most grafted seedlings will achieve near mature size by the end of the second year; and the slower growing forms by the end of the third year. Overall, a mature and flowering collection can be achieved in 2 to 5 years, depending on the species, whether it is a clumping form or single stemmed form.

Seed production from grafts

If all goes normally, you can produce seeds on the grafted plants, as soon as flowering begins. If you have two separate plants not of the same clone, which flower at the same time, or one shortly after the first, collect some pollen from the first plant to flower, and store it in an open container inside of your home, away from direct sunlight, and damp conditions. This short term storage method will hold viable pollen for most forms for up to three weeks. The pollen can then be used to fertilize a flower that blooms at a later date.

Rooting grafts

When the plant has attained the desired size on the graft, it can be cut away and rooted. Often these matured grafts, which are bloated from vigorous growth, will have grown over the area where the union with the grafting stock has taken place, making it difficult to cut away. In some cases, it is possible to cut the stem above the union, and still have a sizeable plant to root. This being the case, the remaining part left on the grafting stock usually offsets, and more plants can then be grown and cut off for rooting or re-grafting. Often, the stem of the grafting stock can be cut just below the base of the union of the graft, and this will then

to per impollinare i fiori della pianta che fiorisce più tardi.

Affrancare gli innesti

Quando l'innesto ha raggiunto le dimensioni desiderate può essere tagliato dal portainnesto e fatto radicare. Spesso gli innesti, che risultano molto gonfi a causa del vigore del portainnesto, crescono ben oltre la zona di contatto fra le due piante, rendendo difficile l'operazione di taglio. In certi casi si può tagliare la pianta al di sopra della zona di unione e ottenere comunque un buon esemplare da far radicare. In questi casi di solito la parte dell'innesto che rimane produrrà diversi polloni che potranno essere a loro volta staccati e fatti radicare o innestati nuovamente. Spesso si può tagliare il portainnesto appena al di sotto della zona di unione con l'innesto facendolo poi radicare e rinvasando in modo che la piccola parte di portainnesto radicata non si veda. Dato però il diverso regime di innaffiature e il nuovo terriccio più povero, questo metodo può causare un problema noto come "marciume secco", che incomincia nel portainnesto. Consiglio quindi di cercare in ogni modo di rimuovere tutto il portainnesto prima di far radicare la pianta. Il periodo migliore è dalla tarda primavera alla metà dell'estate. È importante lasciar formare un callo sulla parte tagliata per almeno 3 settimane in luogo asciutto e caldo ma in ombra. Solitamente spargo un po' di polvere di Captan sul taglio per le sue proprietà fungicide. Vi sono molti prodotti utilizzabili, ma non Chinosol. Le piante vanno tenute dritte altrimenti le radici potrebbero spuntare dalla parte sbagliata. Queste piante disinnestate certamente non assomiglieranno a piante cresciute da seme, e neppure a quelle che si vedono in habitat. Comunque, dopo la seconda stagione passata su radici proprie, cambieranno aspetto adattandosi al nuovo ambiente di crescita, a seconda della quantità di luce solare che ricevono, della frequenza delle innaffiature e delle fertilizzazioni.

Successo

Far radicare gli *Echinocereus* è solitamente abbastanza facile con questi innesti, dato che vengono tagliati quando sono ben gonfi e vigorosi. Preparate i singoli vasi con lo stesso terriccio usato per le semine o con un altro eventualmente perfezionato da voi. Nella mia collezione gli *Echinocereus* non tollerano la torba o terricci con componenti derivati dal legno. Inoltre poche specie potranno crescere bene in un composto ricco come quello usato per le piante innestate. Quando i vasetti sono pronti, appoggiate le piante da far radicare nella posizione desiderata sulla superficie del terriccio e interratele per un paio di centimetri. Bagnate e scuotete delicatamente il vasetto per far aderire il terriccio alla base della pianta mentre l'acqua in eccesso cola via. La forte luce e il calore della tarda primavera e della prima parte dell'estate sono fattori importanti per stimolare l'emissione di nuove radici. È necessario, però, che la luce sia filtrata, dato che il sole diretto potrebbe scottare la pianta. Bisogna dare lo stesso tipo di luce che le piante avevano quando erano innestate. Quando sono radicate, le piante possono essere gradualmente abituate a una luce più intensa che serve per favorire una crescita normale e ottenere esemplari il più possibile somiglianti a quelli che crescono in natura. Nella maggior parte dei casi ciò si può ottenere coltivando gli *Echinocereus* in terriccio magro, con sporadiche fertilizzazioni e meno acqua di quanto si riterrebbe necessario. ❁

root, and the plant can be set on top of the soil mix, without the extra portion of the grafting stock visible. However, these can eventually cause problems with the new method of growing the matured plant, because of less watering, and a soil mix which is not nearly as rich as the original compost used for the grafting stock. The problem is called "dry rot" and begins in the stub of the grafting stock. I recommend using "invention" to remove all of the grafting stock from the newly cut graft.

The process of rooting newly cut grafts should be done in the late spring to mid summer. It is important to let these plants callous for about three weeks in a warm dry area, away from direct sunlight. I dust the newly cut surface with Captan, which is a powdered fungicide. There are other dusting compounds available, but do not use Chinosol. The plants should be set in an upright position, because roots may begin to grow, and this can happen through the side of the stem, which is facing down. These plants which are newly cut away from the graft, do not look like plants grown from seed on their own roots, and certainly not much like those seen in habitat. However, after the second season on their own roots, they will have changed to meet the environment where they are now cultivated, according to the amount of sunlight during the growing season, and whether they are being grown hard, or with frequent water and feeding cycles.

Success

Rooting *Echinocereus* is usually fairly easy with these grafts, because they were pumped up, and growing vigorously when the cut was made. Make up individual pots of a soil mix which is the same as the seedling mix, or something you may have invented or found out about, while waiting for the seedling grafts to achieve a desired size. *Echinocereus* will fail in my collection if grown in any peat-based mixes, or soils with wood material in them, and very few species will thrive on their own roots in the rich compost that was used for the grafting stock. When the mix is



E. (Wilcoxia) schmollii di 30 mesi/ 30 months old *E. (Wilcoxia) schmollii*.

ready, sit the plant to be rooted in the desired position on top of the soil, and push it into the mix about one inch deep. Thoroughly soak the soil and lightly shake the pot to settle the mix around the base of the plant, as the excess water drains away.

*The strong heat and light of late spring and early to mid Summer are important to stimulate rooting in *Echinocereus*. Filtered light is important for this period of time, because direct sunlight will burn the plant. They need to have the same light as they were exposed to while developing on the graft. After rooting has taken place, the plants can be gradually exposed to stronger sunlight, which is needed to bring the plant into a more normal growth, and to eventually achieve as much as possible, in the area where it is being cultivated, a plant which looks like it does in habitat.*

*In most cases, this can be realistically done, by growing *Echinocereus* in a low nutrient soil, with less feeding and watering than one might think necessary.* ❁

Patologie

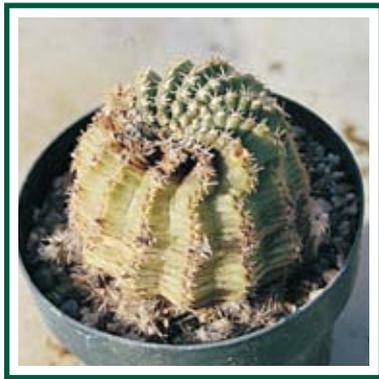
Helminthosporium cactivorum

di Bill R. Beaston

Fotografie dell'autore

Nel clima che caratterizza la zona dove vivo ci sono diverse patologie e parassiti che occorre tenere sotto controllo. I parassiti animali possono essere tenuti a bada con insetticidi. I più nocivi sono il ragnetto rosso e la cocciniglia cotonosa. Le forme fungine, comunque, sono le più difficili. Le perdite di semenzali possono essere causate da più tipi di fungo, ma per lo più sono da imputare a semenzali tenuti troppo umidi per troppo tempo dopo le prime settimane. Questo problema non è infrequente ed è connaturato alla coltivazione da seme in condizioni artificiali. Il fungo più devastante e difficile da combattere è però a mio giudizio *Helminthosporium cactivorum*(1). Questo particolare fungo sembra prediligere gli *Echinocereus* ma può anche decimare una collezione di altri generi e, particolare interessante, più che altro le specie nordamericane e messicane. Ho provato a utilizzare diversi costosi fungicidi ma senza successo. Di recente è stato consigliato Iprodione che deve però essere applicato a intervalli regolari di 7-10 giorni, il che è quasi impossibile in una grande collezione. Ho risolto il problema a modo mio con successo sistemando tutti i vasetti in vassoi abbastanza profondi da consentire innaffiature per immersione.

Si tratta di vassoi in grado di contenere diversi vasi rendendo così più veloci le innaffiature. I testi consigliano frequenti nebulizzazioni che io invece evito. Ho infatti notato che si trovano spore dei funghi sugli apici vegetativi e sui fiori degli *Echinocereus*, che germinano a temperature attorno ai 22 °C. Le spore di



E. pulchellus con inizio di infezione/
with an initiation of stem damage.

Helminthosporium germinano rapidamente e penetrano con facilità nei tessuti morbidi. Se innaffio dall'alto con le piante in fiore sono certo di perdere delle piante. Nella mia zona *Helminthosporium* è attivo solo dalla metà della primavera a fine estate. Ora nebulizzo solo due volte all'anno, giusto per togliere la polvere dalle piante e solo a fioritura ultimata.

Il controllo di *Helminthosporium* è risultato più facile nella mia collezione grazie a questi accorgimenti e a condizioni di coltivazione "dure". Le piante sono oltretutto più simili a quelle in habitat e le fioriture sono solo un po' meno abbondanti. Per ovviare a questo inconveniente basta aumentare il numero delle piante nella collezione, anche se

Pest control

Helminthosporium cactivorum

by Bill R. Beaston

Photographs courtesy of the author

In the climatic conditions of the area where I live, there are several diseases and pests which have to be controlled. The animal forms can be managed with pesticides. The most detrimental are spider mites and mealy-bugs. The fungal forms, however, are the most difficult to manage.

Losses in seedling batches can come from several species of fungi, but this is mostly because the seedlings are kept too damp for too long, after the first few weeks. This problem is to be expected, and is part of the situation encountered when growing cacti from seed in an artificial environment. What has been very difficult for me, is to manage the most devastating fungus, *Helminthosporium cactivorum*(1). This particular fungus seems to prefer the *Echinocereus*, but will also devastate a collection of several other genera, and interestingly, mostly the North American species, which includes Mexican forms. I have tried several very expensive fungicides, without much success. Recently, a new one was recommended, Iprodione, but it needs to be applied at regular intervals of 7 to 10 days. This is nearly impossible for a large collection.

The method I have resolved my situation to, for the most success, is to have all potted plants placed in a permanent tray, deep enough to water the plants from the bottom up. These holding trays are large enough to accommodate several pots, making watering easier. Popular literature recommends frequent overhead spraying. I do not, because I have found that the damp surface of the tender growing tip of *Echinocereus*, and the flowers, will have spores on them which germinate when the average temperature is around 70 F. The spores of *Helminthosporium* germinate rapidly, and then penetrate the tender tissues easily. I can count on losses in my collection if I water overhead, when the plants are in flower. *Helminthosporium* is only active during the mid spring through summer in my area. I now only overhead spray about twice a year, just to clean the dust off the plants, and then only after flowering is over.

Managing *Helminthosporium* in my collection, has become much easier by watering the plants less, even from below, and growing them by the method known as 'hard'. I find this method produces plants that look more like they should in the habitat, and flowering still occurs although there may be fewer flowers per plant. To solve this, and to have backup plants as well, just increase the numbers of species and varieties. This may be a problem if space is limited and you want to have all species and varieties represented in your collection.

The alternative is to be prepared to replace a lost plant by starting with seeds you have stored. I have found some *Echinocereus* seeds will still be viable at 10 years of age, but this is rare, and they have to be stored properly. This can be done using paper packets, placed in a cardboard box and stored in your house, somewhere where there will be little humidity.

I do not store seeds in the refrigerator, because I have found no advantage in this method, which actually requires procedures to

ciò può essere problematico se si vogliono avere rappresentate tutte le specie e varietà. L'alternativa è di essere preparati a dover sostituire le piante perse mediante nuove semine. Sia pure raramente, i semi di *Echinocereus* sono a volte ancora vitali dopo 10 anni purché conservati in modo ottimale. Occorre infatti metterli in bustine di carta a loro volta tenute in una scatola di cartone in un luogo privo di umidità. Io non li tengo in frigorifero perché non ho rilevato particolari vantaggi, e comunque questo metodo richiede misure preventive contro l'umidità. Tenete sempre dei semi di scorta e rimpiazzateli dopo 3-5 anni. In questo modo potrete sempre far fronte a eventuali perdite.

(1) Durbin R. D. *et al.*, "A Helminthosporium Stem Rot of Cacti", *The Cactus and Succulent Journal of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America*, vol. XXVIII, Jan.-Feb.1956. ❁

Alcune osservazioni sugli Ibridi di *Echinocereus*

di Bill R. Beaston

Fotografie dell'autore

I collezionisti specializzati tendono a raccogliere piante con dati di località, e alcuni di essi sono anche propensi a creare degli ibridi utilizzando il materiale presente nelle loro collezioni. Ciò non significa però mettere avventatamente in circolazione semi o sementali ibridi con i dati di una sola delle piante genitrici. Al contrario, è importante conservare ogni informazione sull'origine delle piante esenti da contaminazioni genetiche. Nel panorama politico internazionale odierno molti *Echinocereus* non sono più raccogliabili in habitat e quindi le piante presenti nelle nostre collezioni sono di inestimabile valore documentario. Sfortunatamente vi sono in circolazione molti *Echinocereus* spacciati per specie con dati certi di località, ma in realtà tutt'altro che tali. Ciò accade quando vengono commessi errori nella produzione di semi all'interno di una data collezione, sia tramite impollinazione manuale sia lasciando le piante esposte all'azione di insetti impollinatori. I semi così ottenuti entrano in circolazione e, se ciò si verifica nel circuito commerciale, l'errore viene perpetuato da quanti producono nuove piante dai semi acquistati.

Gli *Echinocereus* sono autosterili. Ciò significa che sono necessarie almeno due diverse piante per produrre semi.

Nell'ambito di una collezione, l'impollinazione avviene trasferendo il polline da una pianta all'altra. L'uso di un pennellino non è consigliabile dato che, con un utilizzo reiterato, fra le setole potrebbe restare un po' di polline

protect seeds from damp conditions. Replace your replacement seeds about every 3 to 5 years, and you can keep up a complete collection, if losses occur. ❁

Some observations on *Echinocereus* hybrids

by Bill R. Beaston

Photographs courtesy of the author

While any specialized collector keeps plants with field data, or a pedigree, some of us have the attitude of hybridizing from within our collection. This does not mean that it is OK to be haphazard, and allow hybrid seeds or seedling plants to go into circulation with the field data of only one of the parents! On the contrary, it is important to keep a reference collection of plants with field data completely pure of genetic contamination. In today's climate of political interactions between various countries, many of the *Echinocereus* are no longer available for field collection, and the plants we have in our collections are invaluable assets for future growers. There is, regrettably, a lot of genetically contaminated *Echinocereus* in circulation, being passed off as plants or seeds with valid field data. This happens when individual growers make mistakes in seed production from their collections, during cross pollination, or allow plants to be exposed to pollinator insects. This seed then gets into the trade, and if this is through a seed company, the problem is compounded by those who grow plants from seed, and then continue the cycle.

Echinocereus are not self-compatible, that is, they need another plant's pollen in order to set seed. In a closed collection this is done by means of some method of transferring pollen from one plant to another. Using an artist's brush is not to be recommended, as the brush is intended to be used repeatedly, and may not be clean of pollen from another species or even another variety. The method I prefer is to use a metal forceps or tweezers to grasp small bundles of stamens with pollen on the tips, and pull it from the donor plant and then transfer to the stigma of another plant (not a clone, but a separate plant!). These metal tweezers can easily be cleaned before using them again. (Of course, it is assumed here that the individual doing this is familiar with the anatomy of the flower.)

It is helpful to know that *Echinocereus* pollen can be stored for a few days and then be used for pollinating a plant that flowers later. Short term pollen storage is done by collecting the bundles of stamens from a flower, and placing them in an open, dry container, at room temperature, away from direct sunlight.

Another observation, stemming from the experience of many of us, is that some of the *Echinocereus* are dioecious, that is, there are what are considered as separate male and female plants. Dioecy is most often encountered in the *E. triglochidiatus*, *coccineus*,



E. (Wilcoxia) schmollii x *E. scheeri* var. *koehresianus*.

di altre specie o varietà. Il metodo che preferisco consiste nell'utilizzare delle pinzette di metallo con cui prelevare gli stami da un fiore e, con questi, trasferire il polline sullo stigma di un'altra pianta (non una propagazione vegetativa, ma un altro clone!). Le pinzette possono essere pulite facilmente prima di usarle ancora. Naturalmente si dà per scontata una certa familiarità con l'anatomia dei fiori. È utile sapere che il polline di *Echinocereus* può essere conservato per alcuni giorni e usato successivamente su una pianta che fiorisce più tardi. Basta raccogliere gli stami da un fiore e collocarli in un contenitore pulito, asciutto e aperto, all'ombra e a temperatura ambiente.

Diverse specie di *Echinocereus* sono dioiche, presentano cioè piante maschili e piante femminili. Ciò si riscontra prevalentemente nei complessi di *E. triglochidiatus*, *E. coccineus*, *E. polyacanthus* ed *E. scheeri*. Quando la produzione di semi di queste piante risulta lenta o addirittura impossibile, è probabile che le piante utilizzate siano dello stesso sesso. In questi casi è preferibile avere almeno sei piante dioiche per aumentare le probabilità di ottenere semi. Quando si sospetta che una pianta sia dioica, può essere utile osservare le caratteristiche del fiore.

Ho notato che le piante che portano fiori completi sono maschili, mentre quelle con fiori privi di polline sulla sommità degli stami sono femminili. Queste ultime sono quelle che svilupperanno i frutti.

La prima cosa da fare, quando si vuole ottenere un ibrido, consiste quindi nello scegliere la giusta pianta femminile. Consiglio quelle con il tubo florale più corto poiché, da ripetute osservazioni, sembra che il polline di una pianta di questo tipo non possa impollinare l'ovario di una pianta con tubo florale più lungo. Una mia esperienza in questo senso riguarda l'incrocio di *E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri* con una forma standard di *E. viridiflorus*. Dopo un'impollinazione incrociata, solo *E. viridiflorus* ha prodotto semi. C'è una grande differenza nelle dimensioni dei fiori di queste due specie.

Scopo principale dell'ibridazione è di produrre cultivar o piante particolarmente attraenti. Un altro motivo plausibile poteva essere la verifica delle relazioni esistenti fra due taxa. Tuttavia questa pratica non è più considerata valida in quanto si è scoperto nel corso degli anni che nelle cactacee si possono verificare ibridazioni intergeneriche. D'altra parte, non tutte le specie ibridano, e neppure tutti i taxa considerati varietà di singole specie nell'ambito di un dato genere. Ciò è vero anche per il genere *Echinocereus*. Esperienze condotte sul lungo periodo hanno fornito validi elementi per proporre che ciascuna specie di *Echinoce-*

polyacanthus, *and scheeri complexes*. When you find that seed production within this group is low, or even impossible, then it is likely that the plants you have are of the same sex. When cultivating *Echinocereus* with the intent to produce seed, it is best to have at least six of the dioecious forms to increase the odds for seed production. When dioecy is suspected, the observation I have made



E. papillosus x *E. pamanesiorum*.

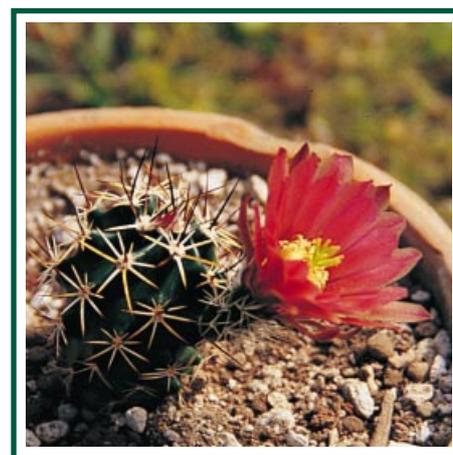
is that the plants bearing complete flowers are the male plants, while those which have stamens without bundles of pollen on the tips are female, and these seem to be the only ones that will develop fruit. Thus, in the first attempts at hybridizing any of the cacti, it is important to choose the right plant to be the female. I recommend the one with the shorter floral tube in any given selection made. This is because it seems (out of repeated experiences)

that the pollen from a plant with a short floral tube is unable to develop a connection from the stigma to the ovary in the flower of a form with a longer floral tube.

An example I have observed, is in crossing *E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri* with a standard form of *E. viridiflorus*. I transferred pollen between both plants, but only the *E. viridiflorus* set seed.

There is an immense difference between the flower sizes of these two forms.

The purpose of hybridization is mainly to produce cultivars, or plants with combined features that are attractive. Hybridization could also be used in principle to determine if various forms are related to each other. However, this is no longer



E. viridiflorus x *E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*.

considered as valid, because over the years, it has been discovered by many growers, that intergeneric hybrids can occur within the Cactaceae.

On the other hand, not all species and even some taxa that are thought to be varieties of a single species, within a given genus, will hybridize. This is true in the genus *Echinocereus*. Long-term experience provides evidence for conjecturing that any given species of *Echinocereus* will hybridize with at least another form in the genus. (Note that this includes the most outside species, *E.*

reus possa ibridare con almeno un'altra forma nell'ambito dello stesso genere. Ciò vale anche per *E. pensilis*, che ibrida con i taxa del complesso *E. scheeri*. Non so dire invece se ciò si verifichi con altri taxa di *Echinocereus*.

Gli ibridi più contrastanti sono quelli con caratteri marcatamente diversi, come quelli fra specie del sottogenere *Wilcoxia* ed *E. pectinatus* o altri *Echinocerei* di forma globosa. Questi incroci di solito non producono piante con una equa combinazione di caratteristiche. Un ibrido fra *Wilcoxia schmollii* ed *E. scheeri* var. *koehresianus* produce una pianta che assomiglia a una nuova forma di *Wilcoxia*, con fusto sottile e allungato coperto di spine sottili e fitte, e con un fiore che combina le caratteristiche di entrambe le piante genitrici.

Un ibrido fra *E. papillosus* ed *E. pamanesiorum* dà invece una pianta che ricorda maggiormente *E. papillosus*, ma con un fiore color salmone pallido.

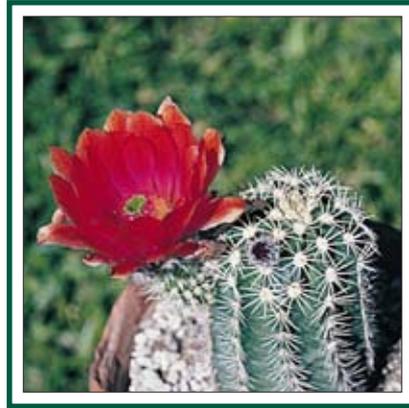
Un ibrido fra *E. viridiflorus* ed *E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri* produce una pianta il cui fusto è una combinazione abbastanza equilibrata di caratteri, sia nelle dimensioni che nelle spine. Questo ibrido ha un fiore decisamente peculiare, di circa 2,5 cm sia in diametro che in altezza e di un colore rosso ocre.

Un ibrido fra *E. palmeri* ed *E. triglochidiatus* produce una pianta con caratteri più simili a quelli di *E. palmeri* ma con un fiore a dominanza rossa e con una sfumatura blu. Questa sfumatura si riscontra in diversi ibridi fra taxa appartenenti ai gruppi di *E. triglochidiatus*, *E. coccineus*, *E. polyacanthus* ed *E. scheeri*, e taxa al di fuori di questi complessi, che hanno pigmentazioni diverse (non nel gruppo delle betacianine) e producono fiori che vanno dal magenta al rosa.

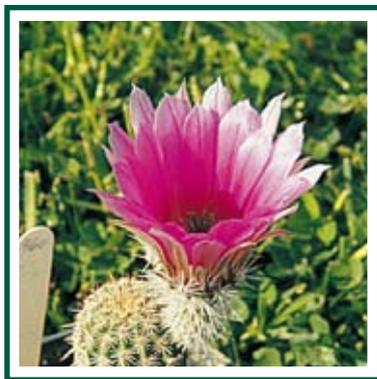
Per quanto la mia esperienza nella produzione di ibridi sia limitata, mi sembra chiaro che le possibilità sono innumerevoli. Una delle limitazioni è lo spazio disponibile e, ancora una volta, la cosa più importante è mantenere comunque una collezione con taxa sicuramente documentati, come riferimento per gli altri collezionisti. ❁



E. palmeri x *E. triglochidiatus*.



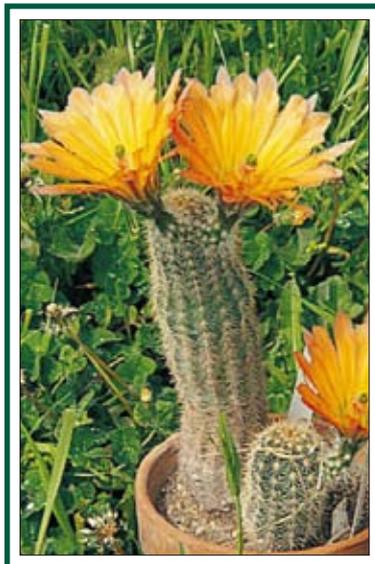
E. pectinatus var. *wenigeri* x *E. coccineus*.



E. primolanatus x *E. engelmannii*.



E. stoloniferus x *E. pseudopectinatus*.



E. salm-dyckianus x *E. dasyacanthus*.

pensilis, which will hybridize within the *E. scheeri* complex. It is unknown to this author, if *E. pensilis* will hybridize with any other *Echinocereus* forms.)

Some of the most contrasting hybrids are those with completely different characters, such as hybrids between *Wilcoxias* and *E. pectinatus* or other globular stemmed forms. This combination usually does not produce a plant with equal combination of stem characteristics.

A hybrid of *Wilcoxia schmollii* and *E. scheeri* var. *koehresianus* produces a plant that looks like a new form of *Wilcoxia*, having a long slender stem, covered in dense, short, fine spines, and having a flower that combines the floral characters of both parents equally.

A hybrid between *E. papillosus* and *E. pamanesiorum* produces a plant with much of the characters of *E. papillosus*, but with a flower which is a light salmon-pink.

A hybrid between *E. viridiflorus* and *E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri* produces a plant which has a stem with an almost equal combination of characters, both in stem size, and in the spines. This hybrid has a unique flower, about one inch across and one inch in height, with colour of a somewhat ochre red.

A hybrid between *E. palmeri* and *E. triglochidiatus* produces a plant which has characters more in common with *E. palmeri*, but the main flower colour is red with a hint of a blue highlight. This blue highlight occurs in several hybrids between taxa from the *E. triglochidiatus*, *coccineus*, *polyacanthus*, and *scheeri* groups, and *Echinocereus* taxa outside of these complexes, which have different floral pigments (not in the betacyanin group), and produce flowers that are magenta to pink.

The experience of this author, in hybridization within the genus *Echinocereus*, is limited, but it is apparent that there are numerous possibilities.

Space is one of the limitations, and once again, the most important factor is to keep a pure collection as a reference source for others. ❁

Echinocereus Index

preparato da / prepared by
Terry L. Corbett

Introduzione

Ho incominciato a interessarmi del genere *Echinocereus* negli anni '50 quando trovai delle piante di *E. fendleri* ed *E. coccineus* mentre camminavo tra le colline e le montagne intorno a Las Cruces nel New Mexico. Il mio interesse fu ulteriormente stimolato dal libro del dottor Benson, *The Cacti of Arizona*, dai 4 volumi della monografia di Britton e Rose, *The Cactaceae*, dal *Cactus and Succulent Journal* e dai cataloghi di Gates Cactus Garden. Il primo problema che notai nei miei studi sul genere fu la confusa moltitudine di nomi. Incominciai a compilare l'*Echinocereus Index* nei primi anni '60 con l'intento di preparare una lista di tutti i nomi delle specie, sottospecie, varietà e forme del genere *Echinocereus*. La monografia di Britton e Rose fu un buon punto di partenza a cui si aggiunsero i nomi reperiti nell'*Index Kewensis* e nel catalogo del *Gray Herbarium*. Nel corso degli anni successivi ho consultato molte altre fonti e ho rivisto l'*Index* molte volte. All'inizio del 1996 l'*Index* fu trascritto in un file di computer che fu fatto circolare ampiamente attraverso Internet e, alla fine dello stesso anno, fu inserito da Andreas e Martina Ohr nella loro *Echinocereus Homepage*. Da allora, grazie al contributo di molti appassionati, l'*Index* è stato aggiornato e corretto. Indubbiamente vi sono ancora errori e omissioni nonostante il considerevole sforzo fatto per eliminarne il maggior numero possibile. In alcuni pochi casi le fonti originali non sono state disponibili per verificare l'accuratezza delle voci. Queste sono state evidenziate nella bibliografia con un asterisco. La *Echinocereus Homepage* sarà continuamente aggiornata in futuro con correzioni e aggiunte.

Sebbene il genere *Echinocereus* sia stato descritto dal dottor George Engelmann soltanto nel 1848, la prima specie fu descritta da Augustin de Candolle nel 1828 grazie a esemplari raccolti da Thomas Coulter nel Messico centrale. Si trattava di *Cereus pentalophus* e *C. cinerascens*. Altre specie furono descritte come *Echinocactus* o *Echinopsis*. Su suggerimento del Principe Salm-Dyck, Engelmann (1849) ridusse il genere al rango di sottogenere sotto *Cereus*. Labouret (1853) e Coulter (1896) seguirono Engellman nel collocare *Echinocereus* all'interno del genere *Cereus*, ma Lemaire (1868) e Britton e Rose (1922) mantennero *Echinocereus* come genere a sé stante. Gran parte delle trattazioni tassonomiche moderne accettano questa tesi. Taylor (1985b) ha aggiunto al genere *Echinocereus* anche le specie prima classificate come *Wilcoxia* e nell'*Index* ho tenuto conto di ciò.

Nella realizzazione dell'*Index* molte persone hanno prestato il loro aiuto. Alcuni di coloro che hanno incoraggiato i miei sforzi iniziali, come il dottor Edward Castetter, Dudley Gold, Dale Morriscal e il dottor Lyman Benson, non sono più fra noi ma senza il loro contributo il progetto

Introduction

I became interested in the genus *Echinocereus* in the 1950s when I came upon plants of *Echinocereus fendleri* and *Echinocereus coccineus* while hiking in the hills and mountains about Las Cruces, New Mexico. My interest was further stimulated by Dr. Benson's book, *The Cacti of Arizona*, Britton and Rose's 4 voll. monograph *The Cactaceae*, the *Cactus and Succulent Journal* and the catalogues of Gates Cactus Garden. The first problem I noticed in my study of the genus was the confusing plethora of names. I began the *Echinocereus Index* in the early 1960s as an effort to produce a list of all the names of species, subspecies, varieties and forms of the genus *Echinocereus*. Britton and Rose's monograph provided a starting point, to which were added names from the *Index Kewensis* and the *Gray Herbarium Card Catalogue*.

Over the intervening years many other sources have been consulted and the *Index* revised several times. Early in 1996 the *Index* was transferred to a computerized file. This file has been circulated to many people through the Internet, and late in 1996 the file was added by Martina and Andreas Ohr to their *Echinocereus Homepage*.

Since then, through the response of many *Echinocereus* enthusiasts, the *Index* has been updated and corrected. Undoubtedly there are still errors and omissions in the *Index* despite considerable effort to eliminate as many of these as possible. In a few cases the original sources have not been available to check the accuracy of the entry. These have been marked in the bibliography with an asterisk. The *Echinocereus Homepage* file will continue to be updated with future corrections and additions.

Although the genus *Echinocereus* was not described by Dr. George Engelmann until 1848, the first species which belong to the genus were described by Augustin de Candolle in 1828 from collections made by Thomas Coulter in central Mexico. These were *Cereus pentalophus* and *Cereus cinerascens*. Other species were described as *Echinocactus* or *Echinopsis*.

At the suggestion of Prince Salm-Dyck, Engelmann (1849) reduced the genus to the rank of subgenus under *Cereus*. Labouret (1853) and Coulter (1896) followed Engelmann in placing *Echinocereus* in the genus *Cereus*, but Lemaire (1868), Rümpler (1885), Schumann (1897), and Britton and Rose (1922) all kept *Echinocereus* as a separate genus. Most modern taxonomic treatments also keep *Echinocereus* as a separate genus. Taylor (1985b) added those plants formerly classed as *Wilcoxia* to *Echinocereus* and the *Index* has been revised to reflect this addition.

Many people have been helpful in creating this *Index*. Some of those who encouraged my early efforts such as Dr. Edward Castetter, Dudley Gold, Dale Morriscal and Dr. Lyman Benson, are no longer with us, but without their help the *Index* project would have been abandoned many years ago.

Recently I have had the assistance of many people via the *Cacti* etc e-mail list, in particular Lino Di Martino, Andreas and Martina

sarebbe stato abbandonato molti anni fa. Più recentemente ho ricevuto assistenza da molte persone attraverso la lista di discussione *Cacti_etc*, in particolare Lino Di Martino, Andreas e Martina Ohr, Billie Beaston, Bill LaHaye, Duke Benadom, Michel Lange e Mats Hjertson.

L'*Index*, da semplice elenco di nomi quale era, ora include i nomi degli autori e i luoghi di pubblicazione per ciascuna voce e informazioni sulla località tipo e sul campione tipo. Il basionimo e la lista dei sinonimi (basati sul campione tipo o designati dagli autori come sinonimi, o contenenti il basionimo) sono stati aggiunti di modo che l'*Index* può essere utilizzato come una guida ai diversi nomi che sono stati adottati per designare le piante nel genere. Informazioni riguardanti altre possibili sinonimie basate su interpretazioni tassonomiche sono contenute nelle note che seguono ciascuna voce. L'applicazione dei sinonimi tassonomici è soggetta a interpretazioni diverse a seconda dei botanici. L'*Index* deve essere inteso come una guida ai diversi nomi presenti nel genere *Echinocereus* a beneficio dell'appassionato e non come una trattazione tassonomica del genere. Non ho indicato alcuna preferenza per i diversi sistemi di classificazione che sono stati proposti. I nomi che non sono conformi agli standard della nomenclatura botanica o sono esclusi dal genere, sono stati contrassegnati da asterischi (vedi oltre). Spero che questo *Index* possa risultare utile a coloro che sono interessati allo studio, alla propagazione e alla conservazione di queste piante meravigliose.

Istruzioni per l'uso

L'*Index* è realizzato in ordine alfabetico per specie, quindi per ranghi sottospecifici e quindi per dati. L'ordine dei dati è genere, specie, sottospecie, varietà, forma, (autore di basionimo se diverso) autore, data di pubblicazione: pagina. Basionimo. TL: (Località tipo), raccoglitore e tipo se noto, data di raccolta. L'abbreviazione dell'erbario dove è depositato il campione tipo e il numero di campione sono fra parentesi tonde. Il simbolo (?) indica che non è certo che vi sia un campione esistente. La citazione completa del lavoro in cui il nome è stato pubblicato può essere trovata cercando sotto il nome dell'autore e la data nella bibliografia; per es. Taylor 1985b:120 indica pagina 120 di *The Genus Echinocereus*. Un asterisco prima del nome generico indica che la pianta appartiene a un altro genere. Un asterisco dopo altri nomi indica che il nome è invalido o illegittimo. I nomi in neretto sono le voci primarie dell'*Index* e sono seguite dalle informazioni sul basionimo e altri dati di pubblicazione. Per informazioni complete sui nomi che non sono voci primarie, occorre cercare sotto il nome che segue la voce *see* (vedi). Nei casi in cui il nome primario nell'*Index* non è basionimo, il basionimo è riportato sotto la voce in neretto. Si è seguito il rango utilizzato dall'autore originale per determinare le voci primarie dell'*Index*. Nei casi in cui l'autore originale ha elevato il rango di una pianta, viene accolto il rango più alto. Ciò è da intendersi solo come riferimento e non indica alcuna preferenza riguardo la classificazione della pianta. I nomi che non sono mai stati pubblicati nel genere *Echinocereus* sono elencati con il nome del genere

Ohr, Billie Beaston, Bill LaHaye, Duke Benadom, Michael Lange, and Mats Hjertson.

The Index has been expanded from just a list of names so that it now includes the author and place of publication for each name and information on the type locality and type specimen. The basionym and a list of synonyms (either based on the type specimen, or designated by their author as synonyms, or containing the basionym) have been added so that the Index can be used as an organized guide to the many names which have been applied to the plants in this genus. Information relating to other possible synonyms based on taxonomic interpretations are contained in notes at the end of each entry.

The application of taxonomic synonyms is subject to different interpretation by different botanists. The Index is intended to be a guide to the different names in this genus for Echinocereus enthusiasts and not a taxonomic treatment of the genus. I have not indicated any preference for any of the different taxonomic systems that have been proposed. Names that do not conform to the standards of botanical nomenclature or are excluded from the genus have been marked with asterisk (see below). I hope this Index will be of help to everyone interested in the study, propagation, and preservation of these marvelous plants.

Instructions for use

The Index is alphabetical by species, then subspecific ranks, then date. The order of the data is Genus, species, subspecies/variety/forma, (basionym author if different) Author, date published: page. Basionym. TL: (Type locality), collector and type if known, date collected. The abbreviation of the herbarium where the type specimen is deposited and the specimen number are surrounded by round brackets. The symbol (?) indicates that it is uncertain if a type specimen was preserved.

The full citation of the work in which the name was published can be found by checking under the author's name and date in the bibliography, i.e. Taylor 1985b:120 is page 120 of *The Genus Echinocereus*. An asterisk before the genus name means the plant properly belongs to another genus. An asterisk after other names means the name is invalid or illegitimate. Names in bold are primary Index names and are followed by information about the basionym and other publication data.

For full information on names that are not primary Index names, please check under the name which follows the word "see". Please note that in those cases where the primary Index name is not the basionym, the basionym is under the bold-faced primary Index name.

For the purpose of this Index the rank used by the original author has been followed in determining the primary Index name. In those cases where the original author raised the rank of the plant, the higher rank is followed in determining the primary Index name. This is for reference purposes only and does not indicate any preference in regard to the proper placement of any plant. Names that have never been published under the name *Echinocereus* are listed with the name of the genus that was used in the basionym. Autonyms (such as *Echinocereus acifer* var. *acifer*) are not listed. To find *Echinocereus* xxx var. xxx fa. yyy look under *Echinocereus* xxx fa. yyy. Synonyms are listed chronologically.

While this edition of the Index was in press, new names and recombinations became available, from the new monography Echi-

usato nel basionimo. Gli autonimi (come *Echinocereus acifer* var. *acifer*) non sono elencati. Per trovare *Echinocereus xxx* var. *xxx* fa. *yyy*, occorre cercare sotto *Echinocereus xxx* fa. *yyy*. I sinonimi sono elencati cronologicamente.

Mentre questa edizione dell' *Index* era in stampa, sono apparsi nuovi nomi e nuove combinazioni, in particolare nella monografia *Echinocereus* di Blum, Lange, Rischer e Rutow, la cui pubblicazione è prevista per la primavera 1998 in Germania. Questi nomi sono elencati come *addenda* alla fine dell' *Index*. Il simbolo (•) aggiunto a una voce dell' *Index* suggerisce al lettore di consultare gli *Addenda* per ulteriori sinonimi. ❁

Le illustrazioni

In questo fascicolo speciale di *Cactus & Co.*, l' *Echinocereus Index* è arricchito da una documentazione fotografica. Abbiamo deciso di limitarci (con alcune poche eccezioni) ai nomi primari per i quali l'identificazione del taxon è ragionevolmente certa. Ciò ha portato all'esclusione di molti vecchi nomi. Abbiamo cercato di fornire una documentazione fotografica il più completa possibile. Speriamo che i lettori possano trovare utile il nostro lavoro per l'identificazione e la comparazione e trarre diletto dalle numerose immagini di splendide piante. Diverse persone hanno generosamente contribuito mettendo a disposizione le loro fotografie e fornendo innumerevoli suggerimenti e commenti. In particolare desideriamo esprimere la nostra gratitudine a Bill Beaston, Duke Benadom, Leonardo Gavazzi, Bill LaHaye, Michel Lange, Woody Minnich, Martina e Andreas Ohr, Steve Plath. Nella sezione dedicata all'iconografia sono comunque fornite tutte le indicazioni sugli autori delle foto. Occorre notare che nelle didascalie che accompagnano ciascuna foto, il primo nome è una voce primaria riportata nell' *Index* (in neretto) o un altro nome presente nell' *Index*. Quando c'è, il secondo nome (fra parentesi tonde) indica il sinonimo tassonomico secondo la trattazione di N. P. Taylor (sono stati esaminati: Taylor 1985b, 1988, 1989 e 1993). Ciò è stato fatto a beneficio del lettore e non implica necessariamente l'accettazione della classificazione proposta da Taylor. Infine, per qualsiasi errore, sfortunatamente sempre possibile, la responsabilità è unicamente del curatore. (L. Di Martino) ❁

La pianta qui riprodotta sembrerebbe una forma di *E. chloranthus*. Tuttavia presenta fiori molto più grandi di quelli tipici della specie (con petali lunghi circa 5 cm). È stata raccolta da Woody Minnich presso la stazione microonde di Conejos, al confine fra gli stati messicani di Chihuahua e Durango.

The plant reproduced here looks like a form of E. chloranthus. However, it has strikingly large flowers (petals up to 2" long) for that species. It was collected by Woody Minnich, near Conejos Microwave Station, at the border between Chihuahua and Durango, Mexico.

(Foto e commento/ *Photo and comment.* W. S. LaHaye)

nocereus by Blum, Lange, Rischer & Rutow, to be published in Germany in Spring 1998. These are fully listed as addenda at the end of the Index. The symbol (•) under an Index name addresses the reader to the Addenda section for further synonyms. ❁

On iconography

In this Special Issue of *Cactus & Co.* the *Echinocereus Index* is supplemented by photographic documentation. We chose to restrict ourselves (with only few exceptions) to primary *Index* names, for which the identification of the taxon involved was reasonably certain. This excluded several old names. Subject to this condition, we tried to make the iconographic supplement as comprehensive as possible.

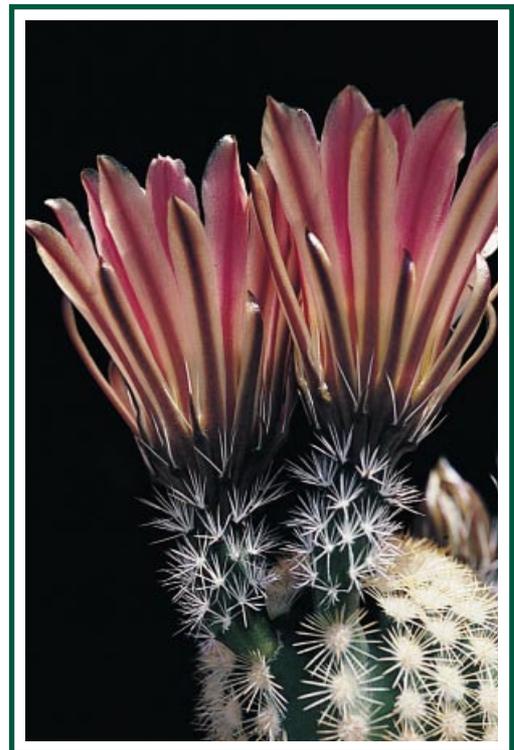
We hope that the readers will find our work useful for identifications and comparisons, and will have fun looking at the plethora of beautiful *Echinocereus* forms.

Several people have generously contributed with their slides, and innumerable tips and comments. In particular, we wish to thank Bill Beaston, Duke Benadom, Leonardo Gavazzi, Bill LaHaye, Michael Lange, Woody Minnich, Martina and Andreas Ohr, and Steve Plath.

Specific credits, and full data about the illustrated plants, are listed at the end of the *Index* (section: *Index Iconography*).

Please note that in the photo captions, the first name is a primary *index* name (boldface), or another *index* name. When existing and relevant, the second name (in italics, within round brackets) indicates, for the reader's convenience, the taxonomical synonym according to the treatment by N. P. Taylor (examined: Taylor 1985b, 1988, 1989 and 1993). This does not necessarily imply the acceptance, in each individual case, of Taylor's classification with respect to other organizations of the Genus.

Finally, for any errors or misidentifications, unfortunately always possible, the responsibility rests entirely upon the editor. (L. Di Martino) ❁



ECHINOCEREUS Engelman 1848a:91.

Type: *Echinocereus viridiflorus* Engelman.

Echinocereus abbeae Parsons 1937:6.

TL: Mexico, Sonora, Delta Bacuachic River, 30 m (29°49'N, 111°51'W), *S. H. Parsons*, 2 Mar. 1932 (?).

Note: Listed erroneously as a synonym of *Echinocereus fendleri* var. *albiflorus* (Backeberg 1960:2047, Bravo 1991:70).

Taylor (1985b:50) treats this species as a synonym of *Echinocereus fendleri* var. *fasciculatus*.

Echinocereus acifer (Otto ex Salm-Dyck) Jacobi 1856:109.

basionym: *Cereus acifer* Otto ex Salm-Dyck 1850:189.

TL: unknown.

Synonyms:

*Echinocereus longispinus** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:180 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *acifer* (Otto ex Salm-Dyck) Bravo 1978:66.

Note: Taylor (1984:159) uses the name *Echinocereus polyacanthus* var. *densus* for this species. *Cereus acifer** Otto ex

Förster 1846:433 *nom. nud.* is usually considered a synonym of this species.

*Echinocereus acifer** Lemaire 1868:57 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus acifer* Jacobi).

Echinocereus acifer* var. *brevispinulus Jacobi 1856:109-110.

TL: Mexico.

Echinocereus acifer* var. *diversispinus Schumann 1897:287.

TL: Mexico, Coahuila & Durango.

Echinocereus acifer var. *durangensis* (Poselger ex Rümpler) Schumann 1897:287 see *Echinocereus durangensis*.

Echinocereus acifer subsp. *huitcholensis* (Weber) Lange 1994:109 see *Echinocereus huitcholensis*.

Echinocereus acifer var. *longispinus** Haage 1892:116 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus acifer* var. *tenuispinus Jacobi 1856:109.

TL: North America.

Echinocereus acifer* var. *trichacanthus Hort. ex Hildmann 1891:44.

TL: unknown.

*Cereus acinaciformis** Steudel 1841:333 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

*Cereus acinaciformis** Hort. Berol. ex Salm-Dyck 1845:27 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

*Cereus aciniformis** Otto 1833:336 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus cinerascens* var. *crassior* (according to Pfeiffer 1837:101).

*Cereus aciniformis** Hort. Berol. ex Pfeiffer 1837:101 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus cinerascens* var. *crassior*.

Echinocereus adustus Engelman 1848a:104.

TL: Chihuahua, Cosihuirachi, 1900 m, *Wislizenus*, 1846 (MO).

Synonyms:

Cereus adustus (Engelman) Engelman 1849:50.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *adustus* (Engelman) Daul 1890:78.

Echinocereus pectinatus fa. *adustus* (Engelman) Voss 1894:378.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *adustus** Schumann 1897:271.

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *adustus* (Engelman) Engelman ex Borg 1937:174.

Note: *Echinocereus radians* and *Echinocereus rufispinus* are usually considered synonyms of this species.

Cereus adustus var. *radians* (Engelman) Engelman 1849:50 see *Echinocereus radians*.

Echinocereus adustus var. *schwarzii* (Lau) Taylor 1985a:268 see *Echinocereus schwarzii*.

*Echinocereus aggregatus** Rydberg 1906:146 *nom. illegit.* = *Mammillaria aggregata** Engelman 1848b:157. *nom. prov.* (Rydberg used this name instead of *Echinocereus coccineus*) (•).

*Echinocereus aguirrei** Glass 1965:160 *nom. nud.* (a form of *Echinocereus pulchellus*).

*Echinocereus albatius** Backeberg 1960:2007-2008 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Synonyms:

*Echinocereus albispinus** Hort. ex Backeberg 1960:2007 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus longisetus var. *albatius** Sterk 1980:12-13 *nom. inval.*

Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus nivosus*.

Echinocereus albiflorus Weingart 1933:156.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, *Halbinger* (?).

Synonym:

Echinocereus fendleri var. *albiflorus* (Weingart) Backeberg 1960:2047.

Note: Backeberg 1960:2047 and Bravo 1991:70 erroneously list *Echinocereus abbeae* as a synonym of this species. Taylor (1985b) lists this species as a synonym of *Echinocereus fendleri*.

*Echinocereus albiflorus** Lowry 1937:20 *nom. nud.* (probably a white flowering form of *Echinocereus enneacanthus*).

Echinocereus albispinus Lahman 1935:143.

TL: Oklahoma, Medicine Park, *Lahman* (MO).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus baileyi var. *albispinus* (Lahman) Backeberg 1941:4.

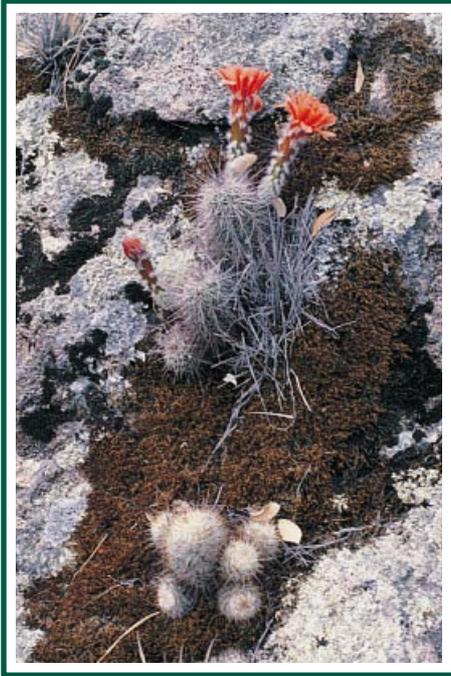
Echinocereus longispinus var. *albispinus** Backeberg 1960:2010.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *albispinus* (Lahman) Benson 1969b:127.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *baileyi* fa. *albispinus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*

Note: The name *Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *albispinus* is used for *Echinocereus baileyi* by Benson (1969b:127).

Taylor (1985b) lists this species as a synonym of *Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*.



1. *E. acifer* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *densus*).



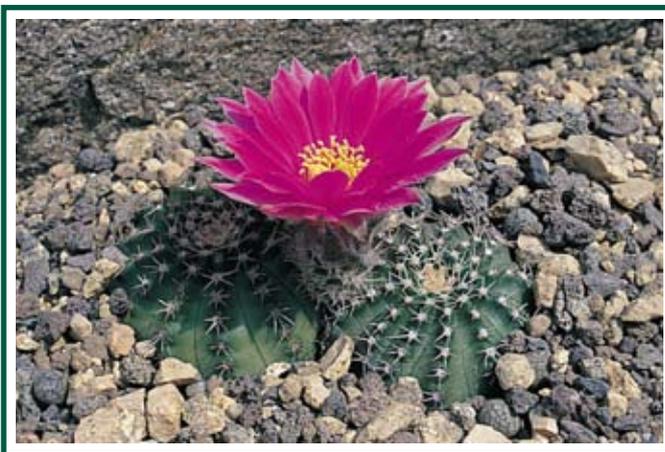
2. *E. acifer* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *densus*).



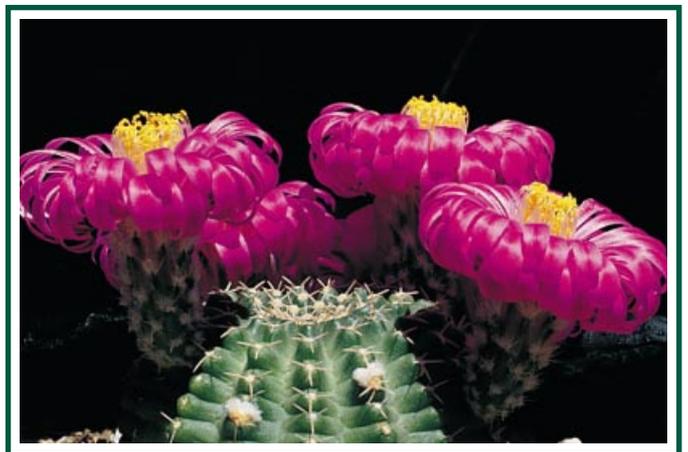
4. *E. albispinus* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*).



3. *E. adustus*.



5. "*E. amoenus*".



6. "*E. amoenus*".

*Echinocereus albispinus** Hort. ex Backeberg 1960:2007 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus albatius**.

Echinocereus amoenus (Dietrich) Weber ex Haage 1892:116.

basionym: *Echinopsis amoena* Dietrich 1844:187-188.

TL: Mexico, Hidalgo, near San Mateo 7500 ft., *Ehrenberg* (?).

Synonyms:

Echinopsis pulchella var. *flore kermesina* Haage ex Förster 1846:364. *pro syn.*

Echinopsis pulchella var. *amoena* (Dietrich) Förster 1846:364.

Echinopsis pulchella var. *rosea** Labouret 1853:292. *pro syn.*

Cereus amoenus (Dietrich) Hemsley 1880:540.

Echinocereus pulchellus var. *amoenus* (Dietrich) Förster ex Schumann 1897:253.

Note: *Echinocereus amoenus* is usually attributed to Schumann 1894:185. Taylor (1989:75) notes that the plant usually known in cultivation as "*Echinocereus amoenus*" is instead a form of *Echinocereus weinbergii*.

Echinocereus amoenus var. *aguirre** Zehnter & Kuenzler Catalogue *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus aguirrei**.

Echinocereus angusticeps Clover 1935:79.

TL: Texas, Hidalgo Co., Linn, *Clover* 15261 (MICH).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus papillosus var. *angusticeps* (Clover) Marshall & Bock 1941:119.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *angusticeps* (Clover) Benson 1969b:260.

Echinocereus berlandieri var. *angusticeps* (Clover) Benson 1976:59.

Note: Benson uses the names *Echinocereus blanckii* var. *angusticeps* and *Echinocereus berlandieri* var. *angusticeps* for *Echinocereus papillosus*.

Echinocereus aneacanthus Daul 1890:73.

TL: unknown.

Echinocereus arizonicus Rose ex Orcutt 1926:3.

TL: Arizona, Boundary Monument between Pinal & Gila Counties, 4700 ft., *C. R. Orcutt*, July 1922 (NY).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *arizonicus* (Rose ex Orcutt) Benson 1969a:21.

Echinocereus coccineus var. *arizonicus* (Rose ex Orcutt) Ferguson 1989:221.

Echinocereus arizonicus subsp. *matudae* (Bravo) Rutow in Lange & Rutow 1994:51 see *Echinocereus matudae*.

Echinocereus armatus (Poselger) Poselger ex Backeberg & Knuth 1935:318 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *armatus*.

**Echinocereus arrojadei* Löfgren (from Brazil and therefore not an *Echinocereus*).

*Echinocereus australis** Hort. ex Backeberg 1960:2045 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus fendleri*.

Echinocereus baileyi Rose 1909b:403.

TL: Oklahoma, Wichita Mtns., *V. Bailey*, Aug. 1906 (US 53167).

Synonym:

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *baileyi* (Rose) Taylor 1985b:133.

Note: The name *Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *albispinus* is used for this species by Benson (1969b:127).

Echinocereus baileyi var. *albispinus* (Lahman) Backeberg 1941:4 see *Echinocereus albispinus* Lahman.

Echinocereus baileyi* var. *brunispinus Backeberg 1941:4.

TL: Oklahoma, Wichita Mtns.

Note: Backeberg 1960:2010 lists *Echinocereus longispinus* and *Echinocereus oklahomensis* as synonyms of this variety.

Echinocereus baileyi var. *caespiticus** Backeberg 1960:2011 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Echinocereus baileyi* var. *flavidispinus Backeberg 1941:4.

TL: Oklahoma, Wichita Mtns.

Echinocereus baileyi* var. *roseispinus Backeberg 1941:4.

TL: Oklahoma, Wichita Mtns.

*Echinocereus barcelona** Orcutt 1926:4 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus barcena** Rebut ex Hirscht 1896:126 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus barcena Fobe 1911:56.

TL: unknown (from central Mexico according to Borg 1937:178).

*Echinocereus barcena** Rebut ex Berger 1929 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym) (perhaps a synonym of *Echinocereus barcena* Fobe).

*Echinocereus barkeana** Heyer 1989:25. *nom. nud.* (= Lau 1101) see *Echinocereus rayonesensis*.

Echinocereus barthelowanus Britton & Rose 1922:41.

TL: Baja California, Isla Magdalena, Santa Maria Bay, *J. N. Rose*, 18 Mar. 1911 (US 16278).

*Echinocereus bergeanus** Haage 1900:156 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus berlandianus** Orcutt 1926:3 (error in spelling for *Echinocereus berlandieri*).

Echinocereus berlandieri (Engelmann) Haage 1859:19.

basionym: *Cereus berlandieri* Engelmann 1856:286 (fuller description Engelmann 1859:38, t. 58).

TL: Texas, Nueces River, *Berlandier* 2423, Apr. 1834 (MO).

Synonyms:

*Echinocereus blankii** Hort. ex Palmer 1865:92 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus blanckii var. *berlandieri* (Engelmann) Backeberg 1960:1999.

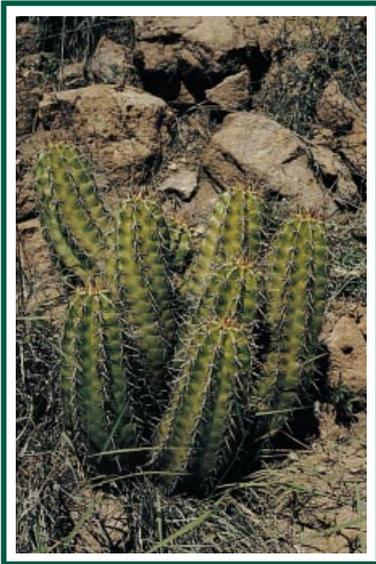
Note: *Echinocereus posegerianus* is usually considered a synonym of this species. This species is often erroneously treated as a synonym of *Echinocereus blankii*.

Echinocereus berlandieri var. *angusticeps* (Clover) Benson 1976:59 see *Echinocereus angusticeps*.

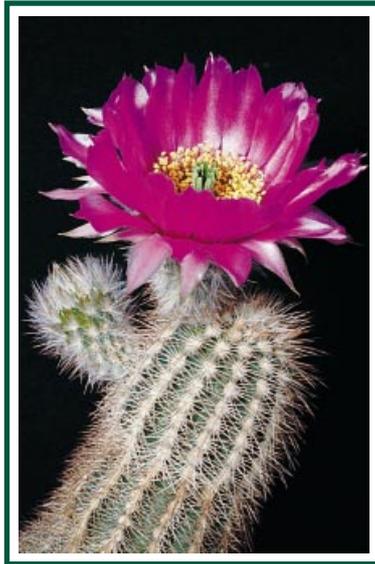
Echinocereus berlandieri var. *blanckii** Fournier 1935:21 *nom. illegit.* see *Echinocereus blanckii*.



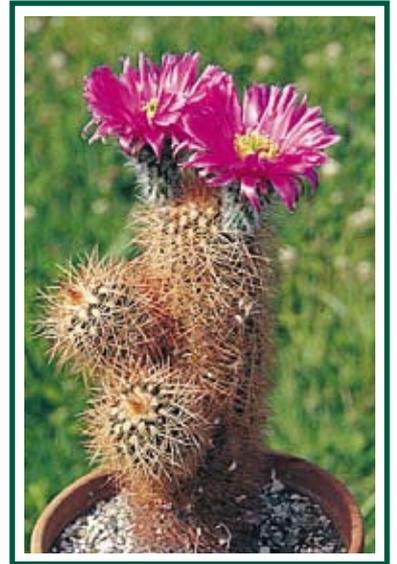
7. *E. angusticeps* (*E. papillosus* var. *angusticeps*).



8. *E. arizonicus* (*E. coccineus*).



9. *E. baileyi* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*).



10. *E. baileyi* var. *brunispinus* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*).



11. *Echinocereus barthelwanus*.



12. *Echinocereus barthelwanus*.



13. *Echinocereus berlandieri*.

Echinocereus berlandieri var. *longispinus** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:163 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus berlandieri var. *papillosus* (Linke ex Rümpler) Benson 1976:59 see *Echinocereus papillosus*.

**Echinocereus bertinii* (Cels) Schelle = *Austrocaactus bertinii*.

**Echinocereus bicolor* Galeotti (error in spelling for *Echinocactus bicolor*).

*Cereus bigelovii** Engelmann 1857:t. 4 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus mojavensis*.

Cereus bigelovii var. *zuniensis** Engelmann 1857:t. 4 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus mojavensis* var. *zuniensis*.

Echinocereus blanckii (Poselger) Poselger ex Rümpler 1885:779.

basionym: *Cereus blanckii* Poselger 1853:134.

TL: Tamaulipas, near Camargo, *Poselger* (?).

Synonym:

Echinocereus berlandieri var. *blanckii** Fournier 1935:21 *nom. illegit.*

Note: This name has been erroneously applied to *Echinocereus berlandieri*. Taylor 1985b lists *Echinocereus blanckii* as a synonym of *Echinocereus enneacanthus* var. *brevispinus*.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *angusticeps* (Clover) Benson 1969b:260 see *Echinocereus angusticeps*.

Note: This is the name Benson uses for *Echinocereus papillosus*.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *berlandieri* (Engelmann) Backeberg 1960:1999 see *Echinocereus berlandieri*.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *inermis** Heyer 1989:26 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus morriscalii*.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *leonensis* (Mathsson) Backeberg 1960:1999 see *Echinocereus leonensis*.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *papillosus* (Linke ex Rümpler) Benson 1969d:126 see *Echinocereus papillosus*.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *poselgerianus* (Linke) Backeberg 1960:1999 see *Echinocereus poselgerianus*.

*Echinocereus blankii** Hort. ex Palmer 1865:92 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus berlandieri*.

*Echinocereus bolansis** Runge ex Haage 1892:117 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus conglomeratus*.

**Echinocereus boliviensis* Poselger ex Schumann 1897:290 (from Bolivia and therefore not an *Echinocereus*).

Echinocereus bonatzii Römer 1995:98-113.

TL: Durango, Sierra Mezquital, *H. J. Bonatz 12388* (ZSS).

Synonym:

Echinocereus pamanesiorum subsp. *bonatzii* (Römer) Römer 1997:45.

Echinocereus bonkeræ Thornber & Bonker 1932:71-73, 85.

TL: Arizona, Pinal Mtns. near Oracle, *Thornber & Bonker* (ARIZ 156240).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus fendleri var. *bonkeræ* (Thornber & Bonker) Benson 1944:260.

Echinocereus boyce-thompsonii var. *bonkeræ* (Thornber & Bonker) Peebles 1949:191-192.

Echinocereus fasciculatus var. *bonkeræ* (Thornber & Bonker) Benson 1969a:21.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *bonkeræ** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996. *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus boyce-thompsonii Orcutt 1926:4.

TL: Arizona, Boyce-Thompson Arboretum, Orcutt (?).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus fendleri var. *boyce-thompsonii* (Orcutt) Benson 1944:260.

Echinocereus fasciculatus var. *boyce-thompsonii* (Orcutt) Benson 1969a:22.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *boyce-thompsonii** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus boyce-thompsonii var. *bonkeræ* (Thornber & Bonker) Peebles 1949:191-192 see *Echinocereus bonkeræ*.

Echinocereus brandegeei (Coulter) Coulter ex Schumann 1897:290.

basionym: *Cereus brandegeei* Coulter 1896:389.

TL: Baja California, between El Campo Aleman & San Gregorio, *T. S. Brandegee*, 1889 (UC).

Note: *Echinocereus mamillatus* and *Echinocereus sanborgianus* are usually considered synonyms of this species.

*Echinocereus brenbergii** Lowry 1933:410 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus bristolii Marshall 1938:160-161.

TL: Sonora, Soyopa, 5000 ft., *Bristol & Marshall*, 1934 (DS 251175).

Synonym:

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *bristolii* (Marshall) Marshall 1956b:81.

Echinocereus bristolii var. *pseudopectinatus* Taylor 1985b:120 see *Echinocereus pseudopectinatus*.

Echinocereus caespitosus (Engelmann) Engelmann 1848a:110.

basionym: *Cereus caespitosus* Engelmann 1845:247.

TL: Texas, Austin Co., Near Cat Springs, *Lindheimer*, June 1845 (MO).

Synonyms (•):

Cereus caespitosus var. *minor** Engelmann 1856:280 (based on same type as *Echinocereus caespitosus*).

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *caespitosus* (Engelmann) Schumann 1897:272.

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *minor** Engelmann ex Weniger 1970:22 *nom. inval.*

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *caespitosus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*

Note: *Echinocereus caespitosus* is usually treated as a synonym of *Echinocereus reichenbachii*.

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *adustus* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Borg 1937:174 see *Echinocereus adustus*.

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *armatus* (Poselger) Poselger ex Borg 1937:174 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *armatus*.

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *candicans** Hort. ex Borg 1937:174 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus reichenbachii*.

Echinocereus caespitosus* var. *castaneus (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:811.

basionym: *Cereus caespitosus* var. *castaneus* Engelmann 1850:203.

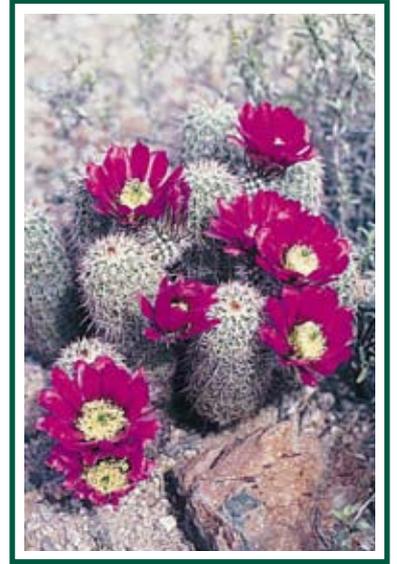
TL: Texas, Granitic region of the Llano, *Lindheimer*, 1847 (MO).



14. ?*E. blanchii*.



15. *E. bonatzii*.



16. *E. bonkeræ* (*E. fasciculatus* var. *bonkeræ*).



17. *E. bonkeræ* (*E. fasciculatus* var. *bonkeræ*).



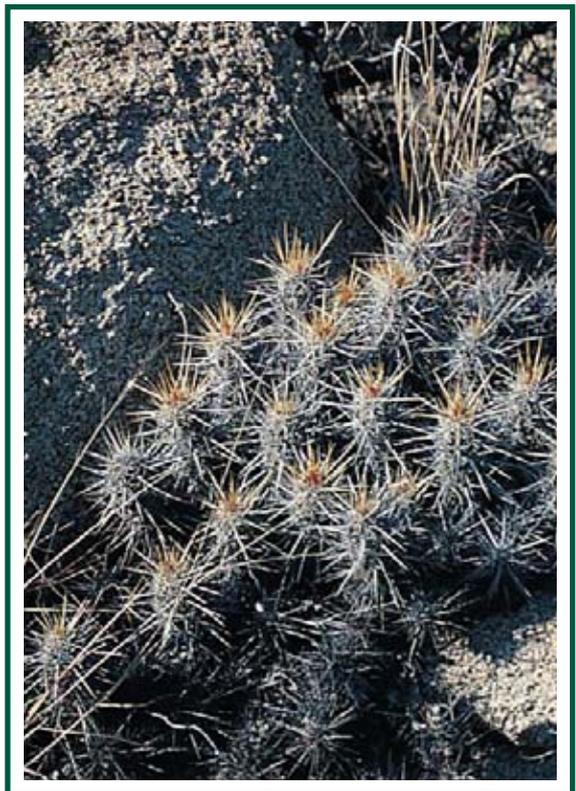
18. *E. boyce-thompsonii* (*E. fasciculatus* var. *boyce-thompsonii*).



19. *E. boyce-thompsonii* (*E. fasciculatus* var. *boyce-thompsonii*).



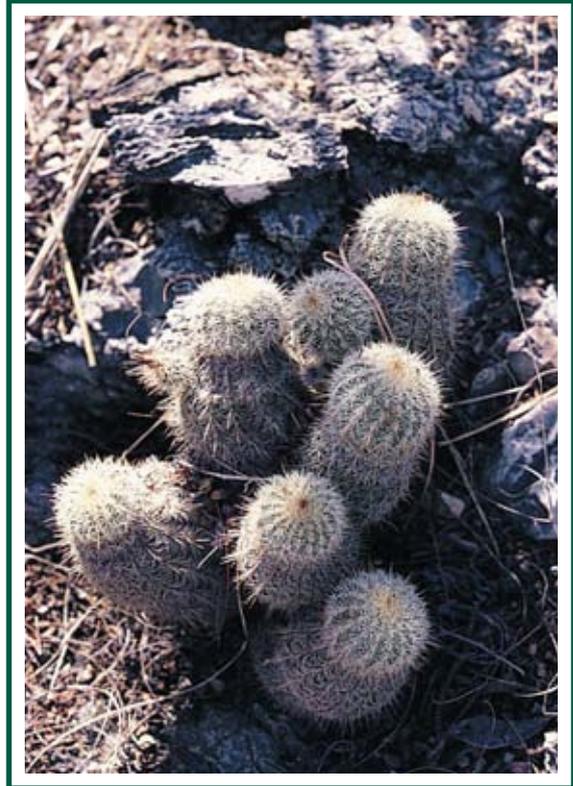
21. *E. brandegeei*.



20. *E. brandegeei*.



22. *E. brandegeei*.



23. *E. bristolii*.



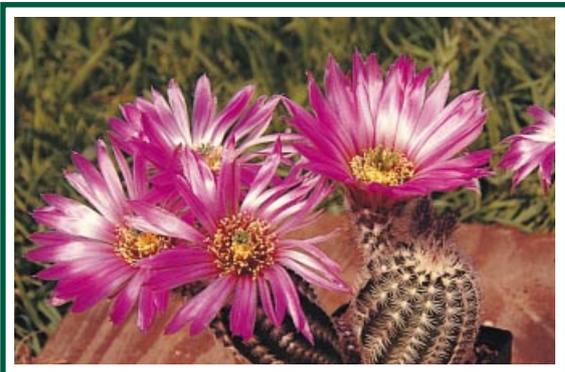
24. *E. bristolii*.



25. *E. bristolii*.



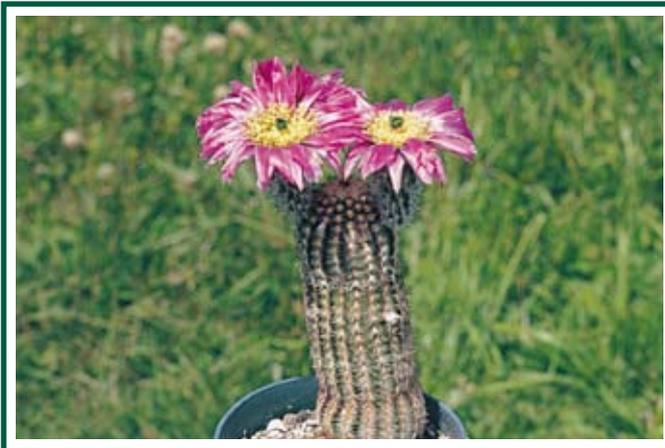
26. *E. caespitosus* (*E. reichenbachii*).



27. *E. caespitosus* (*E. reichenbachii*).



28. *E. caespitosus* (*E. reichenbachii*).



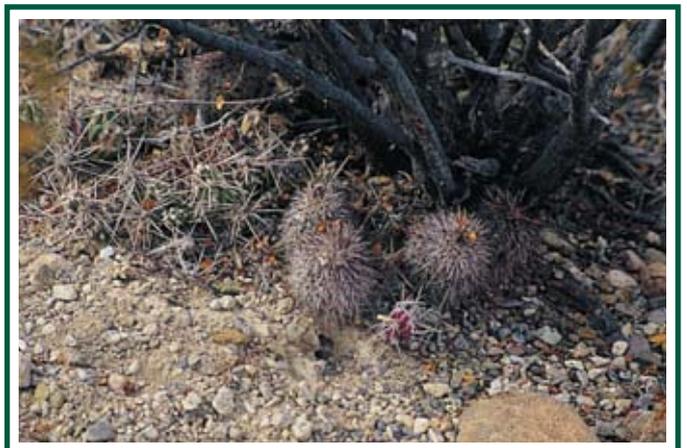
29. *E. caespitosus* var. *castaneus* (*E. reichenbachii*).



30. *E. carnosus* (?*E. enneacanthus* var. *brevispinus*).



31. *E. chisoensis*.



32. *E. chisoensis*.

Synonyms:

- Cereus reichenbachii* var. *castaneus* (Engelmann) Labouret 1853:319.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *castaneus* (Engelmann) Daul 1890:78.
Echinocereus castaneus (Engelmann) Orcutt 1926:3.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *jamauvei** Fric ex Orcutt 1926:4 *pro syn.*
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *adustus* fa. *castaneus* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Schelle 1926:174.
Echinocereus pectinatus fa. *castaneus* (Engelmann) Krainz 1967:50.
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *chrysacanthus* (Schumann) Schumann ex Borg 1937:174 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *chrysacanthus*.
Echinocereus caespitosus* var. *major (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:811.
basionym: *Cereus caespitosus* var. *major* Engelmann 1856:280.
TL: Texas, New Braunfels, *Lindheimer*, 1851 (MO).
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *minor** Engelmann ex Weniger 1970:22 *nom. inval.*
basionym: *Cereus caespitosus* var. *minor** Engelmann 1856:280, which was a new name for *Echinocereus caespitosus* var. *caespitosus*.
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *perbellus** Weniger 1970:23 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Echinocereus perbellus*.
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *purpureus** Weniger 1970:23 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Echinocereus purpureus*.
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *reichenbachii** Ters. ex Borg 1937:174 *nom. illegit.* see *Echinocereus reichenbachii*.
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *rubescens** Hort. ex Borg 1951:221 *nom. inval.* (no Latin diagnosis).
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *rufispinus* (Schumann) Schumann ex Borg 1951:221 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rufispinus*.
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *tamaulipensis* (Fric) Fric ex Borg 1937:174 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *tamaulipensis*.
**Echinocereus candicans* Rümpler = *Echinopsis candicans*.
**Echinocereus candicans* var. *tenuispinus* Rümpler = *Echinopsis candicans*
*Echinocereus candicans** Rünge ex Haage 1900:157 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.
Echinocereus canyonensis Clover & Jotter 1941:417-418.
TL: Arizona, Coconino Co., Bass Cable, Grande Canyon, *Clover & Jotter 2317* (MICH).
Note: Taylor (1985b) lists this species as a synonym of *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *melanacanthus*.
Echinocereus carnosus Rümpler 1885:796-797.
TL: Texas
Synonym:
Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *carnosus* (Rümpler) Schelle 1907:127.
Echinocereus castaneus (Engelmann) Orcutt 1926:3 see *Echinocereus caespitosus* var. *castaneus*.
**Echinocereus centralis* Rose = *Echinomastus centralis*.
*Echinocereus cereiformis** Auct. ? (Kakteenkunde 1935:1) *nom. inval.* (no Latin diagnosis).
Note: Taylor (1985b) lists this name as a synonym of *Echinocereus berlandieri*.
*Echinocereus cernosus** Fric 1929:24 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus pectinatus*).
*Echinocereus chihuahuensis** Shields 1961:4 *nom. inval.* (no Latin diagnosis).
**Echinocereus chiloensis* (Colla) Console & Lemaire = *Echinopsis chiloensis*.
Echinocereus chisoensis Marshall 1940:15.
TL: Texas, Chisos Mtns., *F. Radley*, 10 Apr. 1939 (DS 263216).
Synonym:
Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *chisoensis* (Marshall) Benson 1969d:127.
Echinocereus chisoensis var. *fobeanus* (Oehme) Taylor 1985a:261 see *Echinocereus fobeanus*.
Echinocereus chloranthus (Engelmann) Haage 1859:19.
basionym: *Cereus chloranthus* Engelmann 1856:278-279 (fuller description Engelmann 1859:29).
TL: Texas, stony hills near Frontera (El Paso), *Wright 95*, 2 Apr. 1852 (MO 2016809).
Synonyms:
Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *chloranthus* (Engelmann) Backeberg 1960:2015.
Echinocereus viridiflorus fa. *chloranthus* (Engelmann) Krainz 1967:51.
Note: Usually listed as *Echinocereus chloranthus* Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:814.
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *albispinus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *cylindricus* (Engelmann) Taylor 1984:169 see *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus*.
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *flaviflorus** Hort. *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *flavispinus** Ito 1952:133 *nom. inval.* (no Latin diagnosis).
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *longisetus** Hort. *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *milleri** Höchstätter Seed List 1997 *nom. nud.* (see *Echinocereus milleri**).
Echinocereus chloranthus* var. *neocapillus Weniger 1969:39-41.
TL: Texas, 5 to 10 miles south of Marathon, *Weniger 711* (UNM).
Synonyms (•):
Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *neocapillus* (Weniger) Leuck 1980:35-36.
Echinocereus russanthus var. *neocapillus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *roseiflorus** Ito 1981 (according to Evanich 1989:103) *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *russanthus* (Weniger) Lamb ex Rowley 1974a:7 see *Echinocereus russanthus*.
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *senilis** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus chloranthus var. *vulpis-cauda** Chudleigh 1967:43 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus russanthus*).
Echinocereus chloranthus subsp. *weedinii** Höchstätter Seed List 1997 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *weedinii*.



34. *E. chloranthus* var. *neocapillus*



33. *E. chloranthus* (*E. viridiflorus* var. *chloranthus*).



35. *E. chloranthus* var. *neocapillus*



36. *E. cinerascens*



37. *E. cinerascens* var. *septentrionalis*

Echinocereus chlorophthalmus (Hooker) Britton & Rose 1913:242.

basionym: *Echinocactus chlorophthalmus* Hooker 1848:t. 4373.

TL: Mexico, Hidalgo, Real del Monte.

Note: This species is often considered a synonym of *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

Echinocereus chrysoctrus (Engelmann & Bigelow) Orcutt 1926:4 see *Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *chrysoctrus*.

*Echinocereus cinerascens** Lemaire 1868:56 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus cinerascens*).

Echinocereus cinerascens (De Candolle) De Candolle ex Rümpler 1885:786.

basionym: *Cereus cinerascens* De Candolle 1828:116.

TL: Mexico, Zimapan, *Coulter 23* (?).

Synonyms:

*Cereus acinaciformis** Steudel 1841:333 *pro syn.*

*Cereus acinaciformis** Hort. Berol. ex Salm-Dyck 1845:27 *pro syn.*

*Echinocereus deppeii** (Salm-Dyck) Schumann 1895:123 *pro syn.*

*Echinocereus undulatus** Hildmann ex Schumann 1895:124 *pro syn.*

*Cereus deppii** Hort. Berol. ex Pfeiffer 1837:101 *pro syn.*

Note: *Cereus deppeii*, *Echinocereus cirrhiferus* and *Echinocereus glycimorphus* are usually considered synonyms of *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

Echinocereus cinerascens var. *caesius** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:169 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus cinerascens* var. *crassior (De Candolle) De Candolle ex Rümpler 1885:786-787.

basionym: *Cereus cinerascens* var. *crassior* De Candolle 1828:116.

TL: Mexico, Zimapan, *Coulter* (?).

Synonyms:

*Cereus aciniformis** Otto 1833:336 *nom. nud.*

*Cereus aciniformis** Hort. Berol. ex Pfeiffer 1837:101 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus cinerascens var. *ehrenbergii* (Pfeiffer) Bravo 1974:47 see *Echinocereus ehrenbergii*.

Cereus cinerascens var. *fendleri* (Engelmann) Bois 1928:371 see *Echinocereus fendleri*.

Echinocereus cinerascens var. *schmidtii** Haage 1900:157 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus cinerascens* var. *septentrionalis Taylor 1988:68-69.

TL: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, Entronque Huizache, *Taylor 281*, 10 July 1986 (MEXU).

Echinocereus cinerascens* var. *tenuior (De Candolle) De Candolle ex Rümpler 1885:776.

basionym: *Cereus cinerascens* var. *tenuior* De Candolle 1828:116.

TL: Mexico, Zimapan, *Coulter* (?).

Echinocereus cinerascens var. *tulensis* Taylor 1988:69 see *Echinocereus tulensis*.

**Echinocereus cinnabarinus* (Hooker) Schumann = *Echinopsis cinnabarina*.

Echinocereus cirrhiferus (Labouret) Labouret ex Rümpler 1885:778.

basionym: *Cereus cirrhiferus* Labouret 1853:311.

TL: Mexico.

Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

**Echinocereus clavatus* Schumann = *Eridisia spiniflora*.

Echinocereus claviformis (Regel & Klein) Haage 1893:22.

basionym: *Cereus claviformis* Regel & Klein 1860:46.

TL: Mexico, *Karwinsky* (?).

Echinocereus coccineus Engelmann 1848a:93.

TL: New Mexico, Wolf Creek, *Wislizenus*, 24 June 1846 (MO).

Synonyms:

Cereus coccineus (Engelmann) Engelmann 1849:51 *nom. illegit.* (not *Cereus coccineus* Salm-Dyck 1828).

*Echinocereus phoeniceus** Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:788 *nom. illegit.* see *Cereus phoeniceus* Engelmann 1856:284.

*Echinocereus melanacanthus** Engelmann ex Earl 1963:61 (printing error).

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *coccineus* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Marshall & Bock 1941:117.

Note: Benson uses the name *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *melanacanthus* for this species.

Echinocereus coccineus var. *arizonicus* (Orcutt) Ferguson 1989:221 see *Echinocereus arizonicus*.

Echinocereus coccineus var. *conoideus** Weniger 1970:42 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Echinocereus conoideus*.

Cereus coccineus* var. *cylindricus Engelmann 1849:51.

TL: New Mexico, Mtns. near Santa Fe, *Fendler*, 17 Sept. 1846 (MO).

Note: This plant is usually considered as a synonym of *Echinocereus coccineus* var. *coccineus* and has never been recombined with the name *Echinocereus*.

Echinocereus coccineus var. *gurneyi* (Benson) Heil & Brack 1988:26 see *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *gurneyi*.

Echinocereus coccineus* var. *inermis (Schumann) Purpus 1925:49.

basionym: *Echinocereus phoeniceus* var. *inermis* Schumann 1896a:150.

TL: Colorado, Mesa Grande, Tongue Creek, *C. A. Purpus* (?).

Synonyms (•):

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *inermis* (Schumann) Arp 1973:132-133.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *mojavensis* fa. *inermis* (Schumann) Ferguson 1989:219.

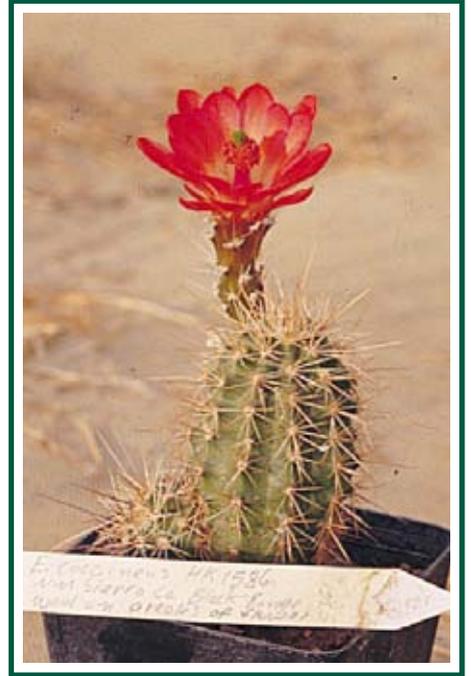
Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *melanacanthus* fa. *inermis** Alabaster 1994:105 *nom. inval.*

Echinocereus mojavensis fa. *inermis** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*

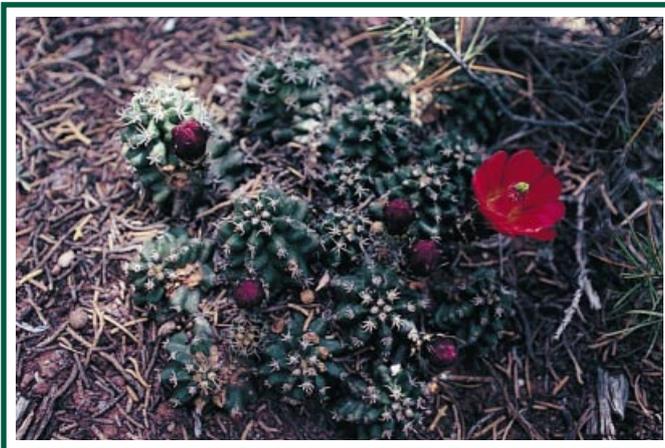
Echinocereus coccineus var. *kunzei* (Gürke) Backeberg 1960:2070 see *Echinocereus kunzei*.



38. *E. coccineus*.



39. *E. coccineus*.



40. *E. coccineus* var. *inermis* (*E. coccineus*).



41. *E. coccineus* var. *inermis* (*E. coccineus*).



42. *E. conglomeratus* (*E. stramineus*).



43. *E. ctenoides* (*E. dasyacanthus*).

Cereus coccineus* var. *melanacanthus Engelm. 1849:51.

TL: New Mexico, Santa Fe, *Fendler*, 26 Nov. 1846 (MO).

Synonym:

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *melanacanthus* (Engelm.) Benson 1944:254.

Note: The latter is the name Benson applies to *Echinocereus coccineus*.

Echinocereus coccineus var. *nudus** Auct. ? (CSJ 35:194) *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus coccineus var. *octacanthus** Boissevain & Davidson 1940:39 *nom. illegit.* see *Echinocereus octacanthus*.

Echinocereus coccineus var. *paucispinus* (Engelm.) Ferguson 1989:222 see *Echinocereus paucispinus*.

Echinocereus coccineus fa. *rosei** Blum 1990:13 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Echinocereus rosei*.

Cereus concolor Schott 1857:ii.

TL: Texas, Pecos County, Escondido Springs (apparently some form of *Echinocereus viridiflorus* or *Echinocereus chloranthus* that has never been formally transferred to the genus *Echinocereus*).

Echinocereus conglomeratus Blanc 1890:56.

TL: Nuevo Leon, Rinconada, *Mathsson*, 24 Sept. 1889 (?) (according to Schumann 1897:278).

Synonyms:

*Echinocereus bolansis** Runge ex Haage 1892:117 *pro syn.*

Cereus conglomeratus (Blanc) Berger 1905:81.

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *conglomeratus* (Blanc) Benson 1974:80.

Echinocereus stramineus var. *conglomeratus* (Blanc) Bravo 1974:47.

Note: This plant is usually listed as *Echinocereus conglomeratus* Förster ex Schumann 1897:278.

Echinocereus conglomeratus var. *robustior** Haage 1892:117 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus conoideus (Engelm. & Bigelow) Engelm. ex Rümpler 1885:807.

basionym: *Cereus conoideus* Engelm. & Bigelow in Engelm. 1856:284 (fuller description Engelm. 1857:35).

TL: New Mexico, Anton Chico, *J. M. Bigelow*, 24 Sept. 1853 (MO).

Synonyms:

*Cereus phoeniceus** subsp. *conoideus* (Engelm. & Bigelow) Engelm. 1857:37.

*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *conoideus* Schumann 1896:150.

Echinocereus coccineus var. *conoideus** Weniger 1970:42 *nom. inval.*

Note: This species is usually treated as a synonym of *Echinocereus coccineus*.

*Echinocereus crispatus** Mathsson 1890:464 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus ctenoides** Lemaire 1868:57 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus ctenoides* Engelm. ex Rümpler).

Echinocereus ctenoides (Engelm.) Engelm. ex Rümpler 1885:819.

basionym: *Cereus ctenoides* Engelm. 1856:279 (fuller description Engelm. 1859:31).

TL: Coahuila, between Eagle Pass & Santa Rosa, *Bigelow*, Jan. 1853 (MO).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *ctenoides* (Engelm.) Backeberg 1960:2021.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *ctenoides** Weniger 1971:31 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given).

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *ctenoides* (Engelm.) Weniger ex Frank 1991:135.

Echinocereus pectinatus subsp. *ctenoides* (Engelm.) Frank 1997:136.

Note: *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *wenigeri* is considered by Frank (1997) to be a synonym of this species.

Echinocereus cucumis Werdermann 1949:3-4.

TL: unknown (received from Hummel in 1937 without location noted, but probably from Sonora, Mexico).

Synonyms:

*Echinocereus noctiflorus** Hort. ex Backeberg 1960:1991 *pro syn.*

*Echinocereus nocturniflorus** Hort. ex Backeberg 1960:1991 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus scheeri var. *gentryi* cultivar 'Cucumis' (Werdermann) Taylor 1984:155.

Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus gentryi*.

*Echinocereus dahliaflorus** (an April fool prank name in *Möllers Deutsche Gärten-Zeitung* 15:148 (1900)).

Echinocereus dasyacanthus Engelm. 1848a:100.

TL: Chihuahua, Mtns. near Cd. Juarez, *Wislizenus* (MO).

Synonyms:

Cereus dasyacanthus (Engelm.) Engelm. 1849:50.

*Cereus deflexispinus** Monville ex Labouret 1853:321 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *dasyacanthus* (Engelm.) Engelm. ex Haage 1892:118.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *dasyacanthus** Earle 1971:80 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *dasyacanthus** Taylor 1984:179 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).

Note: Benson uses the name *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *neomexicanus* for this species.

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *ctenoides* (Engelm.) Backeberg 1960:2021 see *Echinocereus ctenoides*.

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *hildmannii** Arendt ex Weniger 1970:33 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Echinocereus hildmannii*.

Cereus dasyacanthus var. *minor** Engelm. 1856:278 *nom. illegit.* see *Echinocereus roetteri*.

Note: This name is rejected by the author in his addenda of corrections and replaced by *Echinocereus roetteri*.

Cereus dasyacanthus* var. *neomexicanus Coulter 1896:384.

TL: Southeastern New Mexico (actually Pecos County, Texas) *Wright 366* (MO).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *neomexicanus* (Coulter) Benson 1944:256.

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *neomexicanus** Coulter ex Weniger 1970:32 *nom. inval.*



44. *E. ctenoides* (*E. dasyacanthus*).



45. *E. ctenoides* (*E. dasyacanthus*).



46. *E. cucumis* (*E. scheerivar. gentryi*).



47. *E. dasyacanthus*.



48. *E. dasyacanthus*.



49. *E. dasyacanthus*.

Note: Benson uses the name *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *neomexicanus* for *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*. The original var. *neomexicanus* was probably a natural hybrid (see Zimmerman 1993).

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *neomexicanus** Coulter ex Weniger 1970:32 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given).

Echinocereus dasyacanthus* var. *rectispinus Trocha & Fethke 1991:31-40.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, near Villa Ahumada, *Fiehn* 1979 (Hamburg Herbarium).

Synonym (•):

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *rectispinus** Zimmerman 1993:277 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *rigidissimus* (Engelmann) Marshall & Bock 1941:119 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *rubrus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

Cereus dasyacanthus* var. *spurius Labouret 1853:321.

TL: unknown.

Synonym:

Cereus deflexispinus var. *spurius** Monville ex Labouret 1853:321 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *steereae* (Clover) Marshall 1945:115 see *Echinocereus steereae*.

Echinocereus davisii Houghton 1931:466.

TL: Texas, 4 miles south of Marathon, 4000 ft., *Houghton 700* (US 1566585).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *davisii* (Houghton) Marshall & Bock 1941:119.

Echinocereus viridiflorus fa. *davisii* (Houghton) Krainz 1967:51.

Echinocereus decumbens Clover & Jotter 1941:417.

TL: Arizona, Coconino Co., Mile 16+ Marble Canyon, *Clover & Jotter 2212* (MICH).

Synonym (•):

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *decumbens* (Clover & Jotter) Benson 1944:258.

*Cereus deflexispinus** Monville ex Labouret 1853:321 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*.

*Cereus deflexispinus** var. *spurius* Monville ex Labouret 1853:321 *pro syn.* see *Cereus dasyacanthus* var. *spurius*.

*Echinocereus degandii** Rebut ex Schumann 1895:123 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*).

Echinocereus delaetii (Gürke) Gürke 1909b:131.

basionym: *Cephalocereus delaetii* Gürke 1909a:116-121.

TL: unknown (probably Sierra Paila, Coahuila).

Synonym:

Echinocereus longisetus var. *delaetii* (Gürke) Taylor 1988:79.

Echinocereus delaetii var. *freudenbergeri* (Frank) Taylor 1985b:97 see *Echinocereus freudenbergeri*.

Cereus deppei Salm-Dyck 1834:338.

TL: Mexico.

Note: This species is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

*Cereus deppei** Hort. Berol. ex Pfeiffer 1837:101 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

*Cereus deppei** Hort. Paris ex Salm-Dyck 1845:27 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus deppei** (Salm-Dyck) Schumann 1895:123 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

*Echinocereus depressus** Haage 1900:157 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus diguetii Hort. *nom. nud.* = *Cereus diguetii*.

Echinocereus dubius (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:787.

basionym: *Cereus dubius* Engelmann 1856:282-283 (fuller description in Engelmann 1859:36).

TL: Texas, Hudspeth Co. near Rio Grande, *Wright*, 19 June 1852 (MO).

Synonym:

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *dubius* (Engelmann) Benson 1969d:127.

Note: This species is usually considered to be a synonym of *Echinocereus enneacanthus* var. *enneacanthus*.

Echinocereus durangensis Poselger ex Rümpler 1885:799.

TL: Mexico, Durango.

Synonym:

Echinocereus acifer var. *durangensis* (Poselger ex Rümpler) Schumann 1897:287.

Note: Taylor (1985b) lists this name as a synonym of *Echinocereus polyacanthus*.

Echinocereus durangensis* var. *nigrispinus Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:800.

TL: Mexico, Durango.

Echinocereus durangensis* var. *rufispinus Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:800.

TL: Mexico, Durango.

Echinocereus ehrenbergii (Pfeiffer) Pfeiffer ex Rümpler 1885:775.

basionym: *Cereus ehrenbergii* Pfeiffer 1840:282.

TL: Mexico, Hidalgo, Mineral del Monte (according to Schumann 1897:262), *Ehrenberg* (?).

Synonyms (•):

Echinocereus pentalophus var. *ehrenbergii* (Pfeiffer) Backeberg 1960:2003.

Echinocereus cinerascens var. *ehrenbergii* (Pfeiffer) Bravo 1974:47.

**Echinocereus emoryi* (Engelmann) Rümpler = *Bergerocactus emoryi*.

*Echinocereus engelmannii** Lemaire 1868:56 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus engelmannii* Parry ex Rümpler).

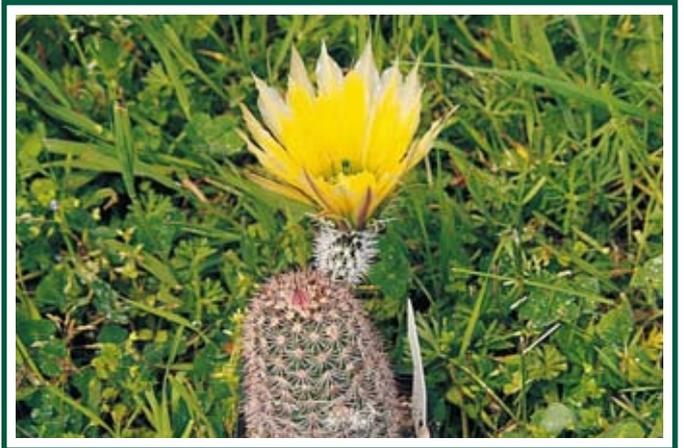
Echinocereus engelmannii (Parry ex Engelmann) Parry ex Rümpler 1885:805.

basionym: *Cereus engelmannii* Parry ex Engelmann 1852:328.

TL: California, Mtns. near San Felipe, *Parry* (?).



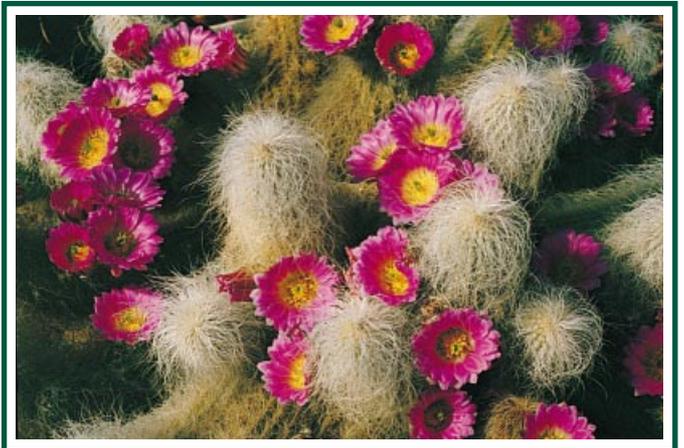
50. *E. dasyacanthus* var. *rectispinus*.



51. *E. dasyacanthus* var. *rectispinus*.



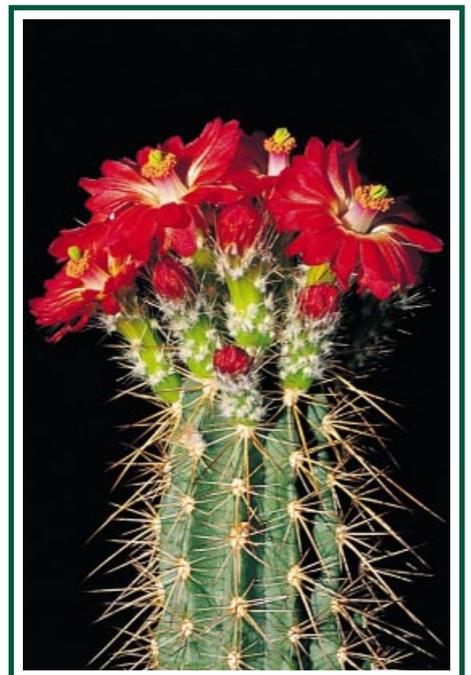
52. *E. davisii* (*E. viridiflorus* var. *davisii*).



53. *E. delaetii* (*E. longisetus* var. *delaetii*).



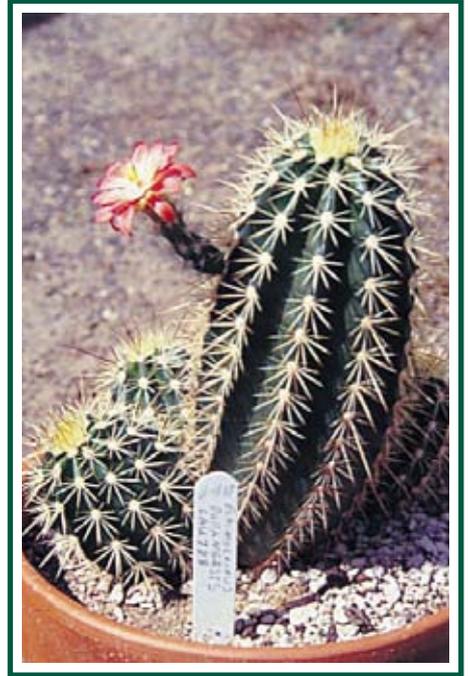
54. *E. delaetii* (*E. longisetus* var. *delaetii*).



55. *E. durangensis* (*E. polyacanthus*).



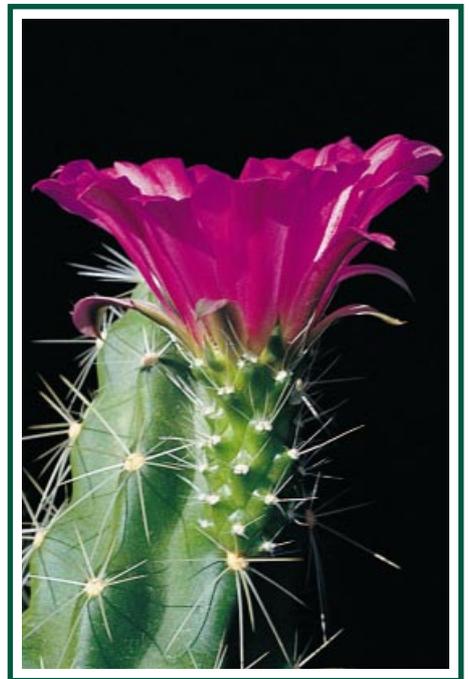
56. *E. durangensis* (*E. polyacanthus*).



57. *E. durangensis* (*E. polyacanthus*).



58. *E. ehrenbergii* (*E. cinerascens* var. *ehrenbergii*).



59. *E. ehrenbergii* (*E. cinerascens* var. *ehrenbergii*).



60. *E. engelmannii*.



61. *E. engelmannii*.



62. *E. engelmannii*.



63. *E. engelmannii* var. *acicularis*



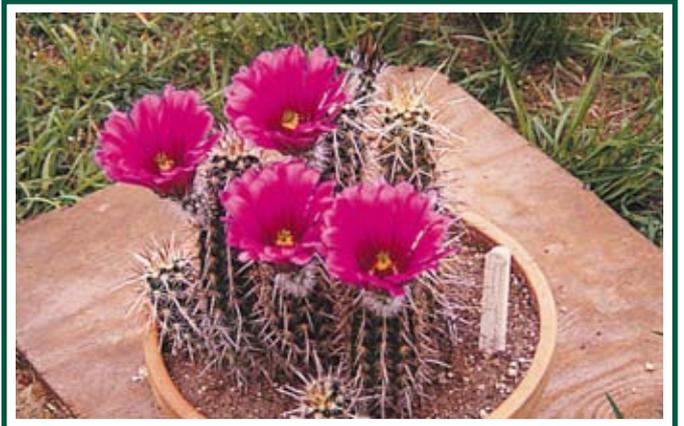
64. *E. engelmannii* var. *armatus*.



65. *E. engelmannii* var. *armatus*.



66. *E. engelmannii* var. *armatus*, *E. engelmannii* var. *chrysocentrus*.



67. *E. engelmannii* var. *chrysocentrus*



68. *E. engelmannii* var. *howei*.



69. *E. engelmannii* var. *howei*.

Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *acicularis Benson 1969a:22.

TL: Arizona Maricopa Co., Crossing of New River, south side of Black Canyon Refuge, 1300 ft., *Benson 16,616*, 20 Apr. 1966 (POM 311313).

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *albispinus** Cels ex Schumann 1897:276 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *armatus Benson 1969c:33.

TL: California, San Bernardino Co., Dead Man Point, *Benson 14,767*, 1 Apr. 1951 (POM 284927).

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *bonkeræ** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus bonkeræ*.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *boyce-thompsonii** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus boyce-thompsonii*.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *caespitosus** Orcutt 1897:276 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *chrysoctrus (Engelmann & Bigelow) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:806.

basonym: *Cereus engelmannii* var. *chrysoctrus* Engelmann & Bigelow in Engelmann 1856:283 (fuller description in Engelmann 1857:35).

TL: Arizona, Bill Williams River, *J. M. Bigelow*, 13 Feb. 1854 (MO).

Synonym:

Echinocereus chrysoctrus (Engelmann & Bigelow) Orcutt 1926:4.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *decumbens* (Clover & Jotter) Benson 1944:258 see *Echinocereus decumbens*.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *fasciculatus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus fasciculatus*.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *fulvispinus** Cels ex Schumann 1897:276 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *howei Benson 1974:80.

TL: California, San Bernardino Co., east of Goffs, *D. F. Howe 4,570* (POM 317,886).

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *munzii* (Parish) Pierce & Fosberg 1933:123 see *Echinocereus munzii*.

Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *nicholii Benson 1944:258.

TL: Arizona, Pima Co., Silver Bell Mtns., *Benson 10,720*, 28 Mar. 1941 (ARIZ 34989).

Synonym:

Echinocereus nicholii (Benson) Parfitt 1987:157-158.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *pfersdorffii** Heyder ex Schumann 1897:276 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *purpureus Benson 1969d:126-127.

TL: Utah, Washington Co., north of St. George, 2900 ft., *Benson 13,637*, 5 May 1949 (POM 285578).

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *robustior** Haage 1892:117 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *robustior** Hildmann ex Hirscht 1894:194 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *variegatus (Engelmann & Bigelow) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:806.

basonym: *Cereus engelmannii* var. *variegatus* Engelmann & Bigelow in Engelmann 1856:283 (fuller description in Engelmann 1857:35).

TL: Arizona, Cactus Mtns. at head of Bill Williams River, *J. M. Bigelow*, 1 Feb. 1854 (MO).

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *versicolor** Hirscht 1894:194 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus enneacanthus Engelmann 1848a:111.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, near San Pablo, *Wislizenus 244*, 8 Apr. 1847 (MO 83797).

Synonym:

Cereus enneacanthus (Engelmann) Engelmann 1849:50.

Note: *Echinocereus lowryi** Lowry 1936:20 *nom. nud.* and *Echinocereus albiflorus** Lowry 1937:20 *nom. nud.* are probably forms of this species.

Echinocereus enneacanthus* fa. *brevispinus Moore 1967:93-94.

TL: Texas, Starr Co., 8 miles east of Rio Grande City, *Clover*, 31 Dec. 1953 (MICH).

Synonym:

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *brevispinus* (Moore) Benson 1969d:127.

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *brevispinus* (Moore) Benson 1969d:127 see *Echinocereus enneacanthus* fa. *brevispinus*.

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *carnosus* (Rümpler) Schelle 1907:127 see *Echinocereus carnosus*.

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *carnosus** Quehl 1908:114 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus carnosus*).

Echinocereus enneacanthus fa. *carnosus** is attributed incorrectly to Matthson ex Schumann by Bravo 1991:76.

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *conglomeratus* (Blanc) Benson 1974:80 see *Echinocereus conglomeratus*.

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *dubius* (Engelmann) Benson 1969d:127 see *Echinocereus dubius*.

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *erectus** Haage 1892:117 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus enneacanthus* fa. *intermedius Moore 1967:93.

TL: Texas, Starr Co., off La Grulla Road, *Clover*, 23 Mar. 1953 (MICH).

Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus enneacanthus* var. *brevispinus*.

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *major** Schelle 1907:127 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *majus** Haage 1892:117 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *stramineus* (Engelmann) Benson 1969d:127 see *Echinocereus stramineus*.

Echinocereus fasciculatus (Engelmann) Benson 1969a:21.

basonym: *Mammillaria fasciculata** Engelmann in Emory 1848:156. *nom. prov.*

TL: Arizona, Graham Co., 6-7 miles east of Solomon (neotype - *Benson 16633*, 22 Apr. 1966 (POM 311339)).

Synonyms (•):

Echinocereus fendleri var. *fasciculatus* (Engelmann) Taylor 1985a:252.

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *fasciculatus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*

Note: The validity of this name is uncertain. *Echinocereus robustus* is usually considered to be a synonym of this plant.

Echinocereus fasciculatus var. *bonkeræ* (Thornber & Bonker) Benson 1969a:22 see *Echinocereus bonkeræ*.



70. *E. engelmannii* var. *nicholii* (*E. nicholii*).



71. *E. engelmannii* var. *nicholii* (*E. nicholii*).



72. *E. engelmannii* var. *purpureus*.



73. *E. engelmannii* var. *variegatus*.



74. *E. engelmannii* var. *variegatus*.



75. *E. emeacanthus*.

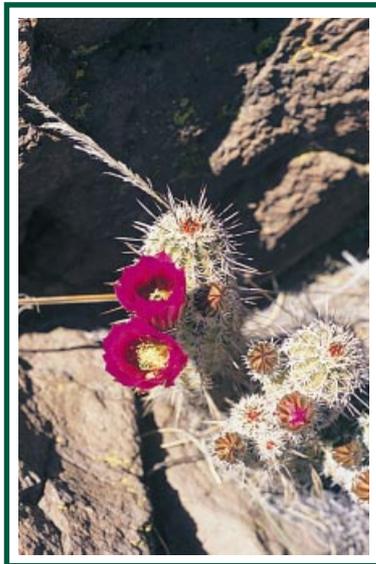
- Echinocereus fasciculatus* var. *boyce-thompsonii* (Orcutt) Benson 1969a:21 see *Echinocereus boyce-thompsonii*.
Echinocereus fasciculatus var. *rectispinus** Benson 1969a:131 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus rectispinus*.
Echinocereus fendleri (Engelmann) Loder 1882:445.
 basionym: *Cereus fendleri* Engelmann 1849:51.
 TL: New Mexico, near Santa Fe, *Fendler 3*, 1846 (MO).
 Synonym:
Cereus cinerascens var. *fendleri* (Engelmann) Bois 1928:371.
 Note: Usually listed as *Echinocereus fendleri* Engelmann *ex* Rümpler 1885:801, or Senke *ex* Haage 1893:22.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *albiflorus* (Weingart) Backeberg 1960:2047 see *Echinocereus albiflorus*.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *bonkeræ* (Thornber & Bonker) Benson 1944:260 see *Echinocereus bonkeræ*.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *boyce-thompsonii* (Orcutt) Benson 1944:260 see *Echinocereus boyce-thompsonii*.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *fasciculatus* (Engelmann) Taylor 1985a:252 see *Echinocereus fasciculatus*.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *hempelii** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus hempelii*.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *kuenzleri* (Castetter *et al.*) Benson 1982:942 see *Echinocereus kuenzleri*.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *ledingii* (Peebles) Taylor 1985a:253 see *Echinocereus ledingii*.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *major** Haage 1900:158 *nom. nud.*
***Echinocereus fendleri* var. pauperculus** (Engelmann) Schumann 1897:275.
 basionym: *Cereus fendleri* var. *pauperculus* Engelmann 1849:51.
 TL: New Mexico, near Santa Fe, *Fendler*, 4 Nov. 1846 (MO).
Echinocereus fendleri var. *rectispinus* (Peebles) Benson 1944:259 see *Echinocereus rectispinus*.
***Echinocereus fendleri* var. robustus** Fobe 1911:55 (not Benson 1944).
 TL: unknown.
Echinocereus fendleri var. *robustus** (Peebles) Benson 1944:259 *nom. illegit* (later homonym) see *Echinocereus robustus*.
Echinocereus ferreirianus Gates 1953:8-11.
 TL: Mexico, Baja Calif. Norte, Isla Piojo, Bahia de los Angeles, *H. E. Gates*, 1934 (DS 375348).
Echinocereus ferreirianus var. *lindsayi* (Meyran) Taylor 1985b:46 see *Echinocereus lindsayi*.
*Echinocereus ferreiræ** Gates 1935:154 *nom. nud.* (= Gates number 550).
*Echinocereus fiehnii** Lau 1992:74 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus rusanthus* var. *fiehnii*.
*Echinocereus finnii** Hort. *ex* Taylor 1985 101 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus rusanthus* var. *fiehnii*.
Echinocereus fitchii Britton & Rose 1922:30.
 TL: Texas, near Laredo, *Rose 18037*, 1913 (US).
 Synonym:
Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *fitchii* (Britton & Rose) Benson 1969d:127.
Echinocereus fitchii var. *albertii** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *albertii*.
Echinocereus fitchii var. *armatus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *armatus*.
 **Echinocereus flavescens* (Pfeiffer) Rümpler = *Haageocereus* sp.
*Echinocereus flavidiflorus** Haage 1892:117 *nom. nud.*
*Echinocereus flavidiflorus** Hildmann *ex* Schumann 1897:264 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus leonensis*.
Echinocereus flaviflorus (Coulter) Coulter *ex* Schumann 1897:274.
 basionym: *Cereus flavidiflorus* Engelmann *ex* Coulter 1896:391.
 TL: Mexico, Baja California, west of San Borgia, *Gabb 10*, 1867 (MO).
 Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus maritimus*.
*Echinocereus flavispinus** Bailey 1941:270 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus floresii Backeberg 1949:5.
 TL: Mexico, Sinaloa, near Topolobampo, *R. Flores & F. Schwarz* (?).
 Synonym (•):
Echinocereus sciurus var. *floresii* (Backeberg) Taylor 1985b:115.
Echinocereus fobeanus Oehme 1940:49-50.
 TL: unknown (probably Coahuila).
 Synonyms:
Echinocereus chisoensis var. *fobeanus* (Oehme) Taylor 1985a:261.
 Note: Taylor (1993) lists *Echinocereus metornii* as a synonym of this species.
*Echinocereus fordii** spelling error for *Echinocactus fordii*.
Echinocereus freudenbergeri Frank 1981:102-105.
 TL: Mexico, Coahuila, 12 km south of Cuatro Ciénegas, *G. Freudenberger* (ZSS AA18-27).
 Synonyms (•):
Echinocereus delaetii var. *freudenbergeri* (Frank) Taylor 1985b:97.
*Echinocereus setosus** Hort. *ex* Taylor 1988:76 *pro syn.*
 Note: Taylor (1993) lists this species as a synonym of *Echinocereus nivosus*.
*Echinocereus galtieri** Hort. *ex* Schumann 1895:124 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus galtieri Rebut *ex* Fobe 1911:56.
 TL: unknown.
 Synonym:
Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *galtieri* (Rebut *ex* Fobe) Schelle 1926:179.
Echinocereus gentryi Clover 1938:565.
 TL: Mexico, Sonora, Cañon Saucito, *H. S. Gentry*, 1932 (MICH).



76. *E. enneacanthus*



77. *E. enneacanthus* fa. *brevispinus* (*E. enneacanthus* var. *brevispinus*).



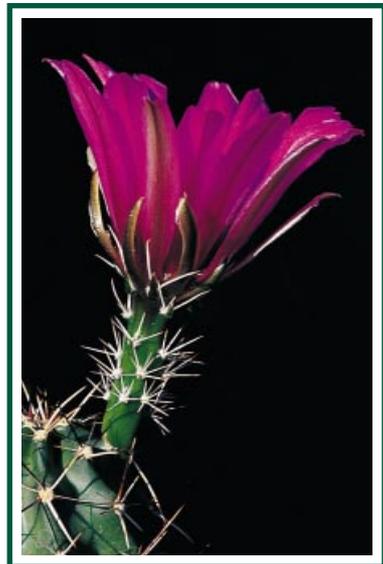
78. *E. fasciculatus*



79. *E. fendleri*



80. *E. fendleri*



81. *E. fendleri*



82. *E. ferreirianus*.



83. *E. ferreirianus*



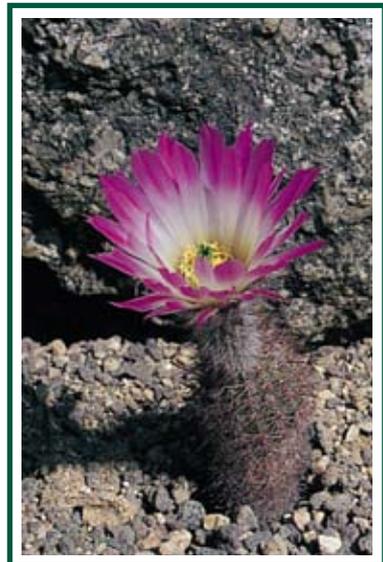
84. *E. fitchii* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *fitchii*).



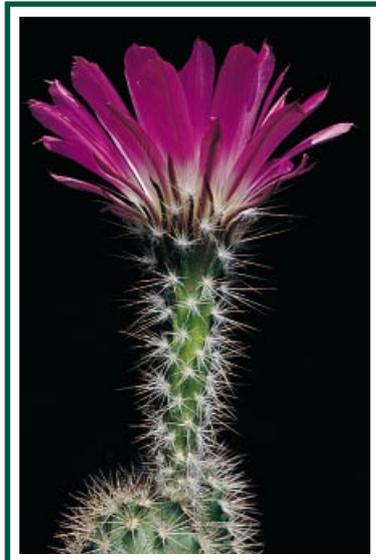
85. *E. floresii* (*E. sciurus* var. *floresii*).



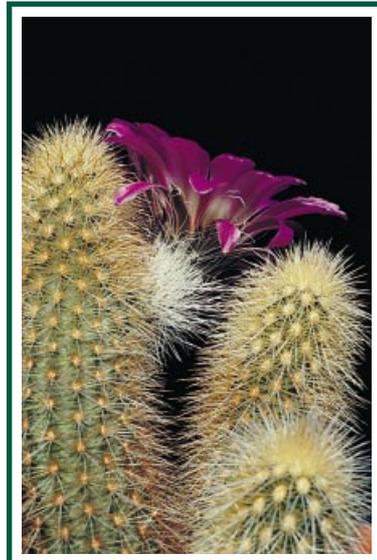
86. *E. floresii* (*E. sciurus* var. *floresii*).



87. *E. fobeanus* (*E. chisoensis* var. *fobeanus*).



88. *E. fobeanus* (*E. chisoensis* var. *fobeanus*).



89. *E. freudenbergeri* (*E. nivosus*).



90. *E. freudenbergeri* (*E. nivosus*).



91. *E. gentryi* (*E. scheeri* var. *gentryi*).



92. *E. gentryi* (*E. scheeri* var. *gentryi*).



93. *E. gentryi* (*E. scheeri* var. *gentryi*).



94. *E. gonacanthus* (*E. triglochidiatus* var. *gonacanthus*).



95. *E. gonacanthus* (*E. triglochidiatus* var. *gonacanthus*).

Synonym:

Echinocereus scheeri var. *gentryi* (Clover) Taylor 1984:154.

Note: *Echinocereus cucumis* is usually considered a synonym of this species.

**Echinocereus gladiatus* (Lemaire) Rümpler = *Echinopsis gladiata*.

Echinocereus glycimorphus Förster ex Rümpler 1885:800.

TL: unknown (Hidalgo near Ixmiquilpan and El Cardonal according to Schumann 1897:262).

Synonym:

Cereus glycimorphus (Förster ex Rümpler) Orcutt 1903:5.

Echinocereus glycimorphus* var. *undulatus Schelle 1926:166.

TL: unknown.

Note: Schelle 1926:166 lists *Echinocereus undulatus** Hildmann as a synonym of this variety.

*Cereus glomeratus** Orcutt 1897:21 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus maritimus*.

*Echinocereus gonacanthus** Lemaire 1868:57 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus gonacanthus* Loder).

Echinocereus gonacanthus (Engelmann & Bigelow) Loder 1882:444.

basionym: *Cereus gonacanthus* Engelmann & Bigelow in Engelmann 1856:283 (fuller description Engelmann 1857:33).

TL: Arizona, Apache Co., Jacobs Well, 40 miles west of Zuñi, *J. M. Bigelow*, 29 Nov. 1853 (MO).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus paucispinus var. *gonacanthus* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Schumann 1897:281.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *gonacanthus* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Boissvain 1940:36.

Note: Usually listed as *Echinocereus gonacanthus* Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:806.

**Echinocereus grahamii* (*Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde* 20:47) error for *Mammillaria grahamii*.

Echinocereus grandis Britton & Rose 1922:18.

TL: Mexico, Gulf of California, San Esteban Island, *J. N. Rose* 16823, 13 Apr. 1911 (US).

Synonym:

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *grandis* (Britton & Rose) Marshall 1955:68.

Echinocereus hancockii Dawson 1949:89-93.

TL: Mexico, Baja California Sur, north side of San Hipolito Bay, *E. Y. Dawson* 6443, 4 Apr. 1949 (LAM).

Synonym (•):

Echinocereus maritimus var. *hancockii* (Dawson) Taylor 1985b:44.

*Echinocereus havermansii** Rebut ex Haage 1892:118 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus havernicki** Hildm. ex Schwarzbach & Bitter 1915:8 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus hempelii Fobe 1897:187.

TL: Mexico (probably Santa Clara Canyon, Chihuahua, Mexico).

Synonym (•):

Echinocereus fendleri var. *hempelii* * Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*

Note: Some authors treat *Echinocereus kuenzleri* as a synonym of this species.

Echinocereus hempelii var. *centrispinus** Hort. *nom. nud.* (= HK 1489 from San Buenaventura, Chihuahua, Mexico).

Echinocereus hexaedrus (Engelmann & Bigelow) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:807.

basionym: *Cereus hexaedrus* Engelmann & Bigelow Engelmann 1856:285 (fuller description Engelmann 1857:34).

TL: Arizona, Apache County, 15 miles west of Zuñi, *J. M. Bigelow*, 28 Nov. 1853 (MO).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus paucispinus var. *hexaedrus* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Schumann 1897:281.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *hexaedrus* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Boissvain 1940:36.

Note: Listed by Taylor (1985b) as a synonym of *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *melanacanthus*.

*Echinocereus hidalgensis** Hort. Berol. ex Backeberg 1962:3855-3856 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus hildmannii Arendt 1892:146.

TL: unknown (West Texas according to Schelle 1926:175).

Synonym:

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *hildmannii** Arendt ex Weniger 1970:33 *nom. inval.*

Note: This plant may be a natural hybrid (see Zimmermann 1993).

Echinocereus huitcholensis (Weber) Gürke 1906:23.

basionym: *Cereus huitcholensis* Weber 1904:383.

TL: Mexico, Jalisco, Sierra de los Huitcholes, 1800 m, *L. Digué*, May 1900 (P).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *huitcholensis* (Weber) Taylor 1988:82.

Echinocereus acifer subsp. *huitcholensis* (Weber) Lange 1994:109.

**Echinocereus hypogaeus* (Weber ex Regel) Rümpler = *Eridisia spiniflora*.

*Echinocereus inermis** Haage ex Hirscht 1898:130 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus knippelianus*.

**Echinocereus intricatus* (Salm-Dyck) Rümpler = *Echinopsis strigosa*.

*Echinocereus jacobyi** Hort. ex Schumann 1897:278 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus merkeri*.

*Echinocereus joconosle** Haage 1892:117 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus knippelianus Liebner 1895:170.

TL: unknown (relocated in Sierra Parras, Coahuila, Mexico by Glass & Foster).

Synonyms:

*Echinocereus liebnerianus** Liebner ex Schumann 1896b:262 *nom. nud.*



96. *E. grandis*.



97. *E. grandis*.



98. *E. grandis*.



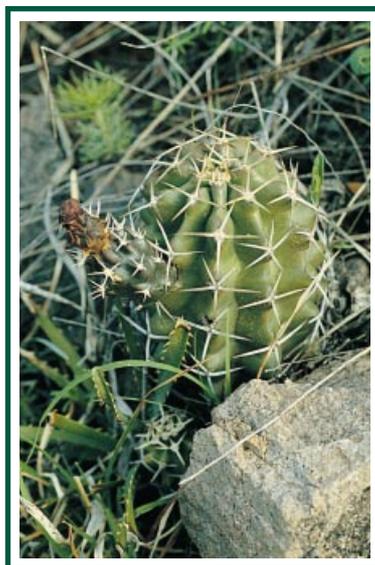
99. *E. hancockii* (*E. maritimus* var. *hancockii*).



100. *E. hancockii* (*E. maritimus* var. *hancockii*).



101. *E. hempelii* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*).



102. *E. hempelii* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*).



103. *E. hempelii* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*).

*Echinocereus inermis** Haage ex Hirscht 1898:130 *pro syn.*

Cereus knippelianus (Liebner) Orcutt 1902:27.

Echinocereus knippelianus* var. *kruegeri Glass & Foster 1978b:80.

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, north of Ascencion near San Juanito, *Glass & Foster 3902*, 1 Mar. 1972 (POM) (•).

Echinocereus knippelianus* var. *reyesii Lau 1980:264-265.

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, between Siberia & Encantada, *Lau 1237A*, Apr. 1977 (POM) (•).

Echinocereus knippelianus var. *siberi giberia** Heyer 1989:25 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus koehresianus** Hort. ex Taylor 1988:80 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus scheeri* var. *koehresianus*.

*Echinocereus koehresii** Hort. ex Taylor 1988:80 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus scheeri* var. *koehresianus*.

Echinocereus krausei De Smet ex Rümpler 1885:789.

TL: unknown.

Note: This plant is usually listed as a synonym of *Echinocereus coccineus*.

*Echinocereus kroenleinii** Hort. *nom. nud.* see *Wilcoxia kroenleinii*.

Wilcoxia kroenleinii Cartier 1980 (*Succulentas* 2(2):2-3).

TL: unknown, *HK 379* (P) (probably from Coahuila, Mexico).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus poselgeri subsp. *kroenleinii* (Cartier) Lange 1995:138.

*Echinocereus kroenleinii** Hort.

Echinocereus kuenzleri Castetter *et al.* 1976:77-78.

TL: New Mexico, Otero Co., Sacramento Mtns., Elk, *Kuenzler 3585*, 5 May 1968 (UNM 55571).

Synonyms:

*Echinocereus pseudohempelii** Kuenzler Cat. *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus fendleri var. *kuenzleri* (Castetter *et al.*) Benson 1982:942.

Echinocereus kunzei Gürke 1907:103-104.

TL: Arizona, near Phoenix (southern New Mexico according to Britton & Rose 1922:31).

Synonym:

Echinocereus coccineus var. *kunzei* (Gürke) Backeberg 1960:2070.

Note: This plant may be a natural hybrid (see Zimmermann 1993).

Echinocereus laboretianus Daul 1890:76.

TL: unknown.

Note: This plant is usually listed as a synonym of *Echinocereus viridiflorus*.

*Echinocereus laboretianus** Lemaire 1868:57 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus laboretianus*).

Echinocereus laboretianus var. *chrysacanthus** Haage 1900:159 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus laboretianus var. *gracilispinus** Haage 1900:159 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus laboretianus var. *sanguineus** Haage 1900:159 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus laboretii** Förster ex Rümpler 1885:811 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus viridiflorus*.

**Echinocereus lamprochlorus* (Lemaire) Rümpler = *Echinopsis lamprochlora*.

Echinocereus laui Frank 1978:74-77.

TL: Mexico, Sonora, east of Yecora, El Trigo Ranch, 1800 m, *A. Lau 780*, Jan. 1974 (ZSS AA18-24).

Echinocereus ledingii Peebles 1936:35.

TL: Arizona, Graham Co., Mt. Graham, 4500 ft., *Louis Wankum*, 11 July 1935 (US 1634004).

Synonym:

Echinocereus fendleri var. *ledingii* (Peebles) Taylor 1985a:253.

*Echinocereus leeanus** Lemaire 1868:57 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus leeanus* Lemaire ex Rümpler).

Echinocereus leeanus (Hooker) Lemaire ex Rümpler 1885:828.

basionym: *Cereus leeanus* Hooker 1849:t. 4417.

TL: Northern Mexico.

Note: Often considered a synonym of *Echinocereus polyacanthus*.

Echinocereus leeanus var. *multicostatus* (Cels ex Rümpler) Schumann 1897:289 see *Echinocereus multicostatus*.

Echinocereus leonensis Mathsson 1891:66.

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, near Monterrey, 1800 ft., *Runge* (?).

Synonyms:

*Echinocereus flaviflorus** Hildmann ex Schumann 1897:264 *pro syn.*

Cereus leonensis (Mathsson) Berger 1905:80.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *leonensis* (Mathsson) Backeberg 1960:1999.

Echinocereus pentalophus var. *leonensis* (Mathsson) Taylor 1985b:78.

*Cereus leptacanthus** De Candolle ex Pfeiffer 1837:101 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus pentalophus* var. *subarticulatus*.

Echinocereus leptacanthus Gaillard 1864:209 see *Cereus leptacanthus* De Candolle ex Salm Dyck 1845:27 (which was a new name for

Cereus pentalophus var. *subarticulatus* De Candolle).

Cereus leptacanthus var. *crassior** De Candolle ex Förster 1846:373 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus leptophus** Gässner Hauptverzeichnis 1937:6 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus leucanthus Taylor 1985b:136-137 (new name needed because *Echinocereus albiflorus* was already used for another plant).

basionym: *Wilcoxia albiflora* Backeberg 1952:16.

TL: unknown (probably northwest Sinaloa, Mexico). (P) (cultivated material from Les Cedres).

*Echinocereus liebnerianus** Liebner ex Schumann 1896b:262 *nom. nud.* (probably a printing error, see *Echinocereus knippelianus*).

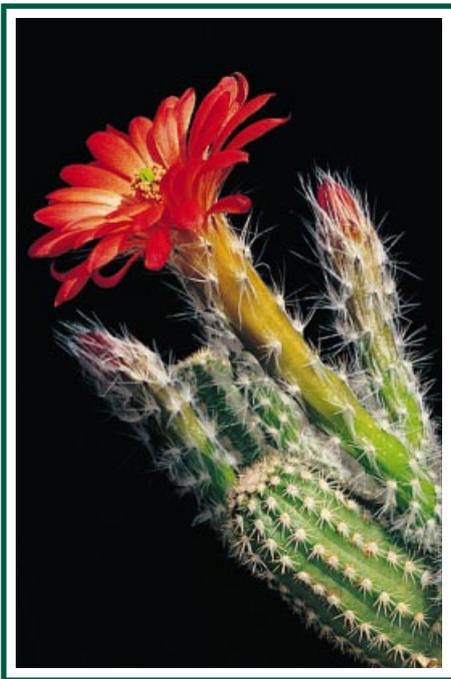
**Echinocereus limensis* (Salm-Dyck) Rümpler = *Haageocereus sp.*



104. *E. hidalgensis**



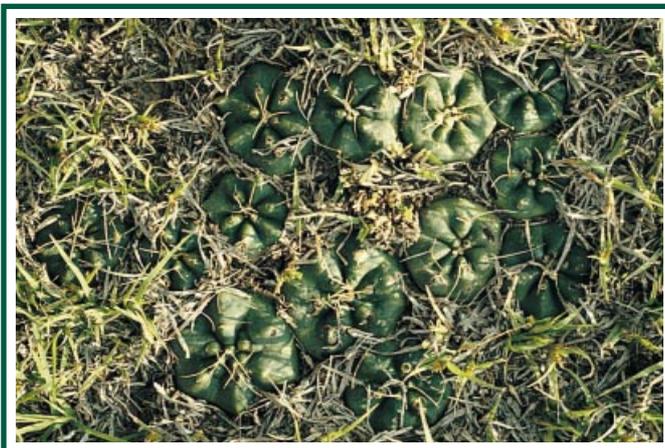
105. *E. huitcholensis* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *huitcholensis*).



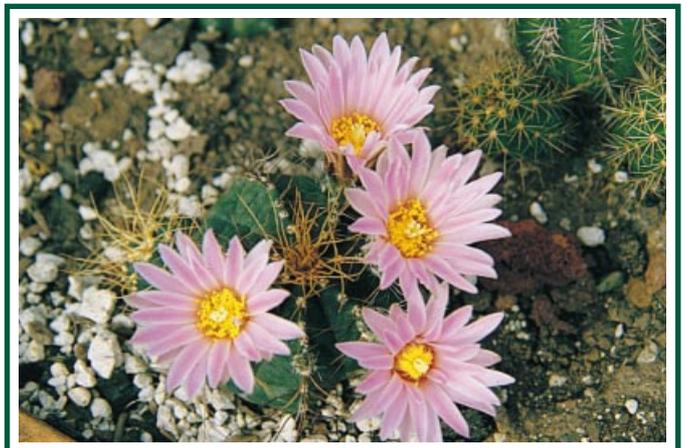
106. *E. huitcholensis* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *huitcholensis*).



107. *E. knippelianus*.



108. *E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*.



109. *E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*.



110. *E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*.



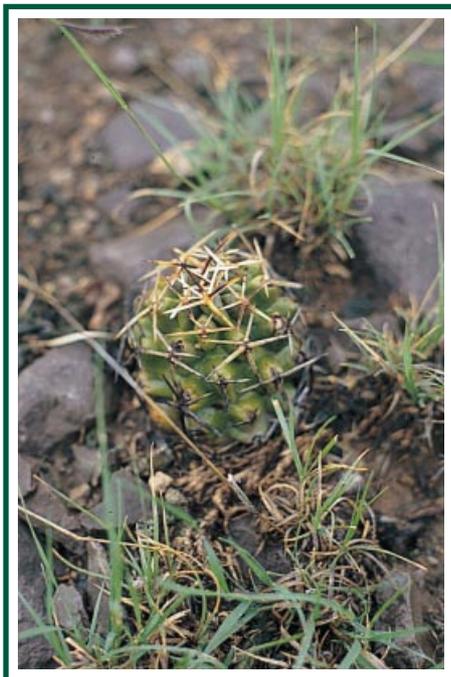
111. *E. knippelianus* var. *reyesii* (*E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*).



112. *E. knippelianus* var. *reyesii* (*E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*).



113. *Wilcoxia kroenleinii* (*E. poselgeri*).



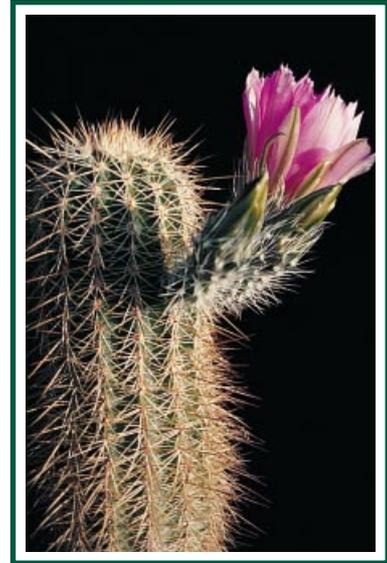
114. *E. kuenzleri* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*).



115. *E. kuenzleri* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*).



116. *E. laui*.



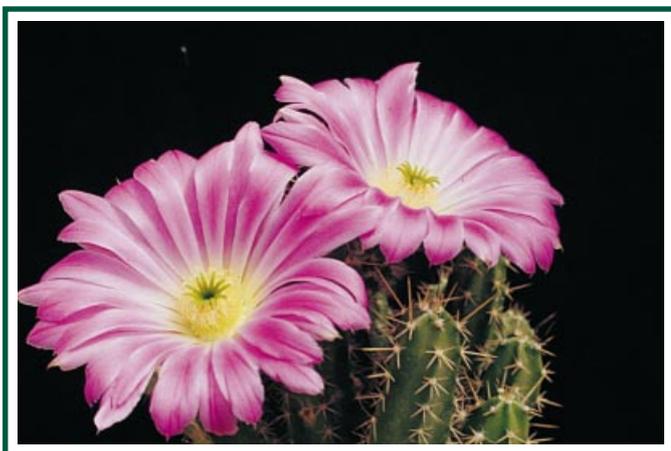
117. *E. ledingii* (*E. fendlerivar. ledingii*).



118. *E. ledingii* (*E. fendlerivar. ledingii*).



119. *E. leonensis* (*E. pentalophus* var. *leonensis*).



120. *E. leonensis* (*E. pentalophus* var. *leonensis*).



121. *E. leonensis* (*E. pentalophus* var. *leonensis*).

Echinocereus lindsayi Meyran 1975:80-83.

TL: Mexico, Baja Calif. Norte, between Cataviña & Laguna Chapula, *Meyran et al.*, 8 May 1975 in *H. Sanchez-Mejorada 2424* (MEXU).

Synonym:

Echinocereus ferreirianus var. *lindsayi* (Meyran) Taylor 1985b:46.

Echinocereus lloydii Britton & Rose 1922:37-38.

TL: Texas, Pecos Co., Tuna Springs, *F. E. Lloyd*, 26-28 Feb. 1909 (US 691964).

Synonym:

Echinocereus roetteri var. *lloydii* (Britton & Rose) Backeberg 1960:2027.

Note: This species is probably a natural hybrid.

*Echinocereus longisetus** Lemaire 1868:57 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus longisetus* Engelm. ex Rümpler).

Echinocereus longisetus (Engelm.) Engelm. ex Rümpler 1885: 822.

basionym: *Cereus longisetus* Engelm. 1856:280 (fuller description Engelm. 1859:32-33, t. 45).

TL: Mexico, Coahuila, Mtns. near Santa Rosa (Melchor Muzquiz), *J. M. Bigelow*, 1853 (MO).

Echinocereus longisetus var. *albatus** Sterk 1980:12-13 *nom. inval.* see *Echinocereus albatus** Backeberg *nom. inval.*

Echinocereus longisetus var. *delaetii* (Gürke) Taylor 1988:79 see *Echinocereus delaetii*.

*Echinocereus longispinus** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:180 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus acifer*.

Echinocereus longispinus Lahman 1950:128 (originally published Lahman 1936:15 without Latin diagnosis).

TL: Oklahoma, Mt. Scott, *Lahman* (MO).

Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus baileyi*.

Echinocereus longispinus var. *albispinus** Backeberg 1960:2010 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus albispinus*.

*Echinocereus lowryi** Lowry 1936:20 *nom. nud.* (probably a form of *Echinocereus enneacanthus*).

Echinocereus luteus Britton & Rose 1913:239.

TL: Mexico, Sonora, Mtns. above Alamos, *Rose et al. 15207*, 19 March 1910 (US 535975).

Synonym:

Echinocereus subinermis var. *luteus* (Britton & Rose) Knuth in Backeberg & Knuth 1935:312.

Echinocereus madrensis Patoni 1910:42.

TL: Mexico, Durango, high Sierra Madre.

Note: Perhaps a form of *Echinocereus adustus* or one of the species related to it.

*Echinocereus malibrani** Rebut ex Haage 1892:118 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus dubius* (according to Schelle 1907:135)).

Echinocereus mamillatus (Engelm. ex Coulter) Britton & Rose 1922:41.

basionym: *Cereus mamillatus* Engelm. ex Coulter 1896:405.

TL: Mexico, Baja California, south of Muluge, *Gabb 16*, 1867 (MO).

Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus brandegeei*.

Echinocereus mamillosus Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:787.

TL: unknown.

*Echinocereus marginii** Ely 1935:6 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus mariae** Backeberg 1965:2, 19 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Note: A form of *Echinocereus baileyi* from northwest of Granite, Oklahoma.

Echinocereus maritimus (Jones) Schumann 1897:273-274.

basionym: *Cereus maritimus* Jones 1883:973.

TL: Mexico, Baja California, Norte, near Ensenada, *M. E. Jones*, Apr. 1882 (POM).

Synonym:

*Cereus glomeratus** Orcutt 1897:21 *pro syn.*

Note: *Echinocereus orcuttii* and *Echinocereus flaviflorus* Coulter ex Schumann are usually considered synonyms of this species.

Echinocereus maritimus var. *hancockii* Taylor 1985b:44 see *Echinocereus hancockii*.

*Echinocereus marksianus** Schwarz ex Backeberg 1966:124 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Note: From Northern Mexico. Taylor (1985b) lists this name as a synonym of *Echinocereus polyacanthus* var. *densus*.

*Echinocereus matlesianus** Backeberg ex Bravo 1991:26 *misspelling* see *Echinocereus matthesianus** Backeberg.

*Echinocereus matthesianus** Backeberg 1963:6 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Note: Taylor (1993) lists this name as a synonym of *Echinocereus polyacanthus*.

Echinocereus matudae Bravo 1961:119-121.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Rio Papigochic near Temosochic, *Matuda* (MEXU).

Synonym:

Echinocereus arizonicus subsp. *matudae* (Bravo) Rutow in Lange & Rutow 1994:51.

*Echinocereus melaleucus** Föster ex Haage 1892:117 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus fendleri*).

*Echinocereus melanacanthus** Engelm. ex Earl 1963:61 (printing error) see *Echinocereus coccineus*.

*Echinocereus melanocentrus** Lowry 1936:20 *nom. inval.* (no Latin diagnosis) see *Echinocereus melanocentrus** Lowry ex Backeberg.

*Echinocereus melanocentrus** Lowry ex Backeberg 1960:2030 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *albertii*.

*Echinocereus merkeri** Hildmann ex Haage 1892:118 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus merkeri Hildmann ex Schumann 1897:277.

TL: unknown (range given as Durango near Cd. Lerdo, Coahuila, Sierra Bola & near Parras).

Synonyms:

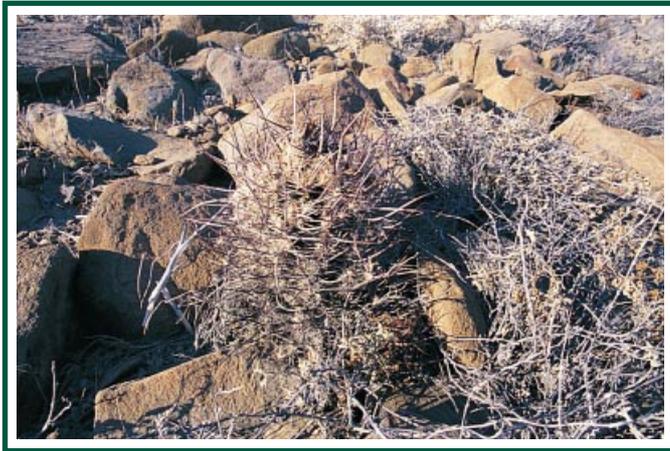
*Echinocereus jacybyi** Hort. ex Schumann 1897:278 *pro syn.*



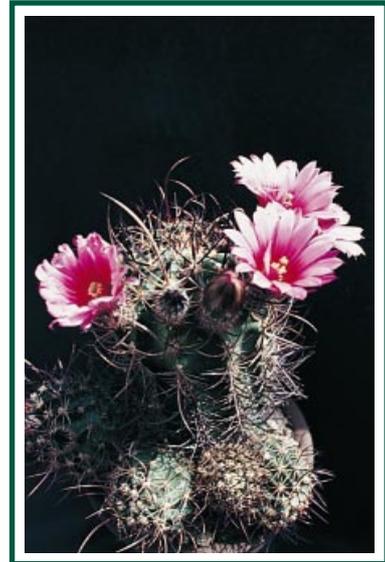
122. *E. leonensis* (*E. pentalophus* var. *leonensis*).



123. *E. leucanthus*.



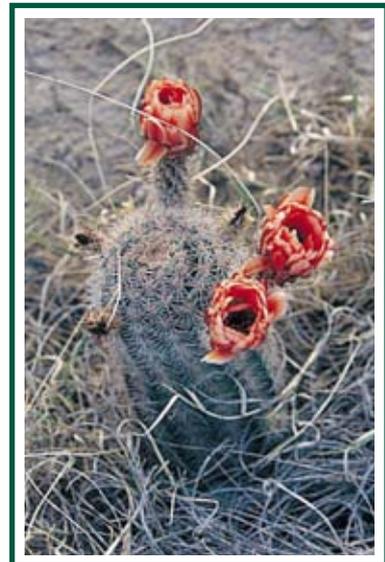
124. *E. lindsayi* (*E. ferreirianus* var. *lindsayi*).



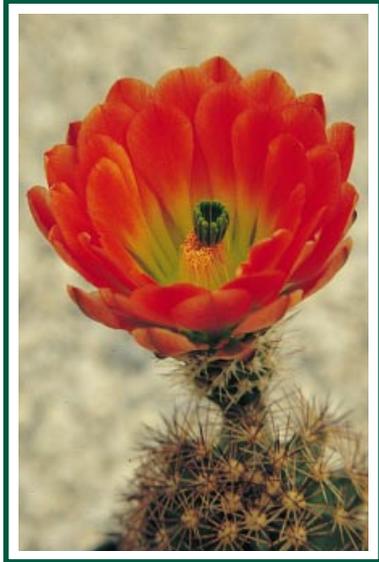
125. *E. lindsayi* (*E. ferreirianus* var. *lindsayi*).



126. *E. lindsayi* (*E. ferreirianus* var. *lindsayi*).



127. *E. lloydii* (*E. coccineus* x *E. dasyacanthus*).



128. *E. lloydii* (see 127).



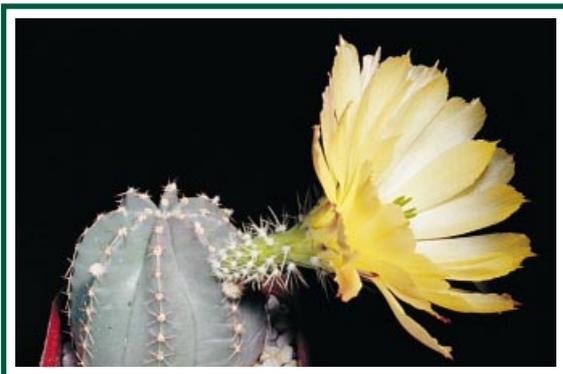
129. *E. longisetus*.



130. *E. longisetus*.



131. *E. longisetus* (forma).



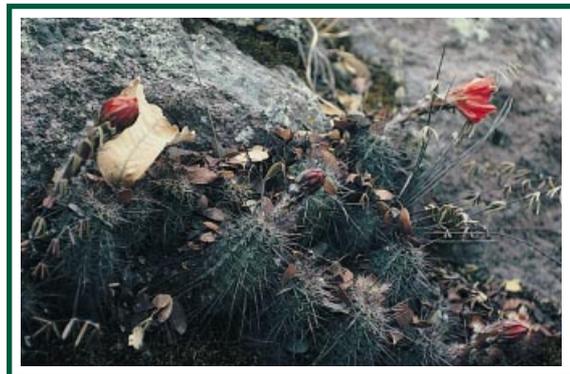
132. *E. luteus* (*E. subinermis*).



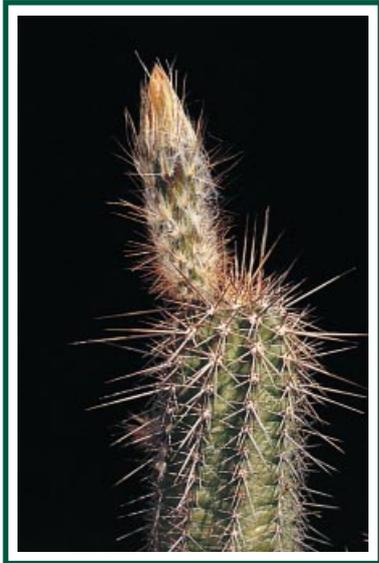
133. *E. maritimus*.



134. *E. maritimus*.



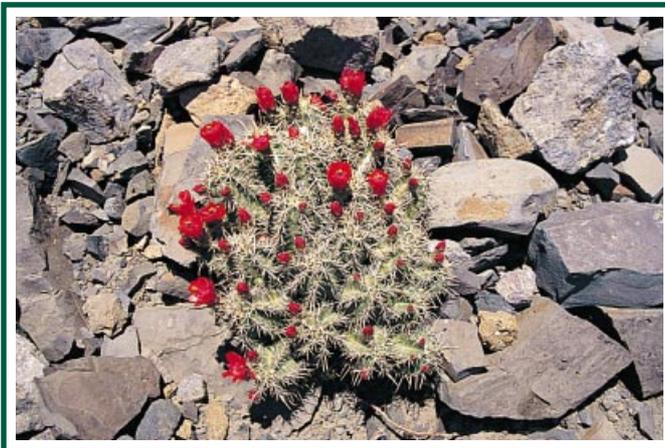
135. *E. marksianus** (*E. polyacanthus* var. *densus*).



136. *E. matthesianus** (*E. polyacanthus* var. *huitcholensis?*).



137. *E. matthesianus** (*E. polyacanthus* var. *huitcholensis?*).



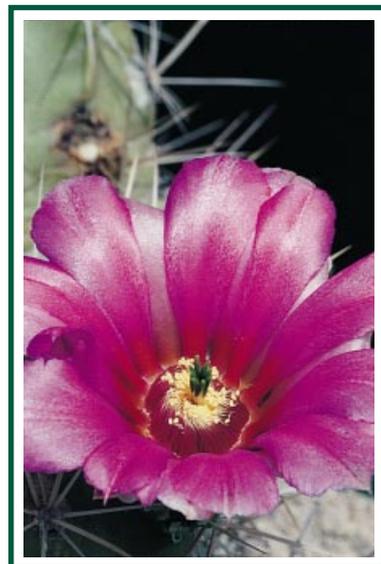
138. *E. matudae* (*E. coccineus*).



139. *E. matudae* (*E. coccineus*).



140. *E. merkeri* (*E. enneacanthus*).



141. *E. merkeri* (*E. enneacanthus*).

Cereus merkeri (Hildmann ex Schumann) Berger 1905:81.

Note: Taylor (1985b) lists this species as a synonym of *Echinocereus enneacanthus*.

Echinocereus merkeri var. *densispinus** Schmoll ex Backeberg 1960:2051 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus metornii Frank 1990b:210-218.

TL: Mexico, Coahuila, Sierra Mojada, 1500 m, *Metorn 49*, 4 Apr. 1989 (ZSS) (•).

Note: Taylor (1993) lists this species as a synonym of *Echinocereus fobeanus*.

*Echinocereus milleri** Hort. *nom. nud.* = HK 370. Robert Lee, Coke Co., Texas.

Note: This plant is considered by some to be a form of *Echinocereus rusanthus*.

*Echinocereus moelleri** Hort. (*Cactus & Succulent Journal (US)* 13:22 1941) *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus mojavensis (Engelmann & Bigelow) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:803.

basionym: *Cereus mojavensis* Engelmann & Bigelow in Engelmann 1856:281 (fuller description Engelmann 1857:33).

TL: California, Mojave Creek, *J. M. Bigelow*, 4 Mar. 1854 (MO).

Synonyms (•):

*Cereus bigelovii** Engelmann 1856:pl. 4 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *mojavensis* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Benson 1944:255.

Echinocereus mojavensis var. *albispinus** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:167 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus mojavensis fa. *inermis** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus coccineus* var. *inermis*.

Echinocereus mojavensis* var. *zuniensis (Engelmann & Bigelow) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:803.

basionym: *Cereus mojavensis* var. *zuniensis* Engelmann & Bigelow in Engelmann 1856:281.

TL: Arizona, Cañon Diablo, on Little Colorado River, *J. M. Bigelow*, 14 Dec. 1853 (MO).

Synonyms:

Cereus bigelovii var. *zuniensis** Engelmann 1857:t. 4 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus zuniensis** Eng. & Big. ex Haage & Schmidt *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus mombbergerianus Frank 1990c:261 (originally published Frank 1989:272-277 with no type designated).

TL: Mexico, Baja California Norte, Sierra San Pedro Martir, Hidalgo Observatory, *Lau 1248* (ZSS).

Synonym (•):

Echinocereus polyacanthus subsp. *mombbergerianus* (Frank) Breckwoldt & Matylewicz 1996:15.

Echinocereus monacanthus Heese 1904:215.

TL: Texas - Mexico Border, Rancho Tacubaya.

Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus paucispinus*.

Echinocereus morricalii Riha 1975:75.

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Barranca de las Garrapatas south of Monterrey, *D. B. Morrical* (PRC 322).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus viereckii var. *morricali* (Riha) Taylor 1985b:93.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *inermis** Heyer 1989:26 *pro syn.*

**Echinocereus multiangularis* (Willdenow) Rümpler = *Haageocereus* sp.

**Echinocereus multiangularis* var. *limensis* Maas = *Haageocereus* sp.

**Echinocereus multiangularis* var. *pallidior* (Pfeiffer) Rümpler = *Haageocereus* sp.

Echinocereus multicostatus Cels ex Rümpler 1885:834.

TL: unknown.

Synonyms:

Echinocereus leeanus var. *multicostatus* (Cels ex Rümpler) Schumann 1897:289.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *multicostatus* (Cels ex Rümpler) Marshall 1953:67.

Note: This plant is often considered a synonym of *Echinocereus leeanus*, but it may be of South American origin, and therefore not an *Echinocereus*.

Echinocereus munzii (Parish) Benson 1941:361.

basionym: *Cereus munzii* Parish 1926:48.

TL: California, Riverside Co., 2 miles below Kenworthy, 1400 m, *Munz & Johnson 5570*, 21 May 1922 (UC).

Synonym:

Echinocereus engelmannii var. *munzii* (Parish) Pierce & Fosberg 1933:123.

Echinocereus neomexicanus Standley 1908:87-88.

TL: New Mexico, Doña Ana Co., mesa west of Organ Mtns., *Standley 383* (MO).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *neomexicanus* (Standley) Standley ex Marshall & Bock 1941:118.

Cereus neomexicanus (Standley) Tidestrom 1941:298.

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *neomexicanus** Weniger 1970:44 *nom. inval.*

Note: This plant has been confused with *Echinocereus rosei* under the name *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *neomexicanus* (Benson) and *Echinocereus polyacanthus* (Bravo 1991:24). It is probably a natural hybrid of *E. rosei* and *E. chloranthus*.

*Wilcoxia nerispina** Backeberg 1960:2078 *nom. inval.* see *Echinocereus schmollii*.

Echinocereus nicholii (Benson) Parfitt 1987:157-158 see *Echinocereus engelmannii* var. *nicholii*.

Echinocereus nicholii* subsp. *ilanuraensis Rutow 1995:61-71.

TL: Mexico, Sonora, Guaymas, 300 m (ZSS # A 16936).

*Echinocereus nigrispinus** Köhres Catalogue 1979 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus nivosus Glass & Foster 1978a:18-19.

TL: Mexico, Coahuila, Southwest of General Cepeda, pass 3 km north of El Cinco, *Glass & Foster 3764*, Feb. 1972 (POM).

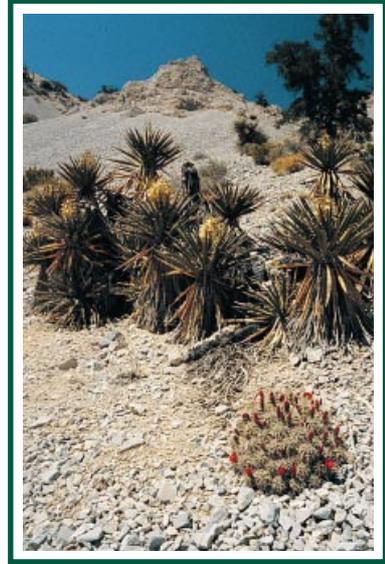
Note: *Echinocereus albatius** Backeberg is usually considered a synonym of this species.



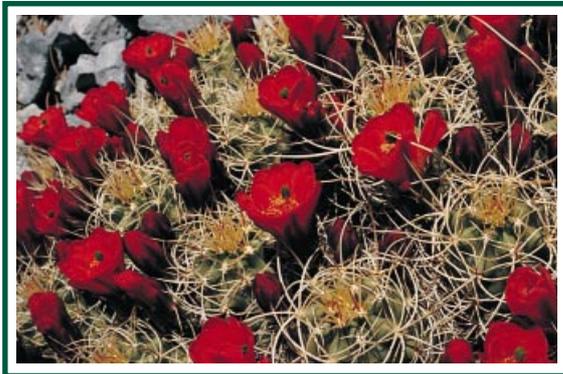
142. *E. metornii* (*E. chisoensis*
var. *fobeanus*).



143. *E. milleri**.



144. *E. mojavenensis* (*E. coccineus*).



145. *E. mojavenensis* (*E. coccineus*).



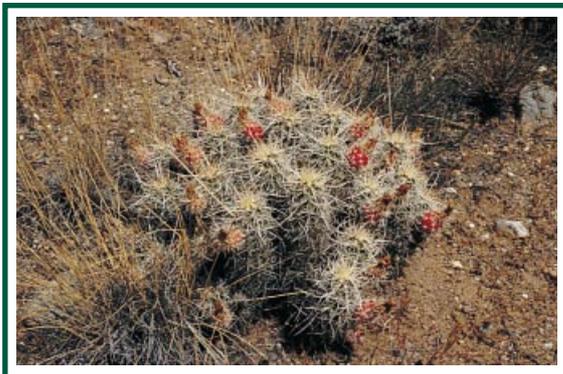
146. *E. mombergerianus* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *pacificus*).



147. *E. morricalii* (*E. viereckii* var. *morricalii*).



148. *E. morricalii* (*E. viereckii* var. *morricalii*).



149. *E. munzii* (*E. engelmannii* var. *munzii*).



150. *E. munzii* (*E. engelmannii* var. *munzii*).

*Echinocereus noctiflorus** Hort. ex Backeberg 1960:1991 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus cucumis*.

*Echinocereus nocturniflorus** Hort. ex Backeberg 1960:1991 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus cucumis*.

*Echinocereus nogalensis** Haage 1900:159 *nom. nud.*

Note: Usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.

Echinocereus ochoterenae Ortega 1928:88-90.

TL: Mexico, Sinaloa, near Concordia, Cerro de la Cobriza, *J. G. Ortega*, 24 May 1927 (MEXU?).

Synonym:

Echinocereus subinermis var. *ochoterenae* (Ortega) Unger 1984:164.

Note: Ortega described varieties "A" and "B", but did not give them names.

Echinocereus octacanthus (Mühlenpfordt) Britton & Rose 1922:13.

basionym: *Echinopsis octacantha* Mühlenpfordt 1848:19.

TL: Northern Texas (San Saba River according to Engelmann), *Roemer*.

Synonyms:

Cereus octacanthus (Mühlenpfordt) Coulter 1896:395.

Echinocereus coccineus var. *octacanthus** Boissevain & Davidson 1940:39 *nom. illegit.*

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *octacanthus** Mühlenpfordt ex Marshall & Bock 1941:118. *nom. illegit.*

Note: The proper application of this name is uncertain. If it can be shown to be one of the members of the *Echinocereus coccineus* group it would have priority since it was published first. This would cause considerable nomenclatural changes.

Echinocereus oklahomensis Lahman 1950:128 (originally published in Lahman 1935:141 without Latin diagnosis).

TL: Oklahoma, Wichita Mtns., *Lahman* (MO).

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus baileyi*.

Echinocereus orcuttii Rose ex Orcutt 1926:4.

TL: Mexico, Baja California, Cape Colset, *Orcutt* (?).

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus maritimus*.

Echinocereus ortegae Rose ex Ortega 1929:24.

TL: Mexico, Sinaloa, Cuenca del Rio Tamazula, Sianori, 800 m., *Ortega* (?).

Note: Taylor (1993) lists *Echinocereus scheeri* var. *koehresianus* as a synonym of this species.

Echinocereus ortegae subsp. *koehresianus* (Frank) Rischer & Frank 1996:93 see *Echinocereus scheeri* var. *koehresianus*.

*Echinocereus pacificus** Haage 1892:118 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus pacificus (Engelmann ex Orcutt) Britton & Rose 1922:12.

basionym: *Cereus phoeniceus* var. *pacificus* Engelmann ex Orcutt 1886:46.

TL: Mexico, Baja California Norte, Rio San Carlos, *Parry et al.*, 25 Jan. 1883 (MO).

Synonyms:

Cereus pacificus (Engelmann ex Orcutt) Coulter 1896:397.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *pacificus* (Engelmann ex Orcutt) Engelmann ex Marshall & Bock 1941:118.

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *pacificus* (Engelmann ex Orcutt) Taylor 1984:160.

Echinocereus polyacanthus subsp. *pacificus* (Engelmann ex Orcutt) Breckwoldt 1996:15.

Echinocereus palmeri Britton & Rose 1922:34.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, hill near Cd. Chihuahua, *E. Palmer* 121, Apr. 1908 (US).

Echinocereus pamanesiorum Lau 1981:36-41.

TL: Mexico, Zacatecas, Rio Huaynamota, bridge between Huejuquilla & San Juan Capistrano, *Lau* 1247 (MEXU).

Echinocereus pamanesiorum subsp. *bonatzii* (Römer) Römer 1997:45 see *Echinocereus bonatzii*.

Echinocereus papillosus Linke ex Rümpler 1885:783.

TL: unknown.

Synonyms:

Cereus papillosus (Linke ex Rümpler) Berger 1905:80.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *papillosus* (Linke ex Rümpler) Benson 1969d:126.

Echinocereus berlandieri var. *papillosus* (Linke ex Rümpler) Benson 1976:59.

Note: Benson uses the names *Echinocereus blanckii* var. *angusticeps* and *Echinocereus berlandieri* var. *angusticeps* for this plant.

Echinocereus papillosus var. *angusticeps* (Clover) Marshall & Bock 1941:119 see *Echinocereus angusticeps*.

Echinocereus papillosus var. *giganteus** Bailey 1941:270 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus papillosus* var. *rubescens Hildmann ex Schelle 1926:165.

TL: unknown.

Echinocereus parkeri Taylor 1988:73.

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, between La Poza & Puerto de los Pastores, *Hansen et al.* 3863 (MEXU).

Synonym:

Echinocereus stramineus var. *parkeri** Seed list 1996 - *British Cactus and Succulent Journal*.

Echinocereus parkeri* var. *gonzalezii Taylor 1988:74.

TL: Mexico, Tamaulipas, Sierra de las Vacas, 4km northeast of San Jose d'Llano, 1750 m, *Gonzalez Medrano* 8515 (MEXU).

Echinocereus parkeri var. *mazapilensis** K. Neumann 1993 *nom. prov. Kaktusblüte* p. 55.

Echinocereus paucispinus (Engelmann) Loder 1882:445.

basionym: *Cereus paucispinus* Engelmann 1856:285 (fuller description Engelmann 1859:34).

TL: Texas, San Pedro River, *Wright*, 1849 (MO).

Synonyms (•):

*Echinocereus paucispinus** Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:794 *nom. illegit.*

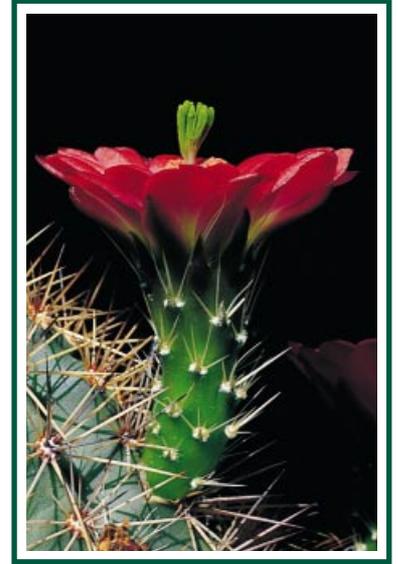
Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *paucispinus* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Marshall & Bock 1941:117.



151. *E. neomexicanus* (*E. coccineus*).



152. ?*E. neomexicanus* (*E. coccineus*).



153. ?*E. neomexicanus* (*E. coccineus*).



154. *E. nicholii* subsp. *llanuraensis*.



155. *E. nicholii* subsp. *llanuraensis*.



158. *E. niveus*.



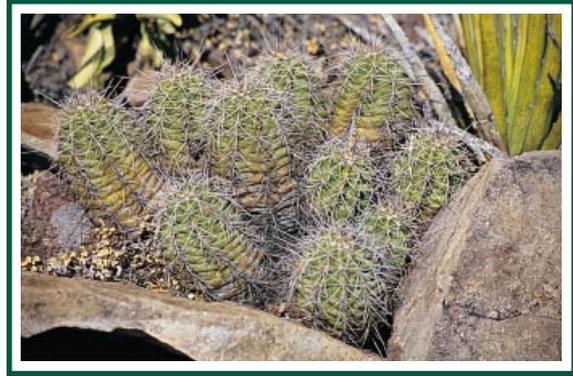
156. *E. niveus*.



157. *E. niveus*.



159. *E. ochoteranae* (*E. subinermis* var. *ochoteranae*).



160. "*E. octacanthus*".



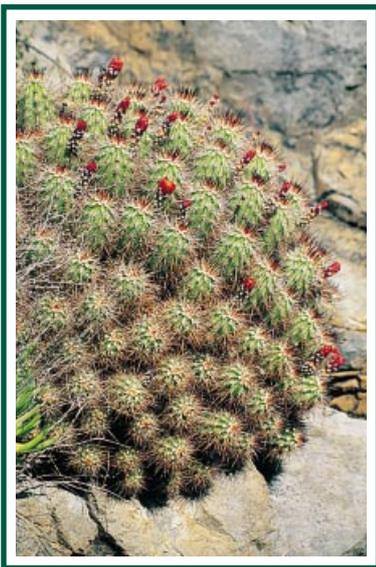
162. "*E. octacanthus*".



161. "*E. octacanthus*".



163. *E. oklahomensis*
(*E. reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*).



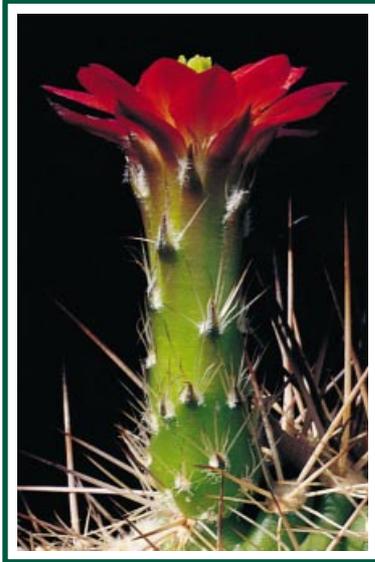
165. *E. pacificus*
(*E. polyacanthus* var. *pacificus*).



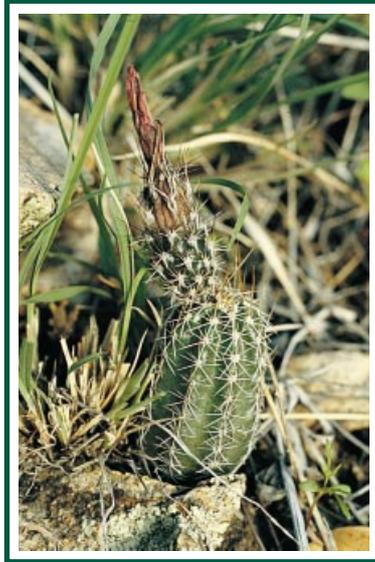
164. *E. ortegae*.



166. *E. pacificus*
(*E. polyacanthus* var. *pacificus*).



167. *E. pacificus*
(*E. polyacanthus* var. *pacificus*).



168. *E. palmeri*.



169. *E. palmeri*.



173. *E. papillosus*.



170. *E. palmeri*.



171. *E. pamanesiorum*.



175. *E. parkeri*.



172. *E. papillosus*.



174. *E. parkeri*.

- Echinocereus coccineus* var. *paucispinus* (Engelmann) Ferguson 1989:222.
*Echinocereus paucispinus** Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:794 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym) see *Echinocereus paucispinus*.
Echinocereus paucispinus var. *flavispinus** Haage 1892:118 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus paucispinus var. *flavispinus** Walton 1899b:18 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus paucispinus* var. *flavispinus Hort. ex Schelle 1926:178.
 TL: unknown.
Echinocereus paucispinus* var. *fulvispinus Bowles 1908:28.
 TL: unknown.
Echinocereus paucispinus var. *gonacanthus* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Schumann 1897:281 see *Echinocereus gonacanthus*.
Echinocereus paucispinus var. *hexaedrus* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Schumann 1897:281 see *Echinocereus hexaedrus*.
Echinocereus paucispinus* var. *nigrispinus Bowles 1908:28.
 TL: unknown.
Echinocereus paucispinus var. *triglochidiatus** Schumann 1897:281 *nom. illegit.* see *Echinocereus triglochidiatus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus (Scheidweiler) Engelmann 1848a:110.
 basionym: *Echinocactus pectinatus* Scheidweiler 1838:492.
 TL: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, Villa del Peñasco, *Galeotti* (?).
 Synonyms:
Echinopsis pectinata (Scheidweiler) Fennel 1843:282.
Cereus pectinatus (Scheidweiler) Engelmann 1849:50.
 Note: *Echinocactus pectiniferus* is usually considered a synonym of this species. Backeberg lists *Echinocereus cernosus** as a synonym of *Echinocereus pectinatus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *adustus* (misspelled *adjustus*) (Engelmann) Daul 1890:78 see *Echinocereus adustus*.
 Note: Usually ascribed to Schumann 1897:271.
Echinocereus pectinatus fa. *adustus* (Engelmann) Voss 1894:378 see *Echinocereus adustus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *adustus* fa. *castaneus* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Schelle 1926:174 see *Echinocereus caespitosus* var. *castaneus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *armatus (Poselger) Poselger ex Rümpler 1885:818.
 basionym: *Cereus pectinatus* var. *armatus* Poselger 1853:134.
 TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, near Monterrey. *Poselger* (?).
 Synonyms (•):
Cereus pectinatus var. *spinosus** Coulter 1896:357.
*Echinocereus spinosus** Coulter ex Schelle 1926:174 *pro syn.*
Echinocereus armatus (Poselger) Poselger ex Backeberg & Knuth 1935:318.
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *armatus* (Poselger) Poselger ex Borg 1937:174.
Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *armatus* (Poselger) Taylor 1985b:133.
Echinocereus fitchii var. *armatus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *bauerii Rother 1923:127.
 TL: (no type locality or type mentioned).
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *bristolii* (Marshall) Marshall 1956b:81-82 see *Echinocereus bristolii*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *caespitosus* (Engelmann) Schumann 1897:272 see *Echinocereus caespitosus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *candicans** Hort. ex Schelle 1907:132 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *castaneus* (Engelmann) Daul 1890:78 see *Echinocereus caespitosus* var. *castaneus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus fa. *castaneus* (Engelmann) Krainz 1967:50 see *Echinocereus caespitosus* var. *castaneus*.
 **Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *centralis* Coulter ex Schumann 1897:271 (error in determination) = *Echinomastus centralis*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *chloranthus** Haage 1892:118 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *chrysacanthus Schumann 1897:272.
 TL: Mexico.
 Synonym:
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *chrysacanthus* (Schumann) Schumann ex Borg 1937:174.
Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *crassispinus Rünge ex Mathsson 1890:465.
 TL: Mexico, Coahuila, Saltillo, *Mathsson* (?).
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *ctenoides** Hort. ex Schelle 1907:130 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus ctenoides*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *ctenoides** Weniger 1971:31 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Echinocereus ctenoides*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *ctenoides* (Engelmann) Weniger ex Frank 1991:135 see *Echinocereus ctenoides*.
Echinocereus pectinatus subsp. *ctenoides* (Engelmann) Frank 1997:136 see *Echinocereus ctenoides*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *dasyacanthus* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Haage 1892:118 see *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *dasyacanthus** Earle 1971:80 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym) see *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *dasyacanthus** Taylor 1984:179 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym) see *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *grandicostatus** Schmoll ex Backeberg 1960:2043 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *grandis* (Britton & Rose) Marshall 1955:68 see *Echinocereus grandis*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *jamauvei** Fric ex Orcutt 1926:4 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus castaneus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *laevior** (*Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde* index 1912:56) *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *minor* (Engelmann) Benson 1968:125 (for *Echinocereus dasyacanthus* var. *minor**) see *Echinocereus roetteri*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *neomexicanus* (Coulter) Benson 1944:256 see *Echinocereus dasyacanthus* var. *neomexicanus**.
 Note: Benson uses this name for *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *ordustus** Lakerveld Catalogue. *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *pailanus** Schwarz ex Backeberg 1960:2043 *nom. nud.*



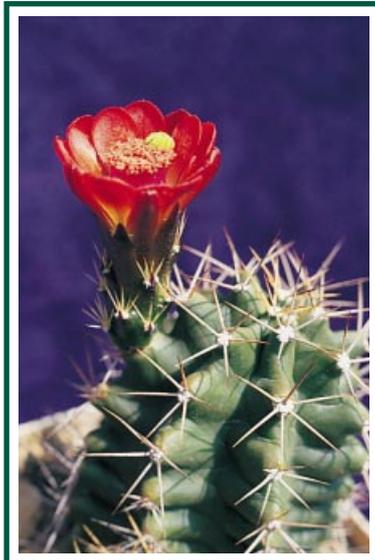
176. *E. parkeri*.



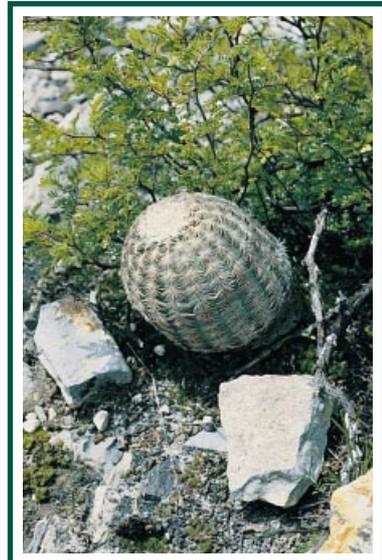
177. *E. parkeri* var. *gonzalezii*.



178. *E. parkeri* var. *gonzalezii*.



179. *E. paucispinus* (*E. coccineus*).



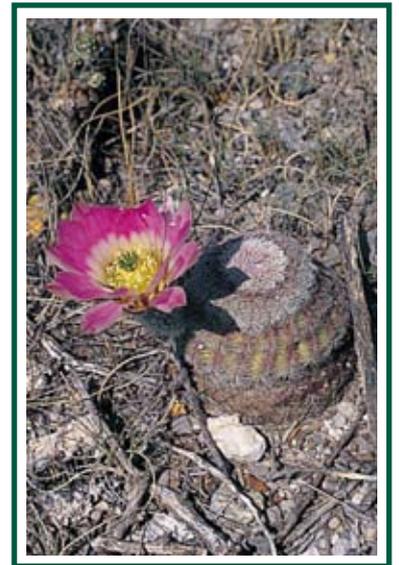
180. *E. pectinatus*.



181. *E. pectinatus*.



182. *E. pectinatus*.



183. *E. pectinatus*.



184. *E. pectinatus*.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *pailensis** Bailey 1941:271 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *rectispinus** Zimmerman 1993:277 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus dasyacanthus* var. *rectispinus*.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *reichenbachii* (Terscheck ex Walpers) Werdermann 1930:t. 5 see *Echinocereus reichenbachii*.

Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:818.

basionym: *Cereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus* Engelmann 1856:279.

TL: Arizona, Sierra Pajarito, Schott, 1855 (MO).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *robustior** Hort. ex Hirscht 1897:95 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus rigidissimus (Engelmann) Hort. ex F. A. Haage 1897, "special offer" catalogue p. 13.

*Echinocereus candicans** Runge ex Haage 1900:157 *pro syn.*

*Echinocereus robustior** Britton & Rose 1922:28 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *rigidissimus* (Engelmann) Marshall & Bock 1941:119.

Echinocereus pectinatus fa. *rigidissimus* (Engelmann) Krainz 1967:50.

Note: Usually listed as *Echinocereus rigidissimus* Rose 1909a:293. *Echinocereus nogalensis** is usually listed as a synonym of this species.

Echinocereus pectinatus fa. *rigidissimus* (Engelmann) Krainz 1967:50 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *robustior** Hort. ex Hirscht 1897:95 *pro syn.* *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.

Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *robustus Bauer ex Wittmack 1890:513.

TL: Mexico, Sonora, Nogales.

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *rotatus* (Linke) Linke ex Haage 1892:118 see *Echinocereus rotatus*.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *rubescens** Weniger 1970:21-22 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rubispinus Frank & Lau in Frank 1982:32-35.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Cañon de Barbarocas, near Campito in Sierra Obscura, 1600-1800 m, *Lau 088* (ZSS AA 18-30).

Synonym:

Echinocereus rigidissimus var. *rubispinus* (Frank & Lau) Taylor 1984:175.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *rungei** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:174 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *rufispinus** Daul 1890:78 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rufispinus Schumann 1897:272.

TL: Mexico.

Synonym:

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *rufispinus* (Schumann) Schumann ex Borg 1951:221.

Cereus pectinatus fa. *rufispinus* (Engelmann) Voss 1894:378 see *Echinocereus rufispinus*.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *scopulorum* (Britton & Rose) Marshall 1955:61 see *Echinocereus scopulorum*.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *sonorensis** (Kaktusy 1973 according to Evanich 1989:111).

Cereus pectinatus var. *spinosus** Coulter 1896:357 *nom. illegit.* (an unnecessary new name for *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *armatus*).

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *stereae** Rümpler ex Weniger 1970:32 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus stereae*.

Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *tamaulipensis Fric ex Schelle 1926:174.

TL: unknown.

Synonym:

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *tamaulipensis* (Fric) Fric ex Borg 1937:174.

Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *texensis Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:817.

TL: Texas.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *texensis** Hooker ex Schelle 1907:132 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *wenigeri Benson 1968:124.

TL: Texas, Valverde Co., near Langtry, *Benson 16,521* (POM 311,338) (•).

Echinocactus pectiniferus Lemaire 1839:25.

TL: unknown.

Synonym:

Cereus pectiniferus (Lemaire) Labouret 1853:320.

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus pectinatus*.

Echinocactus pectiniferus* var. *laevior Monville ex Lemaire 1839:26.

TL: unknown.

Synonym:

Echinopsis pectinata var. *laevior* (Monville ex Lemaire) Monville ex Förster 1846:365.

**Echinocereus penicilliformis* Linke 1858 (of Bolivian origin and therefore not an *Echinocereus*).

Echinocereus pensilis (K. Brandege) J. A. Purpus 1908:5.

basionym: *Cereus pensilis* K. Brandege 1904:192.

TL: Mexico, Baja California Sur, Sierra de Laguna, *T. S. Brandege 246*, Jan.-Feb. 1890 (UC).

Synonym:

Morangaya pensilis (K. Brandege) Rowley 1974b:44-45.

*Echinocereus pentalophus** Lemaire 1868:56 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus pentalophus* De Candolle ex Rümpler).

Echinocereus pentalophus (De Candolle) Lemaire ex Rümpler 1885:774.

basionym: *Cereus pentalophus* De Candolle 1828:117.

TL: Mexico, Hidalgo, near Zimapan, *Coulter* (?).

Synonym:

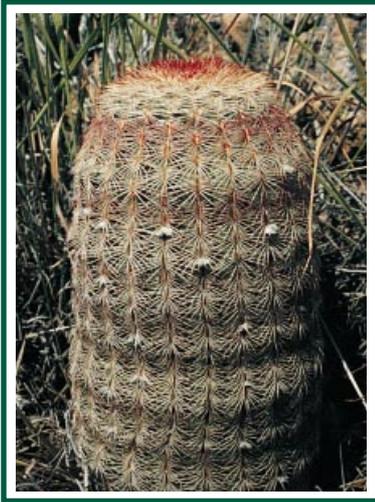
*Cereus propinquus** Hort. Genev. ex Walpers 1843:275 *pro syn.*



185. *E. pectinatus*.



186. *E. pectinatus* var. *armatus* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *armatus*).



187. *E. pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*
(*E. rigidissimus*).



189. *E. pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*
(*E. rigidissimus*).



188. *E. pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*
(*E. rigidissimus*).



190. *E. pectinatus* var. *rubispinus*
(*E. rigidissimus* var. *rubispinus*).



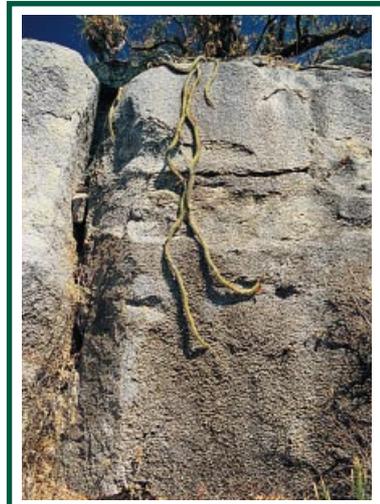
191. *E. pectinatus* var. *rubispinus*
(*E. rigidissimus* var. *rubispinus*).



192. *E. pectinatus* var. *wenigeri*.



193. *E. pensilis*.



194. *E. pensilis*.

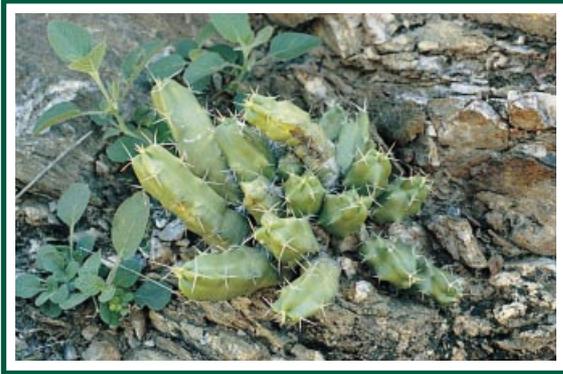
- Echinocereus pentalophus* var. *aureovariegatus** Ito 1952:134 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *ehrenbergii* (Pfeiffer) Backeberg 1960:2003 see *Echinocereus ehrenbergii*.
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *leonensis* (Mathsson) Taylor 1985b:78 see *Echinocereus leonensis*.
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *leptacanthus** Lemaire ex Rümpler 1885:775 *nom. illegit.* see *Echinocereus leptacanthus*.
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *procumbens* (Engelmann) Fournier 1935:25 see *Echinocereus procumbens*.
Cereus pentalophus* var. *radicans DeCandolle 1828:117.
 TL: Mexico, Hidalgo, near Zimapan, *Coulter* (?).
 Synonyms:
*Cereus propinquus** Hort. Genev. ex Walpers 1843:275 *pro syn.*
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *radicans** Weniger 1970:51 *nom. inval.*
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *radicans** Weniger 1970:51 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Cereus pentalophus* var. *radicans*.
Cereus pentalophus* var. *simplex De Candolle 1828:117.
 TL: Mexico, Hidalgo, near Zimapan, *Coulter* (?).
 Synonyms:
*Cereus propinquus** Salm Dyck ex Otto 1833:366 *nom. nud.*
*Cereus propinquus** De Candolle ex Walpers 1843:333 *pro syn.*
Echinocereus propinquus De Candolle ex Haage 1892:118.
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *simplex** Weniger 1970:51 *nom. inval.*
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *simplex** Weniger 1970:51 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Cereus pentalophus* var. *simplex*.
Cereus pentalophus* var. *subarticulatus De Candolle 1828:117.
 TL: Hidalgo, near Zimapan, *Coulter* (?).
 Synonyms:
Cereus propinquus var. *subarticulatus** Pfeiffer ex Förster 1846:373 *pro syn.*
Cereus leptacanthus De Candolle ex Salm-Dyck 1845:27.
Echinocereus leptacanthus Gaillard 1864:209.
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *subarticulatus** Weniger 1970:51 *nom. inval.*
Echinocereus pentalophus var. *subarticulatus** Weniger 1970:51 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Cereus pentalophus* var. *subarticulatus*.
 **Echinocereus pentlandii* (Hook.) Schumann = *Echinopsis pentlandii*.
Echinocereus perbellus Britton & Rose 1922:24-25.
 TL: Texas, Big Springs, *Rose & Standley 12215*, 23 Feb. 1910 (US 635015, 635016).
 Synonyms:
Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *perbellus* (Britton & Rose) Benson 1969d:127.
Echinocereus caespitosus var. *perbellus** Weniger 1970:23 *nom. inval.*
 **Echinocereus persolutus* Förster (from Peru and therefore not an *Echinocereus*).
*Echinocereus phaeacanthus** *Cactus & Succulent Journal (US)* 1951:104 *nom. nud.*
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** Lemaire 1868:57 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus coccineus*).
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:788 *nom. illegit.* = *Cereus phoeniceus* Engelmann 1856:284 (which was a new name for *Echinocereus coccineus* Engelmann 1848:94).
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *albispinus* Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:789.
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *brevispinus* Engelmann ex Schelle 1907:138 *nom. nud.*
Cereus phoeniceus subsp. *conoideus* Engelmann 1857:37 see *Echinocereus conoideus*.
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *conoideus* Schumann 1896:150 see *Echinocereus conoideus*.
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *densus* Schelle 1907:138 *nom. nud.*
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *inermis* Schumann 1896:150 (see *Echinocereus coccineus* var. *inermis*).
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *longispinus* Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:789.
Cereus phoeniceus var. *pacificus* Engelmann ex Orcutt 1886:46 (see *Echinocereus pacificus*).
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *rufispinus* Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:789.
*Echinocereus phoeniceus** var. *utahensis** Schelle 1907:138 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus pleiogonus Croucher 1878:290.
 TL: unknown (perhaps an *Echinopsis*)
*Echinocereus pleiogonus** Labouret ex Rümpler 1885:828-829 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).
 basionym: *Cereus pleiogonus* Labouret 1853:317.
*Echinocereus plomosus** Köhres Catalogue 1984 *nom. nud.* (= Lau 768 from Plomosos, Sinaloa).
 Note: Usually considered a form of *Echinocereus huiicholensis*.
*Echinocereus policephalus** Daul 1890:78 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus polyacanthus Engelmann 1848a:104.
 TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Cosihuirachi, *Wislizenus*, 1846 (MO).
 Synonyms:
Cereus polyacanthus (Engelmann) Engelmann 1849:50.
Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *polyacanthus* (Engelmann) Benson 1944:253.
Echinocereus polyacanthus* var. *albispinus Hort. ex Schelle 1926:179.
 TL: unknown.
Echinocereus polyacanthus* var. *bergeanus Fobe 1911:56.
 TL: unknown.
Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *bergeanus** Hort ex Schelle 1926:179 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).
Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *densus* (Regel) Taylor 1984:159.



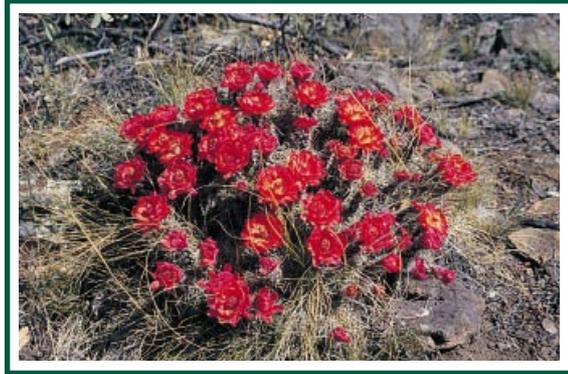
195. *E. pentalophus*.



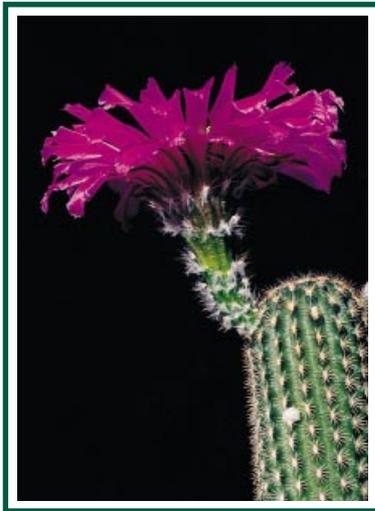
196. *E. pentalophus*.



197. *E. pentalophus*.



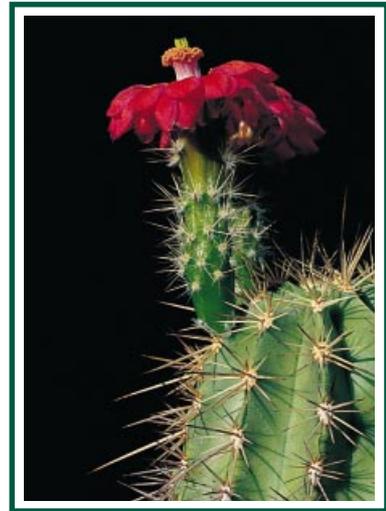
199. *E. polyacanthus*.



198. *E. perbellus*
(*E. reichenbachii* var. *perbellus*).



200. *E. polyacanthus* (SB 191).



201. *E. polyacanthus*.



203. *E. polyacanthus* (Lau 1581).



202. *E. polyacanthus* (Lau 1581).



204. *E. polyacanthus* (Lau 1544).

basionym: *Echinopsis valida* var. *densa* Regel 1852:295.

Note: This is the name used by Taylor for *Echinocereus acifer*.

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *galtieri* (Rebut ex Fobe) Schelle 1926:179 see *Echinocereus galtieri*.

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *huitcholensis* (Weber) Taylor 1988:82 see *Echinocereus huitcholensis*.

Echinocereus polyacanthus* var. *longispinus Hort. ex Schelle 1926:179.

TL: unknown.

Echinocereus polyacanthus subsp. *mombergerianus* (Frank) Breckwoldt & Matylewicz 1996:15 see *Echinocereus mombergerianus*.

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *neomexicanus** Weniger 1970:44 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Echinocereus neomexicanus*.

Echinocereus polyacanthus* var. *nigrispinus Fobe 1911:55.

TL: unknown.

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *nigrispinus** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:179 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *pacificus* (Engelmann ex Orcutt) Taylor 1984:160 see *Echinocereus pacificus*.

Echinocereus polyacanthus subsp. *pacificus* (Engelmann ex Orcutt) Breckwoldt in Breckwoldt & Matylewicz 1996:15 see *Echinocereus pacificus*.

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *rosei** Weniger 1970:43 *nom. inval.* (no basionym given) see *Echinocereus rosei*.

Echinocereus polyacanthus* var. *rufispinus Fobe 1911:55-56.

TL: unknown.

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *rufispinus** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:179 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).

*Echinocereus polycephalus** Blanc 1888:39 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus polycephalus** Hort. Berol. ex Haage 1900:160 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus polycephalus** var. *albispinus* Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus polycephalus** var. *brevinigrispinus* Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus polycephalus** var. *nigrispinus* Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus polycephalus** var. *spinossissimus* Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus polycephalus var. *xphoeniceus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus polypus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus poselgeri Lemaire 1868:57.

TL: Texas, near Rio Grande River, above Bellville, Poselger, 1850 (MO).

Synonyms:

*Cereus tuberosus** Poselger 1853:131 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym) (not *Cereus tuberosus* Pfeiffer 1837).

*Echinocereus tuberosus** Rümpler 1885:783 *nom. illegit.*

Cereus poselgeri Coulter 1896:398.

Wilcoxia poselgeri (Lemaire) Britton & Rose 1909:434.

*Wilcoxia tuberosa** Berger 1929:134 *nom. illegit.*

Echinocereus poselgeri subsp. *kroenleinii* (Cartier) Lange 1995:138 see *Wilcoxia kroenleinii*.

Echinocereus poselgerianus Linke 1857:239.

TL: Mexico.

Synonyms:

Cereus poselgerianus (Linke) Berger 1905:80.

Echinocereus blanckii var. *poselgerianus* (Linke) Backeberg 1960:1999.

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus berlandieri*.

*Echinocereus primolanatus** Schwarz ex Backeberg 1960:2043 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Echinocereus primolanatus Taylor 1985b:130.

TL: Mexico, Coahuila, Sierra Paila, north of Estacion Marte, cultivated by D. Parker, 1985 (K).

Synonym:

*Echinocereus primolanatus** Schwarz ex Backeberg 1960:2043 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Echinocereus princeps Förster 1861:163.

TL: unknown (Of unknown origin and perhaps from South America, in which case it would not be an *Echinocereus*).

*Echinocereus procumbens** Lemaire 1868:56 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus procumbens* Engelmann ex Rümpler).

Echinocereus procumbens (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Seitz 1870:11.

basionym: *Cereus procumbens* Engelmann 1849:50.

TL: Mexico, Tamaulipas, Burita at mouth of Rio Grande, *St. Louis Volunteers*, 1846 (MO).

Synonym (•):

Echinocereus pentalophus var. *procumbens* (Engelmann) Fournier 1935:25.

Echinocereus procumbens* var. *gracilior Dautw. ex Schelle 1926:165

TL: unknown

Echinocereus procumbens* var. *longispinus Hort. ex Hirscht 1902:135.

TL: unknown

Cereus propinquus Salm-Dyck ex Otto 1833:366 see *Echinocereus pentalophus* var. *simplex*.

Echinocereus propinquus De Candolle ex Haage 1892:118 see *Echinocereus pentalophus* var. *simplex*.

Cereus propinquus var. *subarticulatus** Pfeiffer ex Förster 1846:373 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus pentalophus* var. *subarticulatus*.

*Echinocereus pseudohempeli** Kuenzler Cat. *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus kuenzleri*.

Echinocereus pseudopectinatus (Taylor) Taylor 1989:74.

basionym: *Echinocereus bristolii* var. *pseudopectinatus* Taylor 1985b:120.

TL: Mexico, Sonora, Moctezuma, *Lau 607*, 1973, cultivated by N. P. Taylor, 21 June 1984 (K) (•).

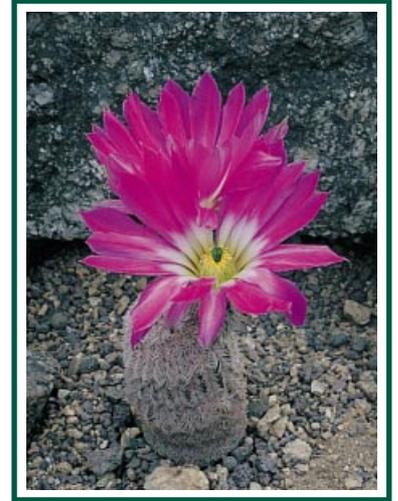
*Echinocereus pubellus** *Cactus & Succulent Journal (US)* 7:5 1936 *nom. nud.*



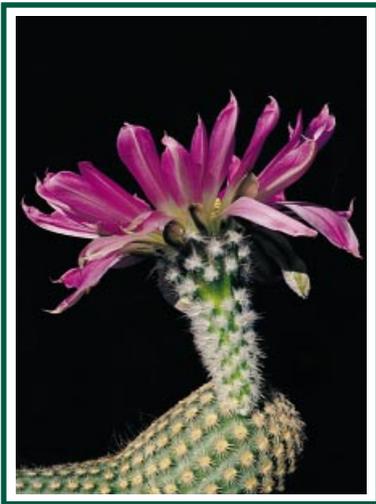
205. *E. posegeri*.



206. *E. primolanatus*.



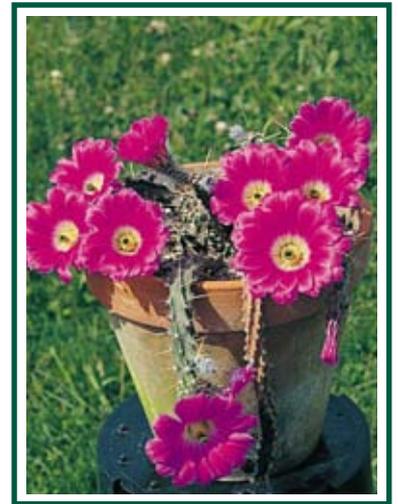
207. *E. primolanatus*



208. *E. primolanatus*



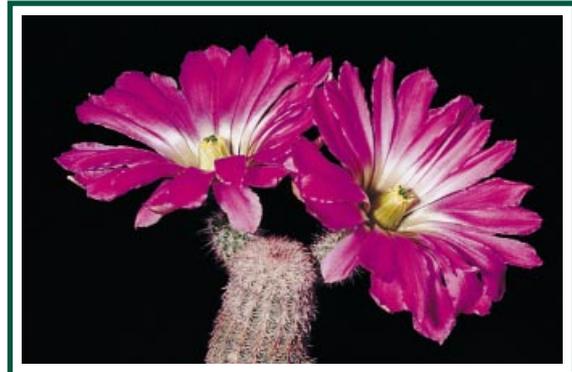
210. ?*E. procumbens* (*E. pentalophus*).



209. *E. procumbens* (*E. pentalophus*).



211. *E. pseudopectinatus*.



212. *E. pseudopectinatus*.



213. *E. pulchellus*.



214. *E. pulchellus*.

Echinopsis pulchella var. *flore kermesina* Haage ex Förster 1846:364 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus amoenus*.

Echinopsis pulchella var. *rosea** Labouret 1853:292 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus amoenus*.

Echinocereus pulchellus (Martius) Förster ex Seitz 1870:11.

basionym: *Echinocactus pulchellus* Martius 1832:342.

TL: Mexico, Hidalgo, Pachuca, Karwinsky (?).

Synonyms:

Cereus pulchellus Pfeiffer 1837:74.

Echinonyctanthus pulchellus (Martius) Lemaire 1839:85.

Echinopsis pulchella (Martius) Zuccarini ex Förster 1846:363.

Note: Usually listed as *Echinocereus pulchellus* Schumann 1894:185.

Echinocereus pulchellus* var. *acanthosetus Arias & Guzmán. In: Arias Montes et al. 1997:63.

TL: Mexico, Oaxaca, between Magdalen Jicotán and Tepelmeme de Morelos, Arias et al. 956, 29 Oct. 1991 (MEXU) (•).

Echinocereus pulchellus var. *amoenus* (Dietrich) Förster ex Schumann 1897:253 see *Echinocereus amoenus*.

Echinocereus pulchellus* var. *sharpii Taylor 1989:75-77.

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, near San Roberto, 1900 m, 24°50' N 100°25' W, Gonzalez G., 1985 (seed), cult. N. P. Taylor, 4 May 1988 (K).

Note: This plant had been considered by some to be a white-flowered form of *Echinocereus amoenus*.

Echinocereus pulchellus var. *weinbergii* (Weingart) Taylor 1985a:272 see *Echinocereus weinbergii*.

Echinocereus purpureus Lahman 1935:141-143.

TL: Oklahoma, near Medicine Park, Lahman (MO).

Synonym:

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *purpureus** Weniger 1970:23 *nom. inval.*

Echinocereus radians Engelman 1848a:104.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Cosihuirachi, Wislizenus, 1846 (MO).

Synonym:

Cereus adustus var. *radians* (Engelmann) Engelmann 1849:50.

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus adustus*.

Echinocereus raphicephalus Förster 1861:164.

TL: unknown (Of unknown origin and perhaps from South America, in which case it would not be an *Echinocereus*).

Echinocereus rayonesensis Taylor 1988:75-76.

TL: Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Rayones, Lau 1101 (K).

Synonym:

*Echinocereus barkeana** Heyer 1989:25 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus rectispinus Peebles 1938:675.

TL: Arizona, hills near Nogales, 3900 ft., Peebles SF 905 (US 1729266).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus fendleri var. *rectispinus* (Peebles) Benson 1944:259.

Echinocereus fasciculatus var. *rectispinus** Benson 1969d:131 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus rectispinus var. *robustus* Peebles 1938:675 see *Echinocereus robustus* Peebles.

*Echinocereus reichenbachianus** Linke 1857:83 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus reichenbachianus Hort. ex Haage 1859:20 (see *Echinocereus reichenbachii*).

basionym: *Echinocactus reichenbachianus* (Terscheck) Terscheck ex Fennel 1843:282 (Terscheck, *Verzeichnis* 3. According to Schumann 1897:271).

Synonyms:

Echinopsis pectinata var. *reichenbachiana* (Terscheck) Salm-Dyck 1845:26.

Cereus reichenbachianus (Terscheck) Labouret 1853:318.

*Echinocereus reichenbachianus** Engelmann ex Haage 1893:23.

Note: see note under *Echinocereus reichenbachii*.

*Echinocereus reichenbachianus** Engelmann ex Haage 1893:23 (according to *Index Kewensis* 2:813) *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).

Cereus reichenbachianus var. *castaneus* (Engelmann) Labouret 1853:319 see *Echinocereus caespitosus* var. *castaneus*.

Echinocereus reichenbachii (Terscheck ex Walpers) Haage Jr. ex Britton & Rose 1922:25.

basionym: *Echinocactus reichenbachii* Terscheck ex Walpers 1843:320 (Terscheck, *Verzeichnis* 2. According to Schumann 1897:452).

TL: Mexico.

Synonyms:

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *reichenbachii* (Terscheck ex Walpers) Werdermann 1930:t. 5.

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *reichenbachii** Ters. ex Borg 1937:174 *nom. illegit.*

Echinocereus caespitosus var. *candicans** Hort. ex Borg 1937:174 *pro syn.*

Note: Since Terscheck's original publication has not been found there is confusion concerning whether the two names *Echinocactus reichenbachii* and *Echinocactus reichenbachianus* refer to the same plant. The name *Echinocereus reichenbachii* is usually applied to *Echinocereus caespitosus*, although this is uncertain since the original description of *Echinocactus reichenbachii* did not have a description of the plant's flower, and no collector or exact type locality is listed. Benson (1982:946) designated *Palmer 511*, near Saltillo, Mexico, 10 Apr. 1905 (US 570013) as the neotype. Unless someone is able to locate a copy of Terscheck's original publication questions will remain concerning the proper use of this name.

Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *albertii Benson 1969d:127.

TL: Texas, Jim Wells Co., near Alice, Benson 16,550 (POM 317080).

Synonym (•):

Echinocereus fitchii var. *albertii** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*



215. *E. pulchellus* var. *sharpii*.



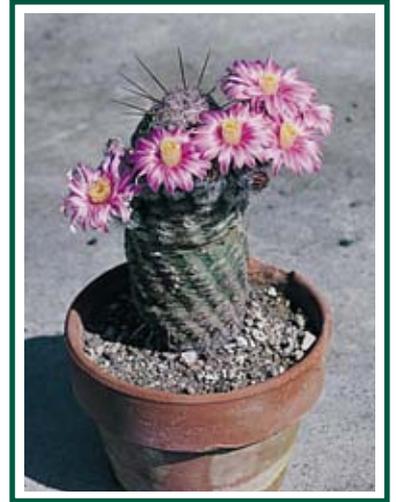
216. *E. pulchellus* var. *sharpii*.



218. *E. radians* (*E. adustus*).



217. *E. purpureus* (*E. reichenbachii*).



219. ?*E. radians* (*E. adustus*).



220. *E. rayonesensis*.



221. *E. rayonesensis*.



222. *E. rectispinus* (*E. fendleri* var. *rectispinus*).



223. *E. rectispinus* (*E. fendleri* var. *rectispinus*).

Note: *Echinocereus melanocentrus** Lowry 1936:20 is usually considered a synonym of this variety.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *albiflorus** Seela 1940:92 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *albispinus* (Lahman) Benson 1969d:127 see *Echinocereus albispinus*.

Note: Benson uses this name for *Echinocereus baileyi*.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *anigosanthus** Ito 1981 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *armatus* (Poselger) Taylor 1985b:133 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *armatus*.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *aureiflorus** Seela 1940:92 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *baileyi* (Rose) Taylor 1985b:133 see *Echinocereus baileyi*.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *baileyi* fa. *albispinus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus albispinus*.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *caespitosus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *chisoensis* (Marshall) Benson 1969d:127 see *Echinocereus chisoensis*.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *fitchii* (Britton & Rose) Benson 1969d:127 see *Echinocereus fitchii*.

Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *perbellus* (Britton & Rose) Benson 1969d:127 see *Echinocereus perbellus*.

**Echinocereus reichii* Fric (from Chile, and therefore not an *Echinocereus*).

*Echinocereus rigidispinus** Engelmann ex Haage 1893:28 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus rigidissimus Hort. ex F. A. Haage 1897:13 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.

*Echinocereus rigidissimus** Rose 1909a:293 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym) see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.

Echinocereus rigidissimus var. *rubispinus* (Frank & Lau) Taylor 1984:175 see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rubispinus* Frank & Lau 1982:32-35.

*Echinocereus ritteri** Haage 1958:182 *nom. nud.* (a form of *Echinocereus pentalophus*).

*Echinocereus robustior** Britton & Rose 1922:28 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus*.

Echinocereus robustus (Peebles) Peebles 1940:219.

basonym: *Echinocereus rectispinus* var. *robustus* Peebles 1938:675.

TL: Arizona, Pima Co. between Tucson & Sabino Canyon, *Peebles SF896*, 27 Aug. 1935 (US 1729267).

Synonym:

Echinocereus fendleri var. *robustus** Benson 1944:259 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).

Note: This plant is usually treated as a synonym of *Echinocereus fasciculatus*.

*Echinocereus roemerii** Lemaire 1868:56 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus roemerii (Engelmann) Hort. ex Haage 1859:20.

basonym: *Cereus roemerii* Engelmann 1849:50 (not Mühlenpfordt) (•).

TL: Texas, granitic region of the Llano, *Lindheimer*, 1847 (MO).

Note: Usually listed as *Echinocereus roemerii* Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:792.

*Echinocereus roemerii** (Mühlenpfordt) Rydberg 1906:146 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).

basonym: *Cereus roemerii* Mühlenpfordt 1848:19 (not Engelmann).

TL: Northern Texas, *Roemer* (?).

Echinocereus roetterii (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:829-830.

basonym: *Cereus roetterii* Engelmann 1856:345 (fuller description Engelmann 1859:33, t. 41, fig. 3-5).

TL: Texas, stony hills near Frontera (El Paso), *Wright*, 1851 (MO).

Synonyms:

Cereus dasyacanthus var. *minor** Engelmann 1856:278.

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *minor* (Engelmann) Benson 1968:125.

Note: This plant is probably a natural hybrid.

Echinocereus roetterii var. *lloydii* (Britton & Rose) Backeberg 1960:2027 see *Echinocereus lloydii*.

*Echinocereus roseanus** Backeberg 1960:2071 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus rosei*.

Echinocereus rosei Wooten & Standley 1915:457.

TL: New Mexico, Doña Ana Co., hills near Agricultural College (Las Cruces), *Standley 1235*, 1907 (US 535093).

Synonyms (•):

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *rosei* (Wooten & Standley) Marshall 1950:63.

*Echinocereus roseanus** Backeberg 1960:2071 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus polyacanthus var. *rosei** Weniger 1970:44 *nom. inval.*

Echinocereus coccineus var. *neomexicanus* fa. *rosei* Blum 1990:12 *pro syn.*

Note: This plant is often listed under the name *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *neomexicanus*, the type of which is probably a natural hybrid.

Echinocereus rosei var. *jarillensis** Kuenzler Cat. *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus rotatus Linke 1858:85.

TL: South Texas.

Synonym:

Echinocereus pectinatus var. *rotatus* (Linke) Linke ex Haage 1892:118.

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus caespitosus*.

Echinocereus rubescens Dams 1905:92-93.

TL: unknown.

Note: This plant is often considered a synonym of *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*.

Echinocereus rufispinus Engelmann 1848a:104-105.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Cosihuirachi, *Wislizenus*, 1846 (MO).

Synonyms:

Cereus rufispinus (Engelmann) Engelmann 1849:50.

Cereus pectinatus fa. *rufispinus* (Engelmann) Voss 1894:378.



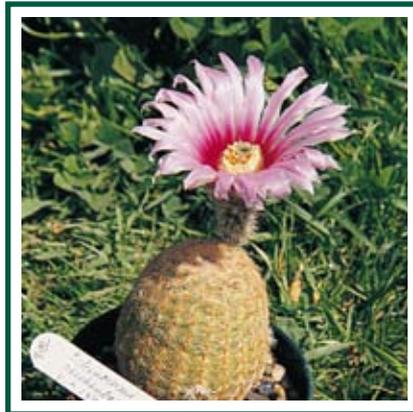
224. *E. rectispinus* (*E. fendleri* var. *rectispinus*).



226. *E. reichenbachii*.



225. *E. reichenbachii*.



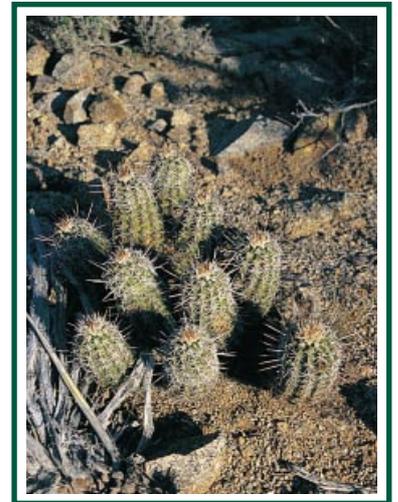
227. *E. reichenbachii*.



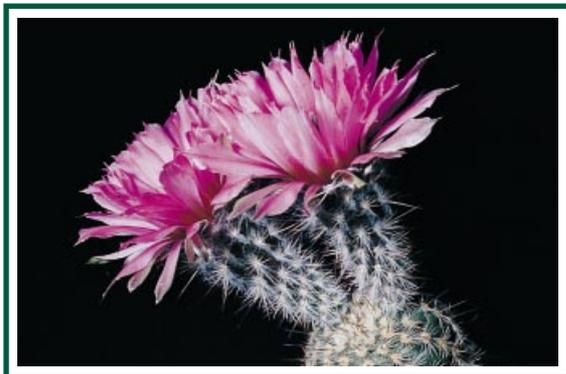
228. *E. reichenbachii*.



229. *E. reichenbachii*.



231. *E. robustus* (*E. fasciculatus*).



230. *E. reichenbachii* var. *albertii*
(*E. reichenbachii* var. *fichtii*).



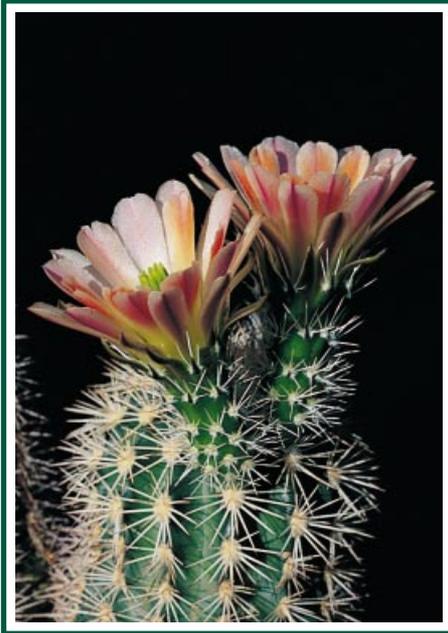
232. *E. robustus* (*E. fasciculatus*).



233. *E. roemerii* (*E. coccineus*).



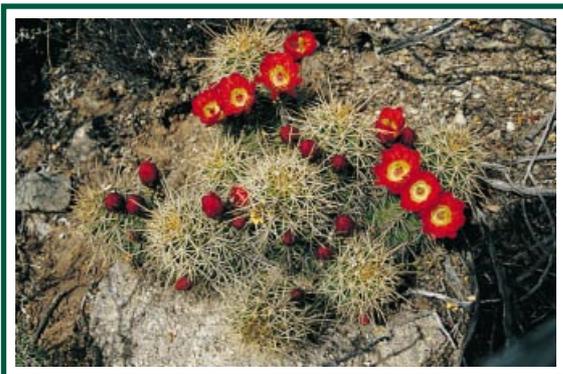
234. *E. roetterii* (*E. coccineus* x *E. dasyacanthus*).



235. *E. roetterii* (see 234).



236. *E. rosei* (*E. coccineus*).



237. *E. rosei* (*E. coccineus*).



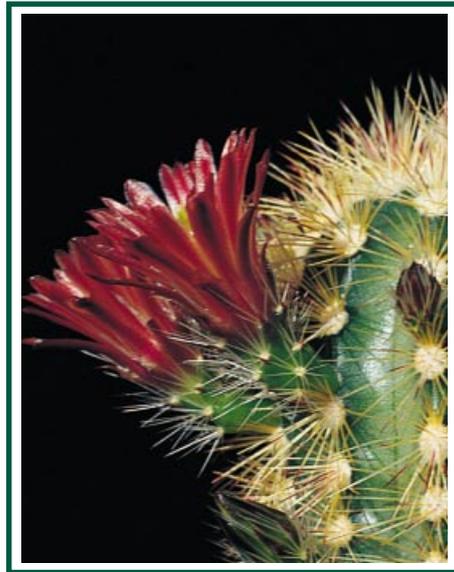
238. *E. rusanthus*.



239. *E. rusanthus*.



240. *E. rusanthus*.



242. *E. russanthus* var. *fiehni*.



241. *E. russanthus* var. *fiehni*.



243. *E. salm-dyckianus* (*E. scheeri*).



244. *E. salm-dyckianus* (*E. scheeri*).



245. *E. salmianus* (*E. scheeri*).



246. ?*E. sanborgianus* (*E. brandegeei*).



247. *E. sanpedroensis*.

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus adustus*.

Echinocereus rungei Schumann 1895:124 (this is a new name for *Echinocereus texensis** Runge)
basionym: *Echinocereus texensis** Runge 1894:61 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).
TL: Texas, *Runge* (?).

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus papillosus*.

Echinocereus runyonii Orcutt 1926:5.

TL: Texas, mouth of Rio Grande River, *Orcutt 1048*, 1924 (?).

Note: This plant is probably the same as *Echinocereus procumbens*.

Echinocereus rusanthus Weniger 1969:41-42.

TL: Texas, Brewster Co., Christmas Mtns., *Weniger 712* (UNM).

Synonyms:

Echinocereus chloranthus var. *rusanthus* (Weniger) Lamb ex Rowley 1974:7.

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *rusanthus* (Weniger) Leuck 1980:34.

Note: *Echinocereus chloranthus* var. *vulpis-cauda** is probably a synonym of this species.

Echinocereus rusanthus var. *cowperi** Hort. (= HK 1287, from Cooks Range, Luna County, New Mexico).

Echinocereus rusanthus* var. *fiehnii Trocha 1997:65-69.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Cañon de Santa Clara, Sierra del Nido, *Lau 1076* (Universität Hamburg No. 1066).

Synonyms (•):

Echinocereus rusanthus var. *finnii** Köhres Catalogue 1981 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus finnii** Hort. ex Taylor 1985: 101 *pro syn.*

*Echinocereus fiehnii** Lau 1992:74.

Echinocereus rusanthus var. *finnii** Köhres Catalogue 1981 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus rusanthus* var. *fiehnii*.

Echinocereus rusanthus var. *neocapillus** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus chloranthus* var. *neocapillus*.

Echinocereus rusanthus var. *vulpis-cauda** Köhres Catalogue 1981 *nom. nud.* (see *Echinocereus chloranthus* var. *vulpis-cauda**).

Echinocereus rusanthus var. *weedinii** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.* see *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *weedinii*.

Echinocereus salm-dyckianus Scheer 1856:291.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua.

Synonym:

Cereus salm-dyckianus (Scheer) Hemsley 1880:545.

Echinocereus salm-dyckianus* subsp. *bacanorensis Rischer & Trocha 1998:3-10.

TL: Sonora, near Bacanora, *Trocha AX18239* (ZSS).

Echinocereus salm-dyckianus var. *gracilior** Haage 1900:161 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus salm-dyckianus* var. *gracilior Hort. ex Schelle 1926:163.

TL: unknown.

Echinocereus salm-dyckianus* var. *noctiflorus Heid 1944:27.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Cerocahui, *R. T. Craig* (CA 305550).

Echinocereus salm-dyckianus subsp. *obscuriensis* Blum 1994:79-83 see *Echinocereus scheeri* var. *obscuriensis*.

Echinocereus salmianus Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:809.

TL: unknown.

Synonym:

Cereus salmianus (Hort. ex Rümpler) Weber in Bois 1894:279.

*Echinocereus saltillensis** Mats. ex Haage 1900:161 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus sanborgianus (Coulter) Schumann 1897:174.

basionym: *Cereus sanborgianus* Coulter 1896:391.

TL: Mexico, Baja California, rocky table lands south of San Borja, *Gabb 9*, 1867 (MO).

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus brandegeei*.

Echinocereus sandersii Orcutt 1926:5.

TL: California, Black Canyon, Providence Mtns. 5000 ft., *Gibson & Sanders*, 1925 (?).

Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus mojavenis*.

Echinocereus sangre de christo Schumann 1897:278.

TL: Mexico, near Pachuca.

Echinocereus sanguineus Blanc 1890:58.

TL: unknown.

Note: Probably a form of *Echinocereus viridiflorus*.

Echinocereus sanpedroensis Raudonat & Rischer 1995:88-97.

TL: Mexico, Sonora, Rancho San Pedro, Rischer, May 1995 (ZSS).

Note: The authors list *Echinocereus subterraneus** Backeberg as a synonym of this plant.

Echinocereus sarissophorus Britton & Rose 1922:38-39.

TL: Mexico, Coahuila, near Saltillo, *Palmer 100*, Apr. 1898 (US).

*Echinocereus scheeri** Lemaire 1868:57 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus scheeri* Salm-Dyck ex Scheer).

Echinocereus scheeri (Salm-Dyck) Salm-Dyck ex Scheer 1856:291.

basionym: *Cereus scheeri* Salm-Dyck 1850:190-191.

TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, *Potts* (?).

Synonym:

*Echinocereus schlini** Britton & Rose 1922:43 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus scheeri var. *australis** Taylor 1988:80 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus scheeri* var. *koehresianus*.



248. *E. sanpedroensis*.



249. *E. sarissophorus* (*E. enneacanthus*).



250. *E. scheeri*.



251. *E. scheeri*.



252. *E. scheeri*.



253. *E. scheeri*.



254. *E. scheeri* var. *koehresianus*
(*E. ortegae*).



255. *E. scheeri* var. *koehresianus* (*E. ortegae*).

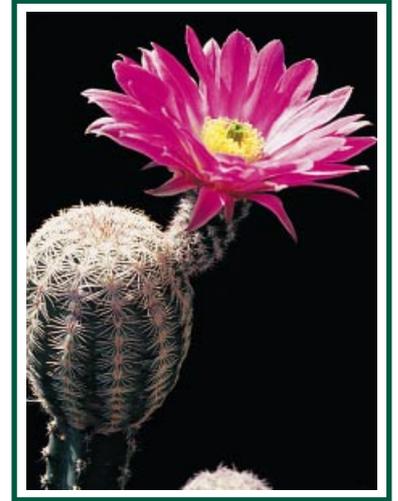
- Echinocereus scheeri* var. *compactus** Hort. ex Haage 1900:161 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus scheeri var. *gentryi* (Clover) Taylor 1984:154 see *Echinocereus gentryi*.
Echinocereus scheeri var. *gentryi* cultivar 'Cucumis' (Clover) Taylor 1984:155 see *Echinocereus cucumis*.
Echinocereus scheeri* var. *gracilior Hildmann ex Schelle 1926:162.
 TL: unknown.
- Echinocereus scheeri* var. *koehresianus*** Frank 1988:186-189.
 TL: Mexico, Durango, between El Carrizo & Loberas, *Lau 1143* (ZSS).
 Synonyms:
*Echinocereus koehresianus** Hort. ex Taylor 1988:80 *pro syn.*
*Echinocereus koehresii** Hort. ex Taylor 1988:80 *pro syn.*
Echinocereus scheeri var. *australis** Taylor 1988:80 *pro syn.*
Echinocereus ortegae subsp. *koehresianus* (Frank) Rischer & Frank 1996:93.
 Note: Taylor (1993) lists this variety as a synonym of *Echinocereus ortegae*.
- Echinocereus scheeri* var. *major*** Rother 1905:175.
 TL: unknown.
- Echinocereus scheeri* var. *minor*** Rother 1905:175.
 TL: unknown.
- Echinocereus scheeri* var. *nigrispinus** Scheer 1856:291 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus scheeri* var. *obscuriensis Lau 1989:34-36.
 TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Sierra Obscura, *Lau 091* (ZSS).
 Synonym:
Echinocereus salm-dyckianus subsp. *obscuriensis* (Lau) Blum 1994:79.
- Echinocereus scheeri* var. *robustior*** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:162.
 TL: unknown.
- Echinocereus schererii*** Frank 1990a:154-159.
 TL: Mexico, Durango, near Las Minas, Rio Nazas, *Scherer 123* (ZSS).
*Echinocereus schlechterdalii** Britton & Rose 1922:302 (error for *Echinocactus schlechterdalii*).
*Echinocereus schlinii** Britton & Rose 1922:43 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus scheeri*.
Echinocereus schmollii (Weingart) Taylor 1985b:140.
 basionym: *Cereus schmollii* Weingart 1931:251-252.
 TL: Mexico, Queretero, *F. Schmoll* (?).
 Synonym:
Wilcoxia schmollii (Weingart) Backeberg 1935, *Blätter für Kakteenforschung* 2(11):93.
 Note: *Wilcoxia nerispina** Backeberg 1960:2078 *nom. inval.* is usually considered a synonym of this species.
- Wilcoxia schmollii* var. *lanata** Cartier 1980, *Succulentas* 2(4):8 *nom. inval.*
*Echinocereus schwarzii** Backeberg 1960:2032 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus radians*.
Echinocereus schwarzii Lau 1982:27-29.
 TL: Mexico, Durango, near Guenacevi, 1800-2100 m, *Lau 1305* (POM).
 Synonym:
Echinocereus adustus var. *schwarzii* (Lau) Taylor 1985a:268.
- Echinocereus sciurus*** (K. Brandegee) K. Brandegee ex Dams 1904:130.
 basionym: *Cereus sciurus* K. Brandegee 1904:192.
 TL: Mexico, Baja California Sur, hills near San Jose del Cabo, *T. S. Brandegee*, Apr. 1897 (UC).
Echinocereus sciurus var. *floresii* (Backeberg) Taylor 1985b:115 see *Echinocereus floresii*.
Echinocereus scopulorum Britton & Rose 1922:30-31.
 TL: Mexico, Sonora, near Guaymas, *Rose et al. 12570*, 10 Mar. 1910 (US).
 Synonym:
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *scopulorum* (Britton & Rose) Marshall 1955:61.
- **Echinocereus serpentinus* Lemaire = *Nyctocereus serpentinus*.
*Echinocereus setosus** Hort. ex Taylor 1988:76 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus freudenbergeri*.
*Cereus similis** Regel & Klein 1860:29 (see Hemsley 1880:546) *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).
 TL: Mexico, *Karwinsky* (?) (this is not found on the page given by Hemsley. Perhaps it is the same as *Cereus similis* Meinshausen 1858 in *Wochenschrift für Gärtnerei und Pflanzenkunde* 1:29).
- **Echinocereus spachianus* Rümpler = *Echinopsis spachiana*.
 **Echinocereus spinibarbis* Salm-Dyck = *Eulychnia spinibarbis*.
*Echinocereus spinibarbis** Haage 1900:161 *nom. nud.*
*Echinocereus spinibarbis** Hildmann ex Fobe 1911:58 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).
Echinocereus spinigemmatus Lau 1984:248-250.
 TL: Mexico, Jalisco, near San Andres Cohamiata, 1600 m, *Lau 1246*, 25 Apr. 1974 (ZSS AA18-48).
Echinocereus spinosissimus Walton 1899a:162.
 TL: El Paso, Texas.
 Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*.
*Echinocereus spinosus** Coulter ex Schelle 1926:174 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *armatus*.
 **Echinocereus splendens* Lemaire = *Nyctocereus splendens*.
Echinocereus standleyi Britton & Rose 1922:24.



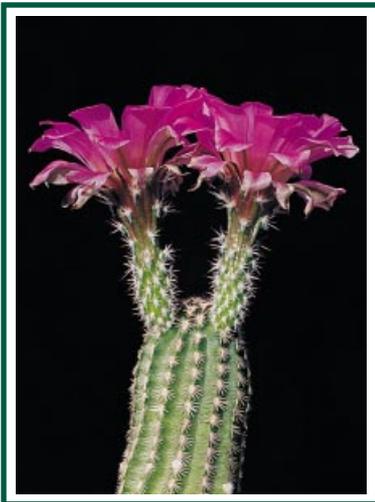
257. *E. scheeri* var. *obscuriensis*.



256. *E. scheeri* var. *obscuriensis*.



258. *E. schereri*.



259. *E. schereri*.



260. *E. schmollii*.



261. *E. schmollii*.



262. *E. schwarzi* (*E. adustus* var. *schwarzi*).

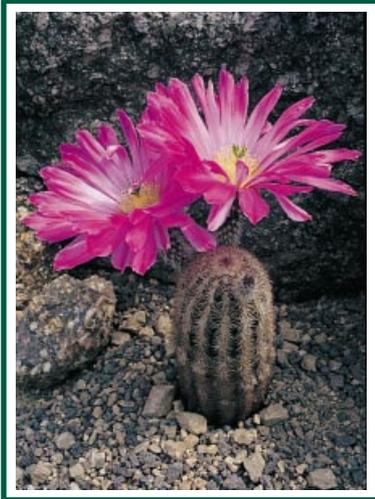


263. *E. sciurus*.



264. *E. sciurus*.

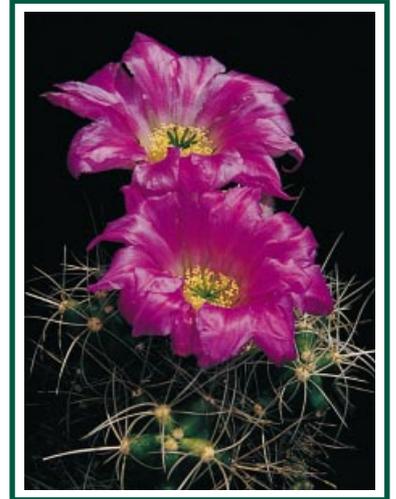
- TL: New Mexico, Sacramento Mtns., 100 miles north of El Paso, *S. L. Pattison* (US).
Synonym:
Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *standleyi* (Britton & Rose) Orcutt ex Weniger 1969:37.
- Echinocereus steereae*** Clover 1938:565-567.
TL: Texas, Chisos Mtns., *Mrs Lois Steere* (MICH).
Synonyms:
Echinocereus dasyacanthus var. *steereae* (Clover) Marshall 1945:115.
Echinocereus pectinatus var. *steereae** Rümpler ex Weniger 1970:32 *pro syn.*
- Echinocereus stoloniferus*** Marshall 1938:159-160.
TL: Mexico, Sonora, Mountain facing Rancho Guirocoba, 5000 ft., *Bristol & Marshall*, 19 Mar. 1935 (DS 251176).
Synonym:
*Echinocereus subterraneus** Hort. ex Bailey 1941:271 *pro syn.*
- Echinocereus stoloniferus* var. *tayopensis* (Marshall) Taylor 1985a:258 see *Echinocereus tayopensis*.
Echinocereus stoloniferus subsp. *tayopensis* (Marshall) Pichler 1994:103-106 see *Echinocereus tayopensis*.
- Echinocereus stramineus*** (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Seitz 1870:11.
basonym: *Cereus stramineus* Engelmann 1856:282 (fuller description Engelmann 1859:35, t. 46).
TL: Texas, Mtns. near El Paso, *Wright*, 1851 (MO).
Synonym:
Echinocereus enneacanthus var. *stramineus* (Engelmann) Benson 1969d:127.
- Echinocereus stramineus* var. *conglomeratus* (Blanc) Bravo 1974:47 see *Echinocereus conglomeratus*.
Echinocereus stramineus var. *major** Schelle 1907:136 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus stramineus var. *major-aureispinus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*
- Echinocereus stramineus* var. occidentalis** Taylor 1988:70-71.
TL: Mexico, Durango, southeast of La Cuesta, 140 km north of city of Durango, on volcanic rocks, 1400-1450 m, *N.P. Taylor* 240b, 1 Jul. 1986 (MEXU).
Echinocereus stramineus var. *parkeri** Seed list 1996 - *British Cactus and Succulent Journal*, see *Echinocereus parkeri*.
Echinocereus stramineus var. *ruberrimus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*
Echinocereus stramineus var. *spinarosus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*
- Echinocereus strausianus*** Haage ex Quehl 1900:70-71.
TL: Texas.
Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus*.
**Echinocereus strigosus* Lemaire = *Echinopsis strigosa*.
- Echinocereus subinermis*** Salm-Dyck ex Scheer 1856:291.
TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, *Potts* (?).
Synonym:
Cereus subinermis (Salm-Dyck ex Scheer) Hemsley 1880:546.
- Echinocereus subinermis* var. aculeatus** Unger 1984:164.
TL: Mexico, Chihuahua, Rio Batopilas near La Bufa, 700 m, *Unger*, 1980 (ZSS AA50-70).
Echinocereus subinermis var. *lentus** Heyer 1989:26 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus morricalii*.
Echinocereus subinermis var. *luteus* (Britton & Rose) Knuth in Backeberg & Knuth 1935:312 see *Echinocereus luteus*.
Echinocereus subinermis fa. *luteus* (Britton & Rose) Krainz 1967:51 see *Echinocereus luteus*.
Echinocereus subinermis var. *ochoterenae* Unger 1984:164 see *Echinocereus ochoterenae*.
*Echinocereus subterraneus** Hort. ex Bailey 1941:271 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus stoloniferus*.
*Echinocereus subterraneus** Backeberg 1960:2012 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).
TL: Mexico (cfr. *Echinocereus sanpedroensis*).
- Echinocereus tamaulipensis** Fric 1926:441 *nom. nud.* (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *tamaulipensis*).
- Echinocereus tamaulipensis*** (Werdermann) Lange 1995:139-140.
basonym: *Wilcoxia tamaulipensis* Werdermann 1938:86.
TL: Mexico, Southern Coahuila, *Hummel s.n.* (B).
- Echinocereus tamaulipensis* subsp. deherdtii** Lange 1995:140-141.
TL: Mexico, Coahuila, El Sol, *JE* (Herbarium Hausknecht Jena).
Note: Considered by some to be a synonym of *Echinocereus waldeisii*.
- Echinocereus tamaulipensis* subsp. *waldeisii* (Haug) Lange 1995:142, see *Echinocereus waldeisii*.
- Echinocereus tayopensis*** Marshall 1956a:78-80.
TL: Mexico, Sonora, Rancho Saucito, between Bacadehuachi & Nacori Chico, 3500 ft., 29°42'N 109°04'W, *D. Gold & H. Sanchez-Mejorada* (DES).
Synonyms:
Echinocereus stoloniferus var. *tayopensis* (Marshall) Taylor 1985a:258.
Echinocereus stoloniferus subsp. *tayopensis* (Marshall) Pichler 1994:103-106.
- Echinocereus texensis*** Jacobi 1856:110 (not Runge 1894).
TL: Texas.
Note: This plant is usually considered a synonym of *Echinocereus caespitosus*.
*Echinocereus texensis** Runge 1894:61-62 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym), see *Echinocereus rungei*.
**Echinocereus thurberi* (*Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde* 3:153) error for *Cereus thurberi*.
Echinocereus toroweapensis (Fischer) Fuersch 1993:266-268 see *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *toroweapensis*.
*Echinocereus townsendianus** Heyer 1989:26 *nom. nud.* (a form of *Echinocereus floresii*).



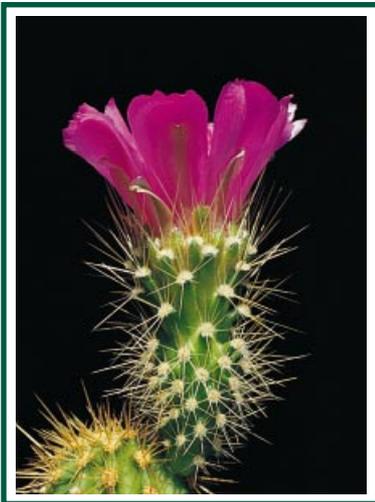
265. *E. scopulorum*.



266. *E. scopulorum*.



267. *E. spinibarbis**
(*E. cinerascens* var. *ehrenbergii*).



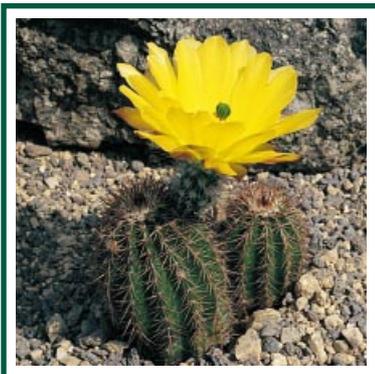
269. *E. spinigenimatus*.



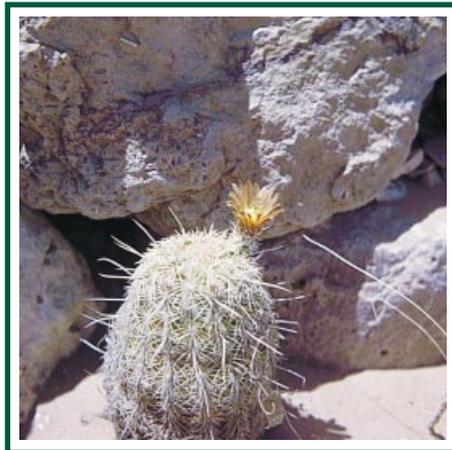
268. *E. spinigenimatus*.



271. ?*E. standleyi* (*E. viridiflorus*).



272. *E. stoloniferus*.



270. *E. standleyi* (*E. viridiflorus*).



273. *E. stoloniferus*.



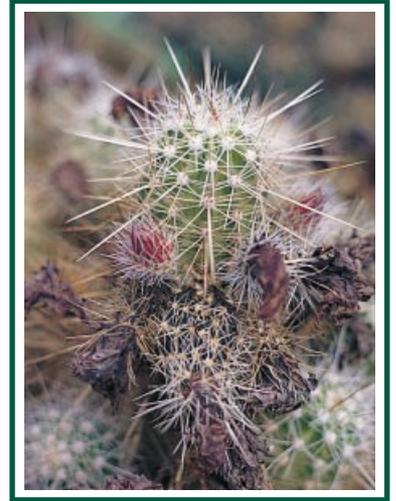
274. *E. stramineus*.



275. *E. stramineus*.



276. *E. stramineus*.



279. *E. stramineus* var. *occidentalis*.



277. *E. stramineus*.



278. *E. stramineus* (Forma).



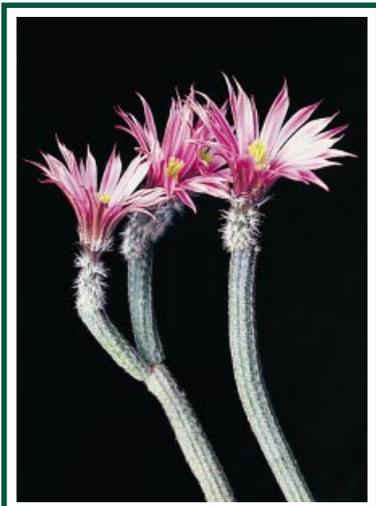
280. *E. subinermis*.



281. *E. subinermis* var. *aculeatus* (*E. subinermis*).



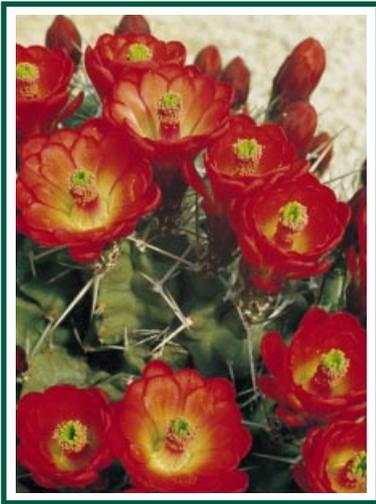
282. *E. tamaulipensis* (*E. poselgeri*).



283. *E. tamaulipensis* (*E. poselgeri*).



284. *E. tamaulipensis* subsp. *deherdtii*.



286. *E. triglochidiatus*.



285. *E. tayopensis* (*E. stoloniferus* var. *tayopensis*).



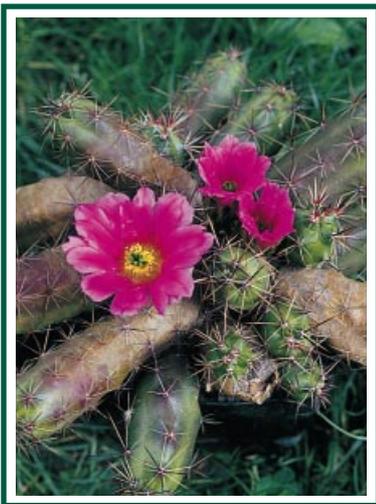
287. *E. triglochidiatus* var. *gurneyi*
(*E. coccineus*).



288. *E. triglochidiatus* var. *gurneyi* (*E. coccineus*).



289. *E. triglochidiatus* var. *toroweapensis*.



290. *E. tulensis*
(*E. cinerascens* var. *tulensis*).



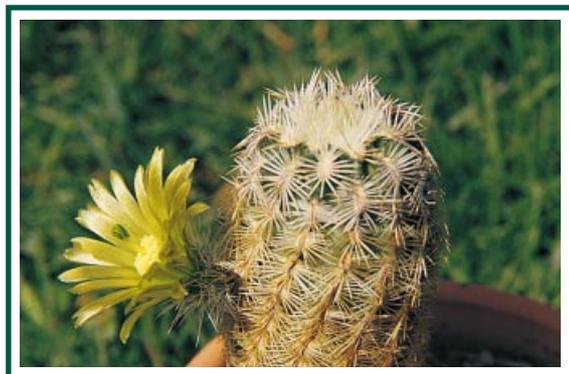
291. *E. viereckii*.



292. *E. viereckii*.



293. *E. viridiflorus*.



294. *E. viridiflorus* var. *correllii*.

*Echinocereus thwaitesii** Schumann 1897:290 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus trichacanthus Rümpler 1885:799.

TL: unknown.

**Echinocereus trichacanthus* Engelmann ex Haage 1893:23 = *Cephalocereus nobilis*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus Engelmann 1848a:93.

TL: New Mexico, Wolf Creek, *Wislizenus* (MO).

Synonyms:

Cereus triglochidiatus (Engelmann) Engelmann 1849:50.

Echinocereus paucispinus var. *triglochidiatus** Schumann 1897:281 *nom. illegit.*

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *acifer* (Jacobi) Bravo 1978:66 see *Echinocereus acifer*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *arizonicus* (Orcutt) Benson 1969a:21 see *Echinocereus arizonicus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *coccineus* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Marshall & Bock 1941:117 see *Echinocereus coccineus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *gonacanthus* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Boissevain 1940:36 see *Echinocereus gonacanthus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *gurneyi Benson 1969d:126.

TL: Texas, Brewster Co., igneous rocks south of Marathon, *Correll & Benson 16,488* (POM).

Synonym:

Echinocereus coccineus var. *gurneyi* (Benson) Heil & Brack 1988:26.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *inermis* Arp 1973:132-133 see *Echinocereus coccineus* var. *inermis*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *hexaedrus* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Boissevain 1940:36 see *Echinocereus hexaedrus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *melanacanthus* (Engelmann) Benson 1944:254 see *Cereus coccineus* var. *melanacanthus*.

Note: This is the name used by Benson for *Echinocereus coccineus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *melanacanthus* fa. *inermis** Alabaster 1994:105 *nom. inval.* see *Echinocereus coccineus* var. *inermis*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *mojavensis* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Benson 1944:255 see *Echinocereus mojavensis*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *mojavensis* fa. *inermis* (Schumann) Ferguson 1989:219 see *Echinocereus coccineus* var. *inermis*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *multicostatus* (Cels ex Rümpler) Marshall 1953:67 see *Echinocereus multicostatus* Cels ex Rümpler 1885:834.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *neomexicanus* (Standley) Standley ex Marshall & Bock 1941:118 see *Echinocereus neomexicanus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *neomexicanus* fa. *rosei** Blum 1990:12. *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus rosei*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *octacanthus** Mühlenpfordt ex Marshall & Bock 1941:118 *nom. inval.* see *Echinocereus octacanthus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *pacificus* (Engelmann ex Orcutt) Engelmann ex Marshall & Bock 1941:118 see *Echinocereus pacificus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *paucispinus* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Marshall & Bock 1941:118 see *Echinocereus paucispinus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *polyacanthus* (Engelmann) Benson 1944:253 see *Echinocereus polyacanthus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *rosei* (Wooten & Standley) Marshall 1950:63 see *Echinocereus rosei*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *toroweapensis Fischer 1991:195.

TL: Arizona, Mohave Co., Toroweap Point, 1340 m, *P.C. Fischer 7196* (ARIZ).

Synonym:

Echinocereus toroweapensis (Fischer) Fuersch 1993:266-268.

*Echinocereus triglochititus** Engelm. ex Haage 1900:162. *nom. nud.* (probably an error in spelling for *Echinocereus triglochidiatus*).

*Echinocereus trocky** Fric 1918(8) (in advertisement) *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus tuberculatus** Hort. ex Haage 1900:162 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus tuberosus** Poselger ex Rümpler 1885:783 *nom. illegit.* = *Cereus tuberosus* Poselger 1853:135 non Pfeiffer see *Echinocereus poselgeri*.

Echinocereus tulensis Bravo 1973:110-111.

TL: Mexico, Tamaulipas, 1 km south of Tula Junction on highway between Huizache & Juamave, *Sanchez-Mejorada 2085*, 4 May 1973 (MEXU).

Synonym:

Echinocereus cinerascens var. *tulensis* (Bravo) Taylor 1988:69.

*Echinocereus twaitesii** Hort. ex Haage 1892:119 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus uehri Blanc 1888:40.

TL: unknown.

*Echinocereus undulatus** Hildmann ex Schumann 1895:124 *pro syn.* see *Echinocereus cinerascens*.

Echinocereus uspenski Blanc 1888:40.

TL: unknown.

*Echinocereus uspenski** Haage 1900:162 *nom. illegit.* (later homonym).

*Echinocereus utahensis** Köhres Catalogue 1984 *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus vatter** Botzenhart *Kakteen und andere Sukkulente* 1968:front cover *nom. nud.* (cfr. *Echinocereus viereckii*).

Echinocereus viereckii Werdermann 1934:188-189.

TL: Mexico, Tamaulipas, Mtns. between Juamave & Cd. Victoria, 1500-2000 m.

Note: *Echinocereus vatter** is probably a synonym of this plant.

Echinocereus viereckii var. *morricalii* (Riha) Taylor 1985b:93 see *Echinocereus morricalii*.

*Echinocereus virickii** White 1948:288 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus Engelmann 1848a:91.

TL: New Mexico, Wolf Creek, *Wislizenus 514* (MO 2016902).

Synonyms:

Cereus viridiflorus (Engelmann) Engelmann 1849:50.

*Echinocereus labouretii** Förster ex Rümpler 1885:811 *pro syn.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *centrispinus** Bailey 1941:271 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *chloranthus* (Engelmann) Backeberg 1960:2015 see *Echinocereus chloranthus*.



295. *E. viridiflorus* var. *correllii*.



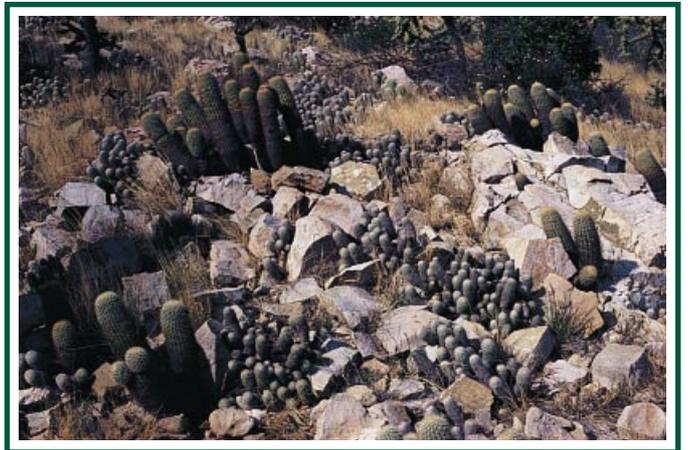
296. *E. viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus*.



297. *E. viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus*.



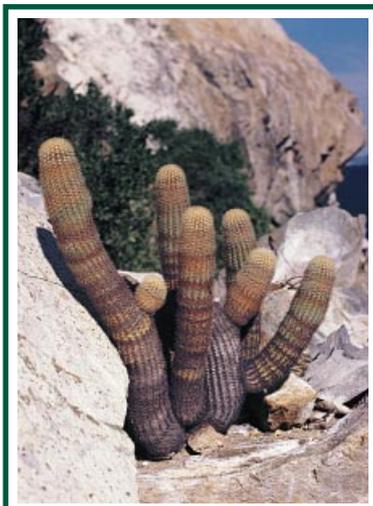
298. *E. viridiflorus* var. *weedinii*.



300. *E. websterianus*.



299. *E. waldeisii*.



301. *E. websterianus*.



302. *E. websterianus*.

Echinocereus viridiflorus fa. *chloranthus* (Engelmann) Krainz 1967:51 see *Echinocereus chloranthus*.

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *chrysacanthus** 1907:129 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *correllii Benson 1969d:128.

TL: Texas, Brewster Co., above Ft. Peña Colorada, 4 miles south of Marathon, 4100 ft., *Benson & Correll 16485*, 4 Apr. 1965 (POM 317079) (•).

Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Rümpler 1885:812.

basionym: *Cereus viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus* Engelmann 1856:278.

TL: Texas, Valley of Limpia Creek, *Wright*, 11 June 1851 (MO 2016904).

Synonym (•):

Echinocereus chloranthus var. *cylindricus* (Engelmann) Taylor 1984:169.

Note: *Echinocereus strausianus* is usually considered a synonym of this variety.

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *davisii* (Houghton) Marshall & Bock 1941:119 see *Echinocereus davisii*.

Echinocereus viridiflorus fa. *davisii* (Houghton) Krainz 1967:51 see *Echinocereus davisii*.

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *elongatus** Hort. ex Backeberg 1962:3847 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *faciliflorus** Hildmann ex Schelle 1907:129 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *gracilispinus Hort. ex Rümpler 1885:814.

TL: unknown.

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *intermedius** Backeberg 1960:2015 *nom. inval.* (no type designated).

Note: This plant is said to be from Texas.

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *longispinus** Schelle 1907:129 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *major** Maas 1906:142 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *minor** Engelmann ex Weniger 1970:14 *nom. nud.* see *Cereus viridiflorus* var. *minor**.

Cereus viridiflorus var. *minor** Engelmann 1856:278 (a new name for *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *viridiflorus*).

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *montanus** Kuenzler Catalogue *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *neocapillus* Leuck 1980:35-36 see *Echinocereus chloranthus* var. *neocapillus* (the validity of this publication is questionable).

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *ruberissimus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *rubrus** Fric 1924:121 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *russanthus* (Weniger) Leuck 1980:34 see *Echinocereus russanthus* (the validity of this publication is questionable).

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *sanguineus** Rgl. ex Schelle 1907:129 *nom. nud.* (perhaps the same as *Echinocereus sanguineus*).

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *standleyi* (Britton & Rose) Orcutt ex Weniger 1969:37 see *Echinocereus standleyi*.

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *tubulosus** Orcutt 1926:4 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *tubulosus** Heller 1900:8 *nom. illegit.*

basionym: *Cereus viridiflorus* var. *tubulosus** Coulter 1896:383 (a new name for *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus*).

Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *weedinii Leuck 1980:37-39 (the validity of this publication is questionable).

TL: Texas, Jeff Davis Co., top of Timber Mtn., 6400 ft., *Leuck & Weedini 193*, 13 May 1978 (OKL).

Synonyms (•):

Echinocereus russanthus var. *weedinii** Mesa Garden Seed Catalogue 1996 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus chloranthus subsp. *weedinii** Höchstätter Seed List 1997 *nom. nud.*

Echinocereus waldeisii Haugg 1994:6.

TL: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, west of Tula, Huizache, *D. Waldeis*, 1988 (WU).

Synonym:

Echinocereus tamaulipensis subsp. *waldeisii* (Haugg) Lange 1995:142.

*Echinocereus webeserii** Pavey 1979:n.p. *nom. nud.* (apparently a form of *Echinocereus baileyi*).

Echinocereus websterianus Lindsay 1947:153.

TL: Mexico, Gulf of California, San Pedro Nolasco Is., *Lindsay & Bool 498*, 25 Feb. 1947 (DS 314191).

Echinocereus weinbergii Weingart 1912:83.

TL: North America (this plant has been relocated near Sombrerete, Zacatecas, Mexico).

Synonym:

Echinocereus pulchellus var. *weinbergii* (Weingart) Taylor 1985a:272.

Echinocereus weinbergii var. *albispinus** Hort. ex Schelle 1926:175 *nom. nud.*

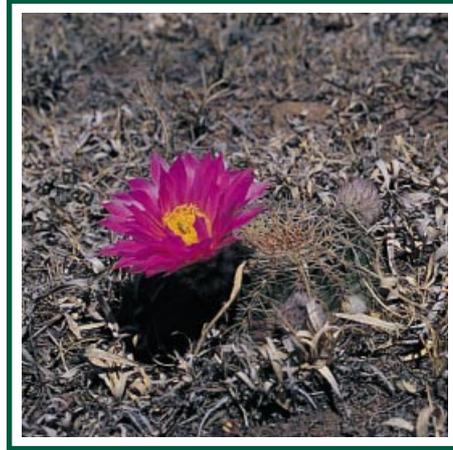
**Echinocereus whipplei* var. *heilii* (spelling error for *Echinocactus whipplei*).

*Echinocereus winterianus** Kunzmann 1985:79. *nom. nud.*

*Echinocereus zuniensis** Eng. & Big. ex Haage & Schmidt 1918 *nom. nud.*, in advertisement opposite p. 74 *Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde* 28(7) (probably a synonym of *Echinocereus mojaviensis* var. *zuniensis*).



303. *E. websterianus*.



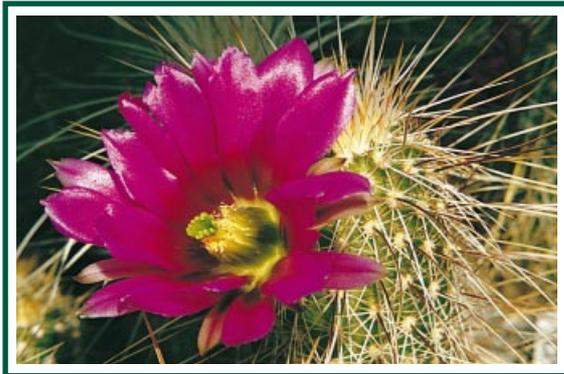
304. *E. weinbergii* (*E. pulchellus* var. *weinbergii*).



305. *E. weinbergii* (*E. pulchellus* var. *weinbergii*).



306. *E. apachensis*.



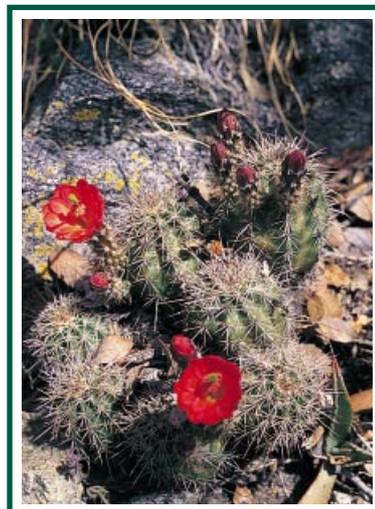
307. *E. apachensis*.



308. *E. carmenensis*.



309. *E. carmenensis*.



310. *E. santaritensis*.

Addenda

Echinocereus acifer* subsp. *tubiflorus Rischer in Blum *et al.* 1998:404.

TL: Mexico: Zacatecas - Durango border: Sierra de los Huitcholes, San Juan Capistrano, W. Rischer 017, Apr. 1990, 2580 m [ZSS AX 17983].

Echinocereus apachensis Blum & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:101.

TL: Arizona, Maricopa Co., Apache Trail, near Fish Creek, Mc Kelvey 735, 18 Feb. 1929 [US 1532949]

Echinocereus arizonicus* subsp. *nigrihorridispinus Blum & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:365.

TL: New Mexico: Luna County, west of Deming, 1500 - 1800 m, HK 1054 [ZSS AX 17982]

Echinocereus bristolii subsp. *floresii* (Backeberg) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:348, see *Echinocereus floresii*.

Echinocereus carmenensis Blum, Lange & Scherer in Blum *et al.* 1998:221.

TL: Mexico: Coahuila: Sierra del Carmen, 1500 - 1700 m, W. Blum cult ex SB 1476, May 1987 [ZSS A 17986]

Echinocereus chloranthus subsp. *cylindricus* (Engelmann) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:205, see *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus*.

Echinocereus chloranthus* subsp. *rhylolithensis Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:208.

TL: New Mexico: Sierra Co, Lake Valley, P. Pierce 110 in 1961 [NM]

Echinocereus cinerascens subsp. *ehrenbergii* (Pfeiffer) Blum & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:141, see *Echinocereus ehrenbergii*.

Echinocereus coccineus subsp. *aggregatus* (Engelmann ex Watson) Blum, Lange & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:423.

Basionym: *Mammillaria aggregata* Engelmann ex Watson 1878:398 validating *Mammillaria aggregata* Engelmann. In: Emory 1848:157 *nom. prov.*

Echinocereus coccineus subsp. *paucispinus* (Engelmann) Blum, Lange & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:430, see *Echinocereus paucispinus*.

Echinocereus coccineus subsp. *roemeri* (Muehlenpfordt) Blum, Lange & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:428, see *Echinocereus roemeri*

Muehlenpfordt (not Engelmann).

Echinocereus coccineus subsp. *rosei* (Wooton & Standley) Blum & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:421, see *Echinocereus rosei*.

Echinocereus dasyacanthus subsp. *rectispinus* (Trocha & Fethke) Blum, Rischer & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:118, see *Echinocereus dasyacanthus* var. *rectispinus*.

Echinocereus engelmannii subsp. *decumbens* (Clover & Jotter) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:77, see *Echinocereus decumbens*.

Echinocereus engelmannii subsp. *fasciculatus* (Engelmann ex Watson) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:79, see *Echinocereus fasciculatus*.

Echinocereus fendleri subsp. *hempelii* (Fobe) Blum in Blum *et al.* 1998:93, see *Echinocereus hempelii*.

Echinocereus fitchii subsp. *albertii* (L. Benson) Blum & Lange *comb. & stat. nov.* in Blum *et al.* 1998:309, see *Echinocereus reichenbachii* var. *albertii*.

Echinocereus fitchii subsp. *armatus* (Poselger) Blum, Lange & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:310, see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *armatus*.

Echinocereus fobeanus subsp. *metornii* (Frank) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:303, see *Echinocereus metornii*.

Echinocereus klapperi Blum in Blum *et al.* 1998:376.

TL: Mexico: Sonora: El Novillo, ca. 500 m, Ingo Klapper, IK 0121, 12 Mar. 1983 [ZSS A 17985].

Echinocereus knippelianus subsp. *kruegeri* (Glass & Foster) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:246, see *Echinocereus knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*.

Echinocereus knippelianus subsp. *reyesii* (Lau) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:248, see *Echinocereus knippelianus* var. *reyesii*.

Echinocereus longisetus subsp. *freudenbergeri* (Frank) Blum in Blum *et al.* 1998:187, see *Echinocereus freudenbergeri*.

Echinocereus maritimus subsp. *hancockii* (Dawson) Blum & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:57, see *Echinocereus hancockii*.

Echinocereus neocapillus (Weniger) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:219, see *Echinocereus chloranthus* var. *neocapillus*.

Echinocereus pacificus subsp. *mombergerianus* (Frank) Blum, Rischer & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:413, see *Echinocereus mombergerianus*.

Echinocereus parkeri* subsp. *arteagensis Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:175.

TL: Mexico: Border-country Coahuila/Nuevo León: Arteaga Cañon, 2250 m, leg. U. Guzmán in Sánchez-Mejorada 3807 [MEXU].

Echinocereus parkeri* subsp. *mazapilensis Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:173.

TL: Mexico: Zacatecas: 0.3 km from El Cobre, nr. Mazapil, 2750 m, pine forest, 1987, Sánchez-Mejorada *et al.* 4041 [MEXU].

Echinocereus pectinatus subsp. *wenigeri* (Benson) Blum & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:111, see *Echinocereus pectinatus* var. *wenigeri*.

Echinocereus pentalophus subsp. *procumbens* (Engelmann) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:129, see *Echinocereus procumbens*.

Echinocereus pulchellus subsp. *acanthosetus* (Arias & Guzmán) Blum in Blum *et al.* 1998:259, see *Echinocereus pulchellus* var. *acanthosetus*.

Echinocereus pulchellus* subsp. *venustus Blum & Rischer in Blum *et al.* 1998:255.

TL: Mexico: San Luis Potosí: San Luis Potosí - Aguascalientes border, 2100 m, Lau 1036, W. Rischer, 05 Dec. 1974 [ZSS A 17984].

Echinocereus reichenbachii subsp. *caespitosus* (Engelmann) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:320, see *Echinocereus caespitosus*.

Echinocereus rusanthus subsp. *fiehnii* (Trocha) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:213, see *Echinocereus rusanthus* var. *fiehnii*.

Echinocereus rusanthus subsp. *weedinii* Leuck ex Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:216, see *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *weedinii*.

Echinocereus santaritensis Blum & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:369.

TL: Arizona: Santa Cruz Co., Santa Rita Mts., 1600 - 1700 m, Jürgen Rutow JR 52 - 56, 16 Apr. 1996 [UA].

Echinocereus scopulorum subsp. *pseudopectinatus* (Taylor) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:337, see *Echinocereus pseudopectinatus*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus subsp. *mojavensis* (Engelmann & Bigelow) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:357, see *Echinocereus mojavensis*.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus subsp. *mojavensis* fa *inermis* (Schumann) Blum in Blum *et al.* 1998:360, see *Echinocereus coccineus* var. *inermis*.

Echinocereus viereckii* subsp. *huastecensis Blum, Lange & Rutow in Blum *et al.* 1998:157.

TL: Mexico: Nuevo León: Cañon de Rayones, 15 km west of Hwy Fed. 85 on Hwy N.L. 6,550 m, 9 Jun. 1986, N.P. Taylor 192 [K-flowering stem in spirit].

Echinocereus viridiflorus subsp. *correllii* (Benson) Blum & Lange in Blum *et al.* 1998:198, see *Echinocereus viridiflorus* var. *correllii*.

Abbreviazioni degli Erbari / *Herbarium Abbreviations*

(ARIZ)	University of Arizona, Tucson
(B)	Dahlem Botanical Museum, Berlin
(CA)	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
(DES)	Desert Botanical Garden, Phoenix
(DS)	Dudley Herbarium, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
(JE)	Friedrich - Schiller University, Jena
(K)	Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew
(LAM)	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles
(MEXU)	Universidad Autónoma de Mexico
(MICH)	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
(MO)	Missouri Botanical Garden, Saint Louis
(NY)	NY - Botanical Garden, New York
(OKL)	University of Oklahoma, Norman
(P)	Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
(POM)	Pomona College, Claremont, California
(PRC)	Charles University, Prague
(UC)	University of California, Berkeley
(UNM)	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
(US)	United States National Herbarium, Washington, DC
(WU)	University of Vienna
(ZSS)	Städtische Sukkulente-Sammlung, Zürich

Altre abbreviazioni/ *Other abbreviations*

<i>Auct.?</i>	autore sconosciuto/ <i>author unknown</i> .
<i>fa.</i>	<i>forma</i> .
HK	Catalogo/ <i>catalogue</i> Horst Kuenzler.
<i>Hort.</i>	<i>Hortus</i> (nome orticulturale/ <i>garden name</i>).
<i>nom. illegit.</i>	nome illegittimo secondo le norme della nomenclatura botanica/ <i>name that is illegitimate according to the rules of botanical nomenclature</i> .
<i>nom. inval.</i>	nome invalido secondo le norme della nomenclatura botanica/ <i>name that is invalid according to the rules of botanical nomenclature</i> .
<i>nom. nud.</i>	nome privo di descrizione/ <i>a name without any description</i> .
<i>nom. prov.</i>	nome provvisorio/ <i>a provisional name</i> .
<i>pro syn.</i>	come sinonimo di/ <i>as a synonym for</i> .
<i>sp.</i>	<i>species</i> .
<i>subsp.</i>	<i>subspecies</i> .
TL	località tipo/ <i>type locality</i> .
<i>var.</i>	<i>varietas</i> .
(?)	luogo del campione tipo sconosciuto/ <i>location of type specimen unknown</i> .

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* indicates work not seen.

Las Cruces, New Mexico 20 February 1998.



E. acifer (*E. polyacanthus* var. *densus*) Fresnillo, Zac, Mx (Photo L. Di Martino).

Riferimenti alle illustrazioni/ *Index Iconography*

Nota: come nelle didascalie che accompagnano le foto, il primo nome (in neretto) è un nome primario o altro nome dell' *Index*. Il secondo nome (in corsivo fra parentesi tonde) indica, a beneficio del lettore, il sinonimo tassonomico secondo la trattazione di N. P. Taylor (sono stati esaminati: Taylor 1985b, 1988, 1989 e 1993). *Cult. pl.* = pianta in coltivazione; *type loc.* = località tipo; *field collected* = pianta raccolta in habitat.

Note: As in the photo captions, the first name is a primary Index name (boldface), or another Index name. When existing and relevant, the second name (in italics, within round brackets) indicates for the reader's convenience the taxonomical synonym according to the treatment by N.P. Taylor (examined: Taylor 1985b, 1988, 1989 and 1993). Cult. pl. = cultivated plant; type loc. = type locality.

Numeri di raccolta/ *Field numbers*. DK = Duke Benadom; BW = Wolfgang Blum, SB = Steven Brack; RH = Roger Hillman, HK = Horst Kuenzler; NM = New Mexico Cactus Research (Horst Kuenzler); WM = Wendell S. Minnich; P = G. Pichler; SP = Steven Plath.

1. *E. acifer* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *densus*): in habitat, Aguascalientes Mx (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
2. *E. acifer* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *densus*): cult. pl. from Fresnillo, Zac Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
3. *E. adustus*: cult. pl. ex SB 072, type loc., Chih Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
4. *E. albispinus* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*): cult. pl. ex HK 1840, Tishomingo, Okl USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
5. "*E. amoenus*": cult. pl., nessun dato di raccolta/ *no field data* (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
6. "*E. amoenus*": cult. pl., nessun dato di raccolta/ *no field data* (Photo: W.S. LaHaye).
Nota: Le piante qui raffigurate sono esemplari generici del taxon a fiore rosa che per lungo tempo è stato chiamato "*amoenus*" nelle nostre collezioni. La descrizione originale di *E. amoenus* combacia con la descrizione di *E. pulchellus*. Si suppone che la pianta in coltivazione chiamata "*amoenus*" provenga da sudovest di San Luis Potosi e, secondo Taylor, dovrebbe essere correlata a *E. weinbergii*.
Note: The plants featured here are generic specimens of the pink-flowered taxon that has been called for a long time "amoenus" in our collections. The original description of E. amoenus matches closely the description of E. pulchellus. The "amoenus" in cultivation is supposed to be from SW of San Luis Potosí, and according to Taylor should be ranked as close to E. weinbergii.
7. *E. angusticeps* (*E. papillosus* var. *angusticeps*): cult. pl. ex SB 1787, Hidalgo Co., NM USA (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
8. *E. arizonicus* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat near Superior, Az USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
9. *E. baileyi* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*): cult. pl. ex HK 1448, Okl USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
10. *E. baileyi* var. *brunispinus* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*): cult. pl. ex HK 1841, Kiowa Co., Okl USA (Photo: B. R. Beaton).
11. *E. barthelowanus*: cult. pl., nessun dato/ *no data* (Photo: M. Lange).
12. *E. barthelowanus*: flower of cult. pl. from Isla Magdalena, BC Mx (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
13. *E. berlandieri*: cult. pl., la vera forma con fiore a gola scura, dal Texas centrale/ *the true form with dark throat, from central Texas, USA* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
14. ?*E. blanchii*: questa è la pianta solitamente chiamata "*blanchii*" nelle nostre collezioni, coltivata nel vivaio Haage in Erfurt, Germania/ *this is the plant that used to be called "blanchii" in our collections, cultivated in Haage nursery, Erfurt, Germany* (Photo: M. Lange).
15. *E. bonatzii*: cult. pl. ex H.B. 1/93, type loc. (Photo: M. Lange).
16. *E. bonkerae* (*E. fasciculatus* var. *bonkerae*): in habitat, N. of Tucson, Az USA (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
17. *E. bonkerae* (*E. fasciculatus* var. *bonkerae*): cult. pl. ex SB 522, Salt River Canyon, Gila Co., Az USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
18. *E. boyce-thompsonii* (*E. fasciculatus* var. *boyce-thompsonii*): in habitat, Boyce-Thompson Arboretum, Az USA (Photo: M. Lange).
19. *E. boyce-thompsonii* (*E. fasciculatus* var. *boyce-thompsonii*): in habitat, N. of Tucson, Az USA (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
20. *E. brandegeei*: in habitat, Cabo San Lucas, BCS Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
21. *E. brandegeei*: cult. pl. field collected, Mulege, BCS Mx (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
22. *E. brandegeei*: dettaglio del fiore della pianta precedente/ *flower close-up of the above plant* (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
23. *E. bristolii*: in habitat near El Novillo, Son Mx (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
24. *E. bristolii*: cult. pl. field collected by W. Minnich (WM 8212) at type loc. (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
25. *E. bristolii*: cult. pl., from near El Novillo, Son Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
26. *E. caespitosus* (*E. reichenbachii*): cult. pl. ex HK 1420, Johnston Co., Okl USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
27. *E. caespitosus* (*E. reichenbachii*): cult. pl. ex HK 1621, Tx USA (Photo: B. R. Beaton).
28. *E. caespitosus* (*E. reichenbachii*): cult. pl. ex HK 1636, Wichita Co., Tx USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
29. *E. caespitosus* var. *castaneus* (*E. reichenbachii*): cult. pl. ex HK 1843, SW Okl USA (Photo: B. R. Beaton).
30. *E. carnosus* (?*E. enneacanthus* var. *brevispinus*): cult. pl. nessun dato, dal vivaio Cerutti, Fréjus, Francia/ *no data, from Cerutti's nursery, Fréjus, France* (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
31. *E. chisoensis*: cult. pl. ex SB 955, Brewster Co., Tx USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
32. *E. chisoensis*: in habitat, Big Bend Natl. Park (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
33. *E. chloranthus* (*E. viridiflorus* var. *chloranthus*): forma generica e non documentata in coltivazione/ *a generic form in cultivation, undocumented* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
34. *E. chloranthus* var. *neocapillus*: cult. pl. ex HK 1285, Tx USA (Photo: B. R. Beaton).
35. *E. chloranthus* var. *neocapillus*: cult. pl. field collected (DK 046) Tx USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
36. *E. cinerascens*: in habitat (DK 226), off Hw. 57 near C. Quemado, SLP Mx (Photo: D. Benadom).
37. *E. cinerascens* var. *septentrionalis*: cult. pl., Hort. Berlin ex Leuenberger & Schiers 2582 (Photo: B. Leuenberger).
38. *E. coccineus*: cult. pl. field collected (DK 087), Colorado off Hw. 140 one mile from NM, USA (Photo: D. Benadom).

39. *E. coccineus*: cult. pl. ex HK 1586, Black Range of Sierra Co., NM USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
40. *E. coccineus* var. *inermis* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat (DK 575), Paradox Mesa, Utah USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
41. *E. coccineus* var. *inermis* (*E. coccineus*): cult. pl. from La Sal Mtns, Utah USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
42. *E. conglomeratus* (*E. stramineus*): in habitat, Huasteca Canyon, NL Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
43. *E. ctenoides* (*E. dasyacanthus*): cult. pl. from Melchor Muzquiz, Coah Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
44. *E. ctenoides* (*E. dasyacanthus*): in habitat, Cumbres de Majalca, Chih Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
45. *E. ctenoides* (*E. dasyacanthus*): in habitat, General Trias, Chih Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
- Nota: L'identificazione nelle due ultime fotografie non è certa. Alcuni vedono in queste piante delle forme di *E. pectinatus* con fiori di colori differenti.
- Note: The identification in the latter two photos is not absolute. Some people view the plants as forms of *E. pectinatus* with different flower colours.
46. *E. cucumis* (*E. scheeri* var. *gentryi*): cult. pl., senza dati/ *undocumented* (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
47. *E. dasyacanthus*: in habitat, Ojinaga, Chih Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
48. *E. dasyacanthus*: in habitat, Sanderson, Tx USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
49. *E. dasyacanthus*: in habitat, Carlsbad, NM USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
50. *E. dasyacanthus* var. *rectispinus*: cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
51. *E. dasyacanthus* var. *rectispinus*: cult. pl. ex HK 1502, near Flores Magon, Chih Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
52. *E. davisii* (*E. viridiflorus* var. *davisii*): cult. pl. ex HK 1221, type loc., Tx USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
53. *E. delaetii* (*E. longisetus* var. *delaetii*): cult. pl., nessun dato, esemplare eccezionale nella collezione di L. Gavazzi presso Pistoia / *no data, an exceptionally large specimen in the collection of L. Gavazzi, near Pistoia, Tuscany* (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
54. *E. delaetii* (*E. longisetus* var. *delaetii*): cult. pl., nessun dato, un altro bell'esemplare nella collezione di D. Benadom / *no data, another beautiful specimen, in the collection of D. Benadom* (Photo: D. Benadom).
55. *E. durangensis* (*E. polyacanthus*): cult. pl. ex NM 2662, Dgo Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
56. *E. durangensis* (*E. polyacanthus*): cult. pl. from El Salto, Dgo Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
57. *E. durangensis* (*E. polyacanthus*): cult. pl. ex Lau 788, Puerto Coneto, Dgo Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
58. *E. ehrenbergii* (*E. cinerascens* var. *ehrenbergii*): in habitat, Rio Tula, Hid Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
59. *E. ehrenbergii* (*E. cinerascens* var. *ehrenbergii*): cult. pl., Moorten Botanical Garden, località sconosciuta/ *loc. unknown* (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
60. *E. engelmannii*: in habitat, Meling Ranch, BC Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
61. *E. engelmannii*: in habitat (DK 452), Squaw Mountain, Ca USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
62. *E. engelmannii*: cult. pl. from Catavina, BC Mx (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
63. *E. engelmannii* var. *acicularis*: cult. pl. field collected near Joshua Tree Natl. Park, Ca USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
64. *E. engelmannii* var. *armatus*: cult. pl. field coll. near Victorville, Ca USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
65. *E. engelmannii* var. *armatus*: cult. pl. ex ERC 1111 (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
66. *E. engelmannii* var. *armatus* (sinistra/ *left*) *E. engelmannii* var. *chrysoctrus* (destra/ *right*): crescono affiancati presso/ *growing side by side near Victorville, Ca USA* (Photo: D. Benadom).
67. *E. engelmannii* var. *chrysoctrus*: cult. pl. field collected, Shell Creek Range, White Pine Co., Nevada USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
68. *E. engelmannii* var. *howei*: cult. pl., field collected S. Bernardino Co., Ca USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
69. *E. engelmannii* var. *howei*: cult. pl. (DK 491), field collected N of Needles, Ca USA adjacent Nevada border (Photo: D. Benadom).
70. *E. engelmannii* var. *nicholii* (*E. nicholii*): in habitat, Red Rock, Az USA (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
71. *E. engelmannii* var. *nicholii* (*E. nicholii*): cult. pl. field collected, Az USA (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
72. *E. engelmannii* var. *purpureus*: cult. pl. from field collected cutting, Washington Co., Utah USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
73. *E. engelmannii* var. *variegatus*: cult. pl. from type loc., Marble Canyon, Az USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
74. *E. engelmannii* var. *variegatus*: cult. pl. from near Page, Az USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
75. *E. enneacanthus*: in habitat along Hw. 40, Coah Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
76. *E. enneacanthus*: in habitat, Sierra de la Paila, Coah Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
77. *E. enneacanthus* fa. *brevispinus* (*E. enneacanthus* var. *brevispinus*): cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: M. Lange).
78. *E. fasciculatus*: in habitat ca. 20 km east of type loc., Az USA (Photo: M. Lange).
79. *E. fendleri*: cult. pl. ex HK 1014, NM USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
80. *E. fendleri*: cult. pl. ex HK 1266, una miniatura nel complesso *fendleri*/ *a miniature form in the fendleri complex*, Coconino Co., Az USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
81. *E. fendleri*: HK 1266, flower close-up (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
82. *E. ferreirianus*: cult. pl. nessun dato/ *no data* (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
83. *E. ferreirianus*: cult. pl. from Sierra San Francisco, BC Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
84. *E. fitchii* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *fitchii*): cult. pl. ex SB 853, Jim Hogg Co., Tx USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
85. *E. floresii* (*E. sciurus* var. *floresii*): cult. pl. ex Lau 071, type loc. Topolobampo, Sin Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
86. *E. floresii* (*E. sciurus* var. *floresii*): dettaglio della pianta precedente/ *flower close-up of the above* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
87. *E. fobeanus* (*E. chisoensis* var. *fobeanus*): cult. pl. nessun dato/ *no data* (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
88. *E. fobeanus* (*E. chisoensis* var. *fobeanus*): dettaglio di pianta acquistata presso il vivaio DeHerdt/ *flower close-up of plant purchased from DeHerdt Nursery* (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
89. *E. freudenbergeri* (*E. nivosus*): cult. pl. ex Lau 1032, Sierra de la Paila, Coah Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
90. *E. freudenbergeri* (*E. nivosus*): flower of Lau 1032 (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
91. *E. gentryi* (*E. scheeri* var. *gentryi*): fusto da una pianta raccolta in habitat da Ed Gay il 17 maggio 1970 (dati non

- divulgati, originariamente nella collezione Tegelberg) / *stem from a plant collected in the field by Ed Gay on 17 May 1970 (data withheld, formerly in the Tegelberg collection)* (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
 Nota: Questa pianta è conforme al tipo come originariamente descritto da H. S. Gentry, con spine brevi ma evidenti (fino a 5 mm di lunghezza) lungo tutto il fusto.
 Note: *This plant fits the true type as originally described by H. S. Gentry, with short but conspicuous spines (up to 5 mm long) all over the stem.*
92. *E. gentryi* (*E. scheeri* var. *gentryi*): fiore di una forma generica in coltivazione quasi priva di spine / *flower of cult. pl. generic almost spineless form* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
93. *E. gentryi* (*E. scheeri* var. *gentryi*): cult. pl., un bell'esemplare della forma senza spine / *a beautiful specimen of the spineless form* (Photo: D. Benadom).
94. *E. gonacanthus* (*E. triglochidiatus* var. *gonacanthus*): in habitat (DK 583), Monarch Pass, Utah USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
95. *E. gonacanthus* (*E. triglochidiatus* var. *gonacanthus*): in habitat, Corona, NM USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
96. *E. grandis*: in habitat, Isla S. Esteban, BC Mx (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
97. *E. grandis*: cult. pl., field collected by Ed Gay, Isla S. Esteban, BC Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
98. *E. grandis*: close-up of cult. pl. field collected by Ed Gay, Isla S. Esteban, BC Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
99. *E. hancockii* (*E. maritimus* var. *hancockii*): in habitat San Hipolito, BC Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
100. *E. hancockii* (*E. maritimus* var. *hancockii*): cult. pl., senza dati / *no data* (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
101. *E. hempelii* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*): cult. pl. ex Lau 1380, type loc. S. Clara Canyon, Chih Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
102. *E. hempelii* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*): in habitat, type loc. (Photo: S. Plath).
103. *E. hempelii* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*): cult. pl. ex HK 1489 la forma di San Buenaventura, Chih Mx, con spine centrali rivolte verso l'alto / *the form from San Buenaventura, Chih Mx, with upward central spines* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
104. *E. hidalgensis**: cult. pl., senza dati / *no data* (Photo: U. Raudonat).
 Nota: Questa fotografia mostra la pianta di Backeberg nota con questo nome. Potrebbe essere considerata una forma o varietà ancora priva di nome di *E. cinerascens*.
 Note: *This slide features the Backeberg plant known with this name. Possibly to be considered a form or unnamed variety of E. cinerascens.*
105. *E. huitcholensis* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *huitcholensis*): cult. pl. ex Lau 1082, Hw. 40 Km 205, Dgo Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
106. *E. huitcholensis* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *huitcholensis*): cult. pl. ex Lau 768, Plomosos, Sin Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
 Nota: Questa forma è entrata a far parte delle collezioni con il nome di *E. plomosus**. Spesso il tubo floreale mostra una densa lanuggine, ed è considerata da alcuni come distinta da *E. huitcholensis*.
 Note: *This form has entered collections with the name E. plomosus*. Often it shows a floral tube with dense cobwebby wool, and is regarded by some as distinct from E. huitcholensis.*
107. *E. knippelianus*: cult. pl., senza dati / *no data* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
108. *E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*: in habitat, type loc. near S. Juanito, NL Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
109. *E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1237, Los Pocitos, NL Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
110. *E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*: close-up of cult. pl., Ascension, NL Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
111. *E. knippelianus* var. *reyesii* (*E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*): cult. pl. ex Lau 1237a, Dr. Arroyo, NL Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
112. *E. knippelianus* var. *reyesii* (*E. knippelianus* var. *kruegeri*): fiori che spuntano dall'apice del fusto / *flowers emerging from tip of the stem*, ex Lau 1237a (Photo: L. Di Martino).
113. *Wilcoxia kroenleinii* (*E. posegeri*): cult. pl. ex HK 379, S Coah Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
114. *E. kuenzleri* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*): in habitat, type loc. Otero Co., Sacramento Mtns., Elk, NM USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
115. *E. kuenzleri* (*E. fendleri* var. *kuenzleri*): cult. pl. ex SB 353, Otero Co., NM USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
116. *E. laui*: cult. pl. ex Lau 780, type loc., El Trigo, Son Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
117. *E. ledingii* (*E. fendleri* var. *ledingii*): cult. pl. field collected in Az USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
118. *E. ledingii* (*E. fendleri* var. *ledingii*): cult. pl. ex SB 212, Graham Co. Az USA; la foto raffigura la forma più rara a spine curve / *showing the occurrence of a rarer form with curved spines* (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
119. *E. leonensis* (*E. pentalophus* var. *leonensis*): cult. pl. from type loc. near Monterrey, NL Mx (Photo: J. Rutow, courtesy of M. Lange).
120. *E. leonensis* (*E. pentalophus* var. *leonensis*): cult. pl., a slender form from Estacion Marte, Coah Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
121. *E. leonensis* (*E. pentalophus* var. *leonensis*): close-up of G&F 2228, San Juan de Dios, Dgo Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
122. *E. leonensis* (*E. pentalophus* var. *leonensis*): cult. pl. from Arteaga, Coah Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
123. *E. leucanthus*: cult. pl. non documentata / *undocumented* (Photo: W.S. LaHaye).
124. *E. lindsayi* (*E. ferreirianus* var. *lindsayi*): in habitat, type loc. S of Catavina, BCN Mx (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
125. *E. lindsayi* (*E. ferreirianus* var. *lindsayi*): plant ex habitat, in cultivation (Photo: D. Benadom).
126. *E. lindsayi* (*E. ferreirianus* var. *lindsayi*): flower of cult. pl. senza dati / *no data* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
127. *E. lloydii* (*E. coccineus* x *E. dasyacanthus*): in habitat, Fort Stockton, Tx USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
128. *E. lloydii* (vedi / see 127): flower close-up of cult. pl., no data (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
129. *E. longisetus*: cult. pl. from Cuatrociénegas, Coah Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
130. *E. longisetus*: dettaglio della pianta precedente / *flower close-up of previous plant* (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
131. *E. longisetus* (forma): in habitat (DK 522), near Cuatrociénegas, Coah Mx (Photo: D. Benadom).
132. *E. luteus* (*E. subinermis*): cult. pl. ex Lau 075, San Antonio Alamos, Son Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
133. *E. maritimus*: in habitat San Quintin, BC Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
134. *E. maritimus*: dettaglio della foto precedente / *close-up of the above* (Photo: M.&A. Ohr).
135. *E. marksianus** (*E. polyacanthus* var. *densus*): in habitat (DK 626), mountain near S. Andreas de Cubo, Guanajuato

Mx (Photo: D. Benadom).

Nota: Questa popolazione sembra conforme alla pianta di Schwarz descritta da Backeberg ma invalida. Cresce nella località tipo di *Mammillaria schwarzii*.

Note: This population appears to match Schwarz's plant, invalidly described by Backeberg. It grows at the type loc. of *Mammillaria schwarzii*.

136. *E. matthesianus** (*E. polyacanthus* var. *huitcholensis*?): pianta ricevuta da Matthes nel 1970/ *plant received from Matthes in 1970* (Photo: U. Raudonat, courtesy of M. Lange).
137. *E. matthesianus** (vedi/ *see* 136): dettaglio del fiore/ *close-up of flower* (Photo: U. Raudonat, courtesy of M. Lange).
138. *E. matudae* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat, Nuevo Casas Grandes, Chih Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
139. *E. matudae* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat, Nuevo Casas Grandes, Chih Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
140. *E. merkeri* (*E. enneacanthus*): cult. pl. (DK 118), near El Ampara, Coah Mx (Photo: D. Benadom).
141. *E. merkeri* (*E. enneacanthus*): flower of cult. pl., Tegelberg collection, loc. unknown (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
142. *E. metornii* (*E. chisoensis* var. *fobeanus*): cult. pl., Sierra Mojada, Coah Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
143. *E. milleri**: cult. pl. ex HK 370, San Angelo area, Coke Co., Tx USA (Photo: M. Lange).
144. *E. mojavenis* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat, Grapevine Canyon, S. Bernardino Co., Ca USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
145. *E. mojavenis* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat, S. Bernardino Co., Ca USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
146. *E. mombergerianus* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *pacificus*): in habitat, Sierra San Pedro Martir, BC Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
147. *E. morricalii* (*E. viereckii* var. *morricali*): cult. pl. ex HK 376, La Roca, NL Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
148. *E. morricalii* (*E. viereckii* var. *morricali*): cult. pl., forma con spine/ *spined form* ex HK seeds, no data (Photo: M. Lange).
149. *E. munzii* (*E. engelmannii* var. *munzii*): in habitat at type loc. Garner Valley, Riverside Co., Ca USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
150. *E. munzii* (*E. engelmannii* var. *munzii*): cult. pl., near Big Bear City on Hw. 18, Ca USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
151. *E. neomexicanus* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat, Mesa at South end of Organ Mtns., Dona Ana Co., NM USA (Photo: T. Corbett).
152. ?*E. neomexicanus* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat, Sierra Vista, Az USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
153. ?*E. neomexicanus* (*E. coccineus*): cult. pl. field collected by W. Minnich, Orogrande, NM USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
Nota: *E. neomexicanus* è quasi certamente un ibrido naturale di *E. rosei* ed *E. chloranthus*, con fiori rossi, non grandi, di forma simile a quelli di *E. chloranthus*, e petali acuti. Benson e Weniger hanno confuso il vero *neomexicanus* con forme di *E. rosei*. Le foto 152 e 153 sono probabilmente riferibili a "*E. neomexicanus*" sensu Weniger & Benson.
Note: *E. neomexicanus* is likely to be a natural hybrid between *E. rosei* and *E. chloranthus*, with smallish red "*chloranthus shaped*" flowers with acute petals. Both Benson and Weniger confused the true *neomexicanus* with forms of *E. rosei*. Photos 152. and 153. are probably referable to "*E. neomexicanus*" sensu Benson & Weniger.
154. *E. nicholii* subsp. *llanuraensis*: cult. pl. ex habitat, near Guaymas, Son Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
155. *E. nicholii* subsp. *llanuraensis*: cult. pl. ex HK 1501, near Guaymas, Son Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
156. *E. nivosus*: in habitat, type loc. El Cinco, Coah Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
157. *E. nivosus*: in habitat, type loc. El Cinco, Coah Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
158. *E. nivosus*: dettaglio del fiore/ *flower close-up of* cult. pl., field collected by W. Minnich near El Cinco, Coah Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
159. *E. ochoterena* (*E. subinermis* var. *ochoterena*): cult. pl. ex Lau 624, type loc., Cerro de la Cobriza, Sin Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
160. "*E. octacanthus*": in habitat Big Bend Natl. Park, Tx USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
161. "*E. octacanthus*": cult. pl. field collected near El Paso, Tx USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
162. "*E. octacanthus*": flower close-up of cult. pl., Tegelberg collection, no data (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
Nota: *E. octacanthus* è un nome controverso e forse non più riesumabile. Le foto riproducono piante del gruppo *coccineus* a cui vari autori assegnano questo nome, ma che secondo alcuni sono da riferire piuttosto a *E. roemerii*.
Note: *E. octacanthus* is a controversial and perhaps hopelessly lost name. The photos feature plants of the *coccineus* group usually going under that name, but probably properly referable to *E. roemerii*. (*E. octacanthus* had very heavy four-sided spines.)
163. *E. oklahomensis* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *baileyi*): cult. pl. ex HK 1844, Okl USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
164. *E. ortegae*: flower of cult. pl. ex W. Blum (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
165. *E. pacificus* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *pacificus*): in habitat, S. Thomas, BCN Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
166. *E. pacificus* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *pacificus*): cult. pl. field collected by W. Minnich, Ensenada, BC Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
167. *E. pacificus* (*E. polyacanthus* var. *pacificus*): flower close-up of the above plant (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
168. *E. palmeri*: in habitat, Santa Clara Canyon, Chih Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
169. *E. palmeri*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1565, General Escobedo, Guanacevi, Dgo Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
170. *E. palmeri*: cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
171. *E. pamanesiorum*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1247, the type plant (Photo: L. Di Martino).
172. *E. papillosus*: generic plant in cult., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
173. *E. papillosus*: cult. pl. grown from CSSA Depot seed, collected in South Texas (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
174. *E. parkeri*: in habitat, Aramberri, NL Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
175. *E. parkeri*: cult. pl. ex SP 9105 (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
176. *E. parkeri*: cult. pl. from Dr. Arroyo, NL Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
177. *E. parkeri* var. *gonzalezii*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1375, Dulces Nombres, NL Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
178. *E. parkeri* var. *gonzalezii*: close-up/ ex Lau 1375, Dulces Nombres, NL Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
179. *E. paucispinus* (*E. coccineus*): cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: M. Lange).
180. *E. pectinatus*: in habitat near Las Palomas, SLP Mx (Photo: S. Plath).

181. *E. pectinatus* in habitat, Hw. 57 turn off at El Carmen (El Tule), SLP Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
182. *E. pectinatus* in habitat, Santiago Papasquiaro, Dgo Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
183. *E. pectinatus* in habitat, San Roberto, NL Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
184. *E. pectinatus* cult. pl. ex HK 1127, Rio Florido/La Zarca, Dgo Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
185. *E. pectinatus* cult. pl. ex SB 1035, Huizache, SLP Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
186. *E. pectinatus* var. *armatus* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *armatus*): cult. pl. from Huasteca Canyon, NL Mx (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
187. *E. pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus* (*E. rigidissimus*): in habitat Pedregosa Mtns., Chiricahua, Az USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
188. *E. pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus* (*E. rigidissimus*): in habitat Santa Rita Mtns, Az USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
189. *E. pectinatus* var. *rigidissimus* (*E. rigidissimus*): cult. pl. from San Nicola, Son Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
190. *E. pectinatus* var. *rubispinus* (*E. rigidissimus* var. *rubispinus*): cult. pl. ex Lau 088, type loc., Chih Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
191. *E. pectinatus* var. *rubispinus* (*E. rigidissimus* var. *rubispinus*): ex Lau 088, pianta premiata/ a prize-winning specimen (Photo and coll.: D. Benadom).
192. *E. pectinatus* var. *wenigeri*: cult. pl. ex SB 380, Val Verde Co., Tx USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
193. *E. pensilis*: cult. pl. from Sierra de Laguna, BCS Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
194. *E. pensilis* in habitat, Sierra de Laguna, BCS Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
195. *E. pentalophus* cult. pl. ex Lau 660, Sierra de la Paila, Coah Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
196. *E. pentalophus* in habitat, headwaters of Rio Pilon, NL Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
197. *E. pentalophus* in habitat, a form from near Dr. Arroyo, NL Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
198. *E. perbellus* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *perbellus*): cult. pl. ex SB 259, Eddy Co., NM USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
199. *E. polyacanthus* in habitat, Zaragoza, Chih Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
200. *E. polyacanthus* cult. pl. ex SB 191, Cosihuiachi, Chih Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
201. *E. polyacanthus* cult. pl. field collected by W. Minnich, Cumbres de Majalca, Chih Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
202. *E. polyacanthus* cult. pl. ex Lau 1581, Mesa de Huracan, Chih Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
203. *E. polyacanthus* flower close-up of Lau 1581 (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
204. *E. polyacanthus* cult. pl. ex Lau 1544, Sierra de la Cienega, Son Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
- Nota: Questa è una forma molto particolare che potrebbe meritare un proprio status.
Note: This is a very distinctive form, possibly deserving a separate status.
205. *E. posegeri*: cult. pl., senza dati/ no data (Photo: L. Di Martino).
206. *E. primolanatus* in habitat, Sierra de la Paila, Coah Mx (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
207. *E. primolanatus* cult. pl., Cuatrocieneegas, Coah Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
208. *E. primolanatus* cult. pl. ex HK 2730, Coah Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
209. *E. procumbens* (*E. pentalophus*): cult. pl. field collected, Starr Co., Tx USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
210. ?*E. procumbens* (*E. pentalophus*): cult. pl. ex SB 1023, J. Hogg Co., Tx USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
211. *E. pseudopectinatus* cult. pl. ex Lau 607, the type, Moctezuma, Son Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
212. *E. pseudopectinatus* cult. pl. ex SB 247, Cochise Co., Az USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
213. *E. pulchellus* cult. pl., the form "aguirrei", Xmiquilpan Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
214. *E. pulchellus* flower close-up of the above plant (Photo: L. Di Martino).
215. *E. pulchellus* var. *sharpii*: cult. pl. from type loc., Ascension, NL Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
216. *E. pulchellus* var. *sharpii*: in habitat, type loc. (Photo: S. Plath).
217. *E. purpureus* (*E. reichenbachii*): cult. pl., senza dati/ no data (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
218. *E. radians* (*E. adustus*): cult. pl., una forma di *E. adustus* con lunghe spine centrali, senza dati/ a form of *E. adustus* with long central spines, no data (Photo: M. Lange).
219. ?*E. radians* (*E. adustus*): cult. pl., raccolta in habitat nella località tipo della var. *adustus*/ field collected at the type loc. of var. *adustus* (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
220. *E. rayonesensis* cult. pl. ex Lau 1101, type loc. Rayones, NL Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
221. *E. rayonesensis* Lau 1101, si noti il fiore vicino alla base del fusto/ showing flower near stem base (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
222. *E. rectispinus* (*E. fendleri* var. *rectispinus*): in habitat, Pedregosa Mtns., Chiricahua Az USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
223. *E. rectispinus* (*E. fendleri* var. *rectispinus*): cult. pl., senza dati/ no data (Photo: L. Di Martino).
224. *E. rectispinus* (*E. fendleri* var. *rectispinus*): cult. pl. ex HK 1416, la forma distribuita con il nome/ the form distributed as "longispinus", Jarilla Mtns., NM USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
225. *E. reichenbachii*: in habitat near Saltillo, Coah Mx (Photo: G. Orban).
226. *E. reichenbachii*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1061, Las Crucitas, Zaragoza, Tam Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
227. *E. reichenbachii*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1394, Llera, Tam Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
228. *E. reichenbachii*: in habitat, Enchanted Rock, Tx USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
229. *E. reichenbachii*: cult. pl. ex SB 387, Kimble Co., Tx USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
230. *E. reichenbachii* var. *albertii* (*E. reichenbachii* var. *fitchii*): cult. pl., no data (Photo: L. Di Martino).
- Nota: La pianta illustrata è il sinonimo *E. melanocentrus**.
Note: The plant figured here is the synonymous *E. melanocentrus**.
231. *E. robustus* (*E. fasciculatus*): in habitat, Vale, Az USA (Photo: M. Lange).
232. *E. robustus* (*E. fasciculatus*): imported plant in cult., no data (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
233. *E. roemerii* (*E. coccineus*): cult. pl., no exact data (but Centr. Tx) (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
234. *E. roetterii* (*E. coccineus* x *E. dasyacanthus*): in habitat, Orogrande, NM USA (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
235. *E. roetterii* (vedi/ see 234): cult. pl. field collected by W. Minnich, Orogrande, NM USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
236. *E. rosei* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat E of Las Cruces, NM USA (a photo taken April 1969 by T. Corbett).
237. *E. rosei* (*E. coccineus*): in habitat NE of Las Cruces, NM USA (Photo: M. Lange).

238. *E. russanthus* in habitat, Big Bend Natl. Park, Tx USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
239. *E. russanthus* cult. pl. ex HK 1287 (var. *cowperii**), Cooks Range, NM USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
240. *E. russanthus* cult. pl. ex HK 1531 (var. *vulpis-cauda**), Brewster Co., Tx USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
241. *E. russanthus* var. *fehniif*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1076, S. Clara Canyon, Chih Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
242. *E. russanthus* var. *fehniif*: close-up of Lau 1076 (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
243. *E. salm-dyckianus* (*E. scheeri*): cult. pl., a generic form, no data (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
244. *E. salm-dyckianus* (*E. scheeri*): pianta in coltivazione con fusti sottili e pendenti, propagata da materiale raccolto in habitat, dati perduti/ *cult. pl. with long, thin, pendant stems, grown from habitat collected material, data lost long ago* (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
245. *E. salmianus* (*E. scheeri*): pianta in coltivazione col nome “*salmianus*”, originaria della collezione di G. Tegelberg, dati persi/ *cult. pl. labelled as “salmianus”, this plant originates from the late G. Tegelberg’s collection, data lost long ago* (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
246. ?*E. sanborgianus* (*E. brandegeei*): pianta coltivata di dubbia identificazione e senza dati / *cult. pl., doubtful identification, no data* (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
247. *E. sanpedroensis*: pianta in coltivazione acquistata come *E. subterraneus** Backeberg, senza dati/ *cult. pl., this plant was purchased as E. subterraneus* Backeberg, no data* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
248. *E. sanpedroensis* cult. pl. ex Lau 1520, Hw. from Choix to San Vicente, Sin Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
249. *E. sarissophorus* (*E. enneacanthus*): in habitat (DK 521), N of Bermejillo, Dgo Mx (Photo: D. Benadom).
250. *E. scheeri*: in habitat, Maycoba-Yepachic, Son Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
251. *E. scheeri*: cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
252. *E. scheeri*: cult. pl. ex Lau 603, Aguas Blancas, Son Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
- Nota: L’attribuzione del numero di Lau è incerta dato che l’elenco di numeri di campo pubblicato dalla AfM (Germania) assegna Lau 603 a *E. tayopensis*!
- Note: The attribution of Lau number is uncertain, as the field-numbers list published by AfM (Germany) assigns Lau 603 to *E. tayopensis*!
253. *E. scheeri*: cult. pl. ex Lau 092, a form from Sierra Obscura, Chih Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
254. *E. scheeri* var. *koehresianus* (*E. ortegae*): cult. pl. ex Lau 1143, type loc. (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
255. *E. scheeri* var. *koehresianus* (*E. ortegae*): cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
256. *E. scheeri* var. *obscuriensis*: cult. pl. ex Lau 091, type loc., Chih Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
257. *E. scheeri* var. *obscuriensis*: close-up of the flower of Lau 091 (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
258. *E. schereri*: cult. pl. ex P 300, type loc., Dgo Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
259. *E. schereri*: cult. pl. ex NM 2728, Rio Nazas, Dgo Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
260. *E. schmollii*: cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
261. *E. schmollii*: un esemplare di *Wilcoxia nerispina** ricevuto da A. Lau, che vive associata *in situ* a Lau 1178/ *a specimen of Wilcoxia nerispina* received from A. Lau, growing as associative plant on the site of Lau 1178, Vista Hermosa, Que Mx* (Photo: M. Lange).
262. *E. schwarzii* (*E. adustus* var. *schwarzii*): cult. pl. ex Lau 1305, type loc., Dgo Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
263. *E. sciurus*: cult. pl. (DK 394), N of Cabo San Lucas, BCS Mx (Photo: D. Benadom).
264. *E. sciurus* in habitat, Cabo San Lucas, BCS Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
265. *E. scopulorum*: cult. pl. from San Carlos, Son Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
266. *E. scopulorum*: pianta raccolta come giovane semenzale/ *a plant collected as a small seedling nr. Guaymas, Son Mx, in 1981* (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
267. *E. spinibarbis** (*E. cinerascens* var. *ehrenbergii*): cult. pl. from Haage nursery, Erfurt, Germany (Photo: M. Lange).
268. *E. spinigenmatus*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1246, type loc., Jal Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
269. *E. spinigenmatus*: from a Lau field cutting, type loc. (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
270. *E. standleyi* (*E. viridiflorus*): in habitat near type loc., Elk, Sacramento Mtns, NM USA (Photo: T. Corbett).
271. ?*E. standleyi* (*E. viridiflorus*): cult. pl. (DK 069), W of Marathon, Brewster Co., Tx USA (Photo: D. Benadom).
- Nota: Ma probabilmente una forma di *E. viridiflorus* var. *correllii*.
- Note: But probably may be viewed as a form of *E. viridiflorus* var. *correllii*.
272. *E. stoloniferus*: cult. pl. from San Nicolas, Son Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
273. *E. stoloniferus*: cult. pl., generic form, no data (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
274. *E. stramineus* in habitat, El Rincon, Coah Mx (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
275. *E. stramineus* in habitat, E of Cerro Bola, S. Lucia Microw. Station, Coah Mx (Photo: S. Plath).
276. *E. stramineus* in habitat vicino a *E. enneacanthus*/ *in habitat growing side by side with E. enneacanthus at Cerro Bola, Coah Mx* (Photo: S. Plath).
277. *E. stramineus* cult. pl., no data (Photo: L. Di Martino).
278. *E. stramineus* (forma): cult. pl. ex P 1990, Huasteca Canyon, NL Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
- Nota: Questa forma è stata in commercio a lungo come “sp. Huasteca Canyon”.
- Note: This form has been in the trade for a long time as “sp. Huasteca Canyon”.
279. *E. stramineus* var. *occidentalis*: cult. pl. in Koehres nursery, Germany (Photo: M. Lange).
280. *E. subinermis*: cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
281. *E. subinermis* var. *aculeatus* (*E. subinermis*): cult. pl. da semi di piante tipo/ *from seed of type plants* (Photo: M. Lange).
282. *E. tamaulipensis* (*E. posegeri*): cult. pl. ex Lau 1204, Hipolito, Coah Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
283. *E. tamaulipensis* (*E. posegeri*): cult. pl. field collected by Reineke near La Rosa, Coah Mx (Photo: M. Lange).

284. *E. tamaulipensis* subsp. *deherdtii*: pianta originale dal vivaio De Herdt, raccolta in habitat da Swoboda a/ *original plant from De Herdt nursery, field collected by Swoboda at El Sol, Coah Mx* (Photo: M. Lange).
285. *E. tayopensis* (*E. stoloniferus* var. *tayopensis*): cult. pl. ex Lau 779, Yecora, Son Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
286. *E. triglochidiatus*: esemplare di importazione, senza dati/ *imported plant, no data* (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
287. *E. triglochidiatus* var. *gurneyi* (*E. coccineus*): cult. pl. ex HK 1064, S of Marathon, Brewster Co., Tx USA (Photo: W.S. LaHaye).
288. *E. triglochidiatus* var. *gurneyi* (*E. coccineus*): cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: L. Gavazzi).
289. *E. triglochidiatus* var. *toroweapensis*: cult. pl. (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
290. *E. tulensis* (*E. cinerascens* var. *tulensis*): in habitat near Tula, Tam Mx (Photo: M. Lange).
291. *E. viereckii*: cult. pl., senza dati/ *no data* (Photo: L. Di Martino).
292. *E. viereckii*: cult. pl. ex Lau 1295, El Mirador-Dulces Nombres, Tam Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
293. *E. viridiflorus*: cult. pl. ex SB 137, Sandia Mtns, Bernalillo Co., NM USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
294. *E. viridiflorus* var. *correllii*: cult. pl. ex HK 1527, Brewster Co., Tx USA (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
295. *E. viridiflorus* var. *correllii*: cult. pl. ex ERC 263, Brewster Co., Tx USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
296. *E. viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus*: in habitat, Kent, Tx USA (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
297. *E. viridiflorus* var. *cylindricus*: cult. pl. ex HK 1388, Organ Mtns, Dona Ana Co., NM USA (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
298. *E. viridiflorus* var. *weedini*: cult. pl. ex HK 1289, J.Davis Co., Tx USA (Photo: L. Di Martino).
299. *E. waldeisii*: cult. pl. ex RH 119, W of Tula, Tam Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
- Nota: Questa pianta viene da alcuni considerata identica a *E. tamaulipensis* subsp. *deherdtii*.
Note: This plant is considered by some to be the same as E. tamaulipensis subsp. deherdtii.
300. *E. websterianus*: in habitat, Isla San Pedro Nolasco, Son Mx (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
301. *E. websterianus*: in habitat, Isla San Pedro Nolasco, Son Mx (Photo: W. S. Minnich).
302. *E. websterianus*: cult. pl. ex Lau 098, Isla San Pedro Nolasco, Son Mx (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
303. *E. websterianus*: cult. pl. ex Lau 098, Isla San Pedro Nolasco, Son Mx (Photo: B. R. Beaston).
304. *E. weinbergii* (*E. pulchellus* var. *weinbergii*): in habitat, Valparaiso, Zac Mx (Photo: M. & A. Ohr).
305. *E. weinbergii* (*E. pulchellus* var. *weinbergii*): cult. pl. ex Lau 691, Sombrerete, Zac Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
306. *E. apachensis*: in habitat near type loc., Maricopa Co., Az USA (Photo: M. Lange).
307. *E. apachensis*: cult. pl. ex BW 74, Maricopa Co., Az USA (Photo: L. Di Martino, coll. Gavazzi).
308. *E. carmenensis*: cult. pl. ex SB 1476, Sierra del Carmen, Coah Mx (Photo: L. Di Martino).
309. *E. carmenensis*: ex SB 1476, stem and flower close-up (Photo: W. S. LaHaye).
- Nota: Questa pianta è stata distribuita per anni con il nome di *E. chloranthus* var. *nova* (e successivamente come *E. rusanthus* var. *nova*) da Mesa Garden.
Note: This plant has been distributed over the years under the name of E. chloranthus var. nova (and subsequently as E. rusanthus var. nova) by Mesa Garden.
310. *E. santaritensis*: in habitat at type loc., Santa Cruz Co., Az USA (Photo: M. Lange).

Forme particolari *Some choice forms*

1) *Echinocereus fendleri* (*fasciculatus?*), forma a fiore bianco.

Questa forma notevole (diffusa in coltivazione sotto il nome di "*E. fendleri* var. *albiflorus*") è considerata da alcuni una variante albina di *E. fendleri* var. *rectispinus*, e da altri una forma di *E. fasciculatus*, riferibile all'oscuro *E. abbeae*. È stata raccolta da Duke Benadom il 27 dicembre 1983 (DK245) nella Sierra Viejo, Sonora, Messico. Ecco un estratto dalle sue note: "La montagna è di origine vulcanica. La flora del luogo comprende *Agave pelona* (molto abbondante ma solo sui pendii), *A. zebrina*, *Hamatocactus uncinatus*, *Echi-*

1) *Echinocereus fendleri* (*fasciculatus?*), *white-flowered form*.

This striking form, introduced in recent years under the garden name of "E. fendleri var. albiflorus", is viewed by some as a white-flowered form of E. fendleri var. rectispinus, and by others as a form of E. fasciculatus, referable to the old name E. abbeae Parson. It was collected by Duke Benadom on December 27, 1983 (DK245), at the base of the Sierra Viejo, in Sonora, Mexico. Here is an excerpt from his field-notes: "The mountain is of volcanic origin. Its succulent flora includes Agave pelona (very abundant, but growing only on the cliff faces), A.



Una foto in habitat e le differenti sfumature della forma DK 245.
A photo in habitat, and the different colour shades of the form DK 245.

nocereus scopulorum, *E. stramineus* ed *Echinocactus horizontalonius* (con spine più corte della forma tipica). Trovo inoltre un *Ferocactus* non meglio identificato". Da questa pianta sono stati prodotti talee e semi, successivamente distribuiti negli U.S.A. e in Europa. Come si può vedere nelle foto, nell'ambito di questa popolazione la colorazione dei fiori è piuttosto variabile, dal bianco con uno stretto anello scuro alla base, al rosa pallido con gola più scura. (Foto di D. Benadom)

2) *Echinocereus fendleri* "*fa. eremiticus*".

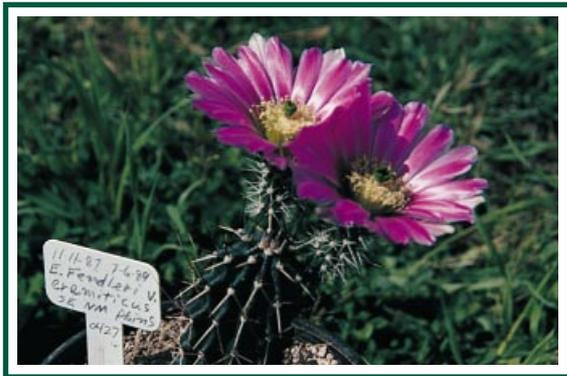
La forma illustrata è stata ottenuta da semi di Horst Kuenzler senza numeri di raccolta. Sembra che i semi provengano da una popolazione isolata (da cui l'epiteto

zebrina, *Hamatocactus uncinatus*, *Echinocereus scopulorum*, *E. stramineus*, and *Echinocactus horizontalonius* (with much shorter spines than typical). Also a *Ferocactus*, not identified at the time". Cuttings were taken and seeds were subsequently distributed in the U.S. and Europe. As shown in the photos, within the same population the flower colour is somewhat variable, from mostly white with narrow dark ring at base, to light pink with broader dark throat. (Photos by D. Benadom)

2) *Echinocereus fendleri* "*fa. eremiticus*".

The form shown was grown from Horst Kuenzler seed, without a collection number. The habitat was said to be from an isolated population (whence the adjective "eremiticus") somewhere on

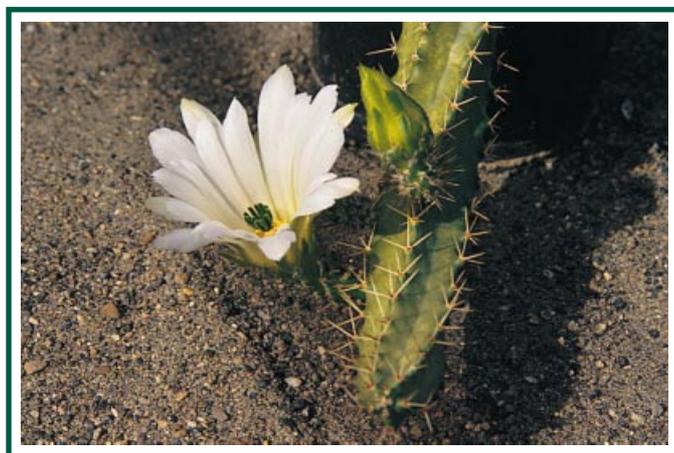
“*eremiticus*”) nelle pianure del Nuovo Messico. La pianta ha 9 coste, 7 spine radiali (una delle quali è particolarmente evidente, essendo quasi bianca in contrasto con il corpo scuro della pianta, e punta verso il basso) e una spina centrale rivolta verso l’alto e spesso ricurva (nerastra ma con punta bianca o chiara) che può raggiungere i 7 cm di lunghezza. Questa forma è comparabile con (e può essere considerata come una variazione di) un altro taxon denominato da Kuenzler *E. fendleri* “var. *longispinus*” (HK 1416). Semi seminati nel 1987. (Foto di B. Beaston, maggio 1990)



E. fendleri “fa. *eremiticus*”.



E. parkeri var. *gonzalezii*, forma a fiore bianco / white-flowered form.



E. pentalophus “fa. *albiflorus*”.



E. scheeri, forma.

3) *Echinocereus parkeri* var. *gonzalezii*, forma a fiore bianco.

Questo taxon ha di norma fiori rosa brillante. Più raramente si presenta una forma a fiore bianco. La pianta illustrata è originaria della popolazione di Dulces Nombres e porta il numero di raccolta Lau 1375. Pianta acquistata nel vivaio di W. Blum. (Coll. e foto di L. Gavazzi)

4) *Echinocereus pentalophus* “fa. *albiflorus*”.

Questa splendida forma a fiore bianco porta il numero di riferimento ERC 759 (*Echinocereus Reference Collection* di D. Parker, Birmingham, U.K.). Pare essere originaria di Vista Hermosa, Queretaro, Messico. (Foto di esemplare innestato nella collezione di B. Beaston)

5) *Echinocereus scheeri*, forma.

Questa fotografia mostra una forma molto peculiare di *E. scheeri*, distribuita nel 1992 come ISI 92-3 e contraddistinta dal numero HBG 56062 degli *Huntington Botanical Gardens*. Cresce in densi gruppi formati da fusti sottili, con lunghi fiori color porpora, e venne raccolta da W. Reppenhagen l’8 febbraio 1980 a 700-1150 metri presso La Bufa, Barranca

3) *Echinocereus parkeri* var. *gonzalezii*, white-flowered form.

Echinocereus parkeri var. *gonzalezii* has normally bright pink flowers. More rarely, a white-flowered form occurs. The plant shown originates from the Dulces Nombres population, bearing the collection number Lau 1375. The photo is taken from the collection of L. Gavazzi (plant purchased from W. Blum nursery).

4) *Echinocereus pentalophus* “fa. *albiflorus*”.

This beautiful white-flowered form of *E. pentalophus* bears the ref. ERC 759 (the *Echinocereus Reference Collection* of D. Parker, Birmingham U.K.). It is reported from Vista Hermosa, Queretaro, MX. (Photo of a grafted stem, in the collection of B. Beaston)

5) *Echinocereus scheeri*, form.

This picture features a very distinctive form of *E. scheeri*, distributed in 1992 as ISI-92-3, and bearing the Huntington Botanical Gardens code HBG 56062. Growing in dense clumps of finger-like stems, with long tubular purplish flowers, it was collected by W. Reppenhagen on February 8, 1980, at 700-1150 m alt. near La Bufa, Barranca del Cobre, Chihuahua, Mx.

del Cobre, Chihuahua, Messico. Secondo alcuni dovrebbe costituire varietà a sé stante. (coll. e foto B. Beaston)

6) *Echinocereus reichenbachii* sp. Monte de Dios.

Questa forma particolare ha circa 16 coste e scure spine pettinate (20 radiali e 1-3 centrali di circa 6 mm). I bellissimi fiori bicolori hanno gola marrone rossastro e sono rosa chiaro nella parte più esterna. Fu raccolta da anonimo in Messico nei primi anni '80. Non si conoscono dati tranne il luogo di raccolta. La forma è rimasta identica al tipo in seconda generazione ed è difficile considerarla un

According to some, it should deserve varietal status. (Photo and collection: B. Beaston)

6) *Echinocereus reichenbachii* sp. Monte de Dios.

This is an outstanding form. It has about 16 ribs, with consistently dark pectinate spines (20 radials and 1 to 3 centrals about 6 mm long). The beautiful bi-coloured flowers have a maroon throat, and a much lighter pink colour on the outer half. It was originally collected in Mexico by an unknown individual, in the early 80's. No specific data were given, other than the name "species Monte de Dios". The form has remained true to type in second generation



E. reichenbachii sp. Monte de Dios.



E. "reichenbachii fa. pailana" in habitat, G. Cepeda, Coah Mx.



E. "reichenbachii fa. pailana" in coltivazione/ in cultivation.



E. chloranthus, forma Tortuga Mtn, Doña Ana Co., NM, USA.

cultivar in considerazione dei suoi caratteri distintivi. (Foto e collezione B. Beaston)

7) *Echinocereus "reichenbachii fa. pailana"* / *Echinocereus "pectinatus var. gralcepeda"*.

Queste forme straordinariamente belle provengono dallo stato di Coahuila, Messico. La forma nota come *E. "reichenbachii fa. pailana"* fu distribuita da un vivaio californiano negli U.S.A. circa 7 anni fa, senza dati o nome precisi: sono stati usati entrambi gli epiteti "*pailana*" e "*pailanus*". Vive nella Sierra De La Paila, come mostra la foto scattata in

plants, and can hardly be thought as a cultivar, considering its very distinctive characters. (Photo and collection: B. Beaston)

7) *E. "reichenbachii fa. pailana"* / *Echinocereus "pectinatus var. gralcepeda"*.

*These exceptionally nice forms come from Coahuila, Mx. The form known as *E. "reichenbachii fa. pailana"* was distributed by a Californian nursery in the U.S. about 7 years ago, with no precise data, nor a consistent spelling: both epithets "*pailana*" and "*pailanus*" have been used. It grows in Sierra De La Paila, as shown in the habitat photo taken*

habitat presso General Cepeda da S. Plath. Piuttosto che una forma di *E. reichenbachii*, potrebbe essere una varietà non ancora descritta di *E. rigidissimus*. Sia il fiore che il frutto sono comparabili a quelli di *E. rigidissimus* var. *rubispinus* e alla forma arizonica di *E. rigidissimus* per quanto concerne il frutto. Una seconda forma con caratteristiche simili fu distribuita da H. Kuenzler con il numero di rac-

near General Cepeda by S. Plath. Rather than a *reichenbachii* form, it is likely to be a new and undescribed variety of *E. rigidissimus*. The flower and fruit are comparable to *E. rigidissimus* var. *rubispinus*, and the Arizona form of *E. rigidissimus*, in the fruit. A second form with similar characters was distributed by H. Kuenzler with the collection data HK 2743 from Coahuila Mx, and under the name *E.*



E. "pectinatus var. gralcepeda".



E. chloranthus, SB 506, Doña Ana Co., NM, USA.

colta HK 2743, Coahuila, Messico col nome *E. "pectinatus var. gralcepeda"* (sic). Si può supporre che l'epiteto sia una abbreviazione/corruzione per General Cepeda e si riferisca quindi alla stessa località citata per la forma precedente. Entrambe le forme presentano uno spettacolare fiore a tre colori, con gola scura, banda centrale bianca ed esterno dei petali rosa. Le piante hanno 15-18 coste con areole ovali distanti fra loro meno di 1,6 mm, ornate da spine radiali marrone scuro nella forma *pailana* e grigio cenere nella forma *"gralcepeda"*. Le spine radiali sono circa 26, lunghe 3 mm nella parte centrale inferiore e leggermente più corte in quella superiore. Non vi sono spine centrali. Entrambe le forme hanno presentano una strozzatura al colletto e hanno radici carnose. In particolare la forma *"gralcepeda"* assomiglia a una versione gigante di *E. primolanatus* (che pure cresce in Sierra de la Paila), senza i peli giovanili al colletto. Anche i fiori sono comparabili a quelli di *E. primolanatus*. (Note di B. Beaston; foto di B. Beaston e S. Plath)

"pectinatus var. gralcepeda" (sic). It seems reasonable to assume that the epithet is just a corruption/abbreviation for General Cepeda, and therefore refers to the location mentioned above for the first form. Both forms have a much more strikingly tri-coloured flower than *E. rigidissimus*: dark in the throat, with a white central band, whereas the outer ring of petals is pink. There are from 15 to 18 ribs on these two forms, made up of oval shaped areoles with less than 1.6 mm separating them, arrayed with an oval shaped cluster of radial spines of a rich brown colour in "pailana", and ashen grey in "gralcepeda". These radials are about 26 in count, about 3 mm long in the central section downwards, and slightly shorter in the upper one. There are no central spines in either form. Both forms have a restricted neck, and an enlarged rootstock. In particular, the form "gralcepeda" looks like a giant version of *E. primolanatus* (also growing in Sierra de la Paila), without the juvenile hairs on the neck. Even the flowers compare. (Notes by B. Beaston; photos by B. Beaston and S. Plath)

8) *Echinocereus chloranthus*, forme, Doña Ana Co., NM.

Queste fotografie raffigurano forme estreme di *E. chloranthus* presente nella contea di Doña Ana in Nuovo Messico. La prima foto, scattata da Terry Corbett nel maggio 1973, raffigura una forma di Tortugas Mountain. La seconda, di L. Gavazzi, mostra una pianta molto simile in coltivazione, con il numero SB 506. T. Corbett commenta così: "La forma di *E. chloranthus* da Tortugas Mountain è piuttosto variabile nel suo habitat. Alcune piante hanno lunghe spine ricurve. Il colore dei fiori varia dal verde al bruno-rossastro. Tortugas Mountain è circa 2 miglia a sud-est di Las Cruces, nella contea di Doña Ana, Nuovo Messico. Si tratta di una montagna calcarea, bassa e isolata. *E. stramineus* ed *E. rosei* crescono in questa stessa zona insieme con *Echinocactus horzonthalonius*. Si trovano occasionalmente ibridi naturali di *E. rosei* ed *E. chloranthus* che producono "*E. neomexicanus*". È interessante notare che *E. dasyacanthus* non si trova qui, sebbene cresca 25 miglia a sud nelle Franklin Mountains, dove cresce a basse altitudini, mentre più in alto viene sostituito da *E. chloranthus*".

8) *Echinocereus chloranthus*, forme, from Doña Ana Co., NM.

These pictures represent extreme forms of *E. chloranthus*, found in Doña Ana County, New Mexico. The first photo, taken in habitat by T. Corbett in May 1973, features a form from Tortugas Mtn. The second photo (by L. Gavazzi) features a very similar plant, in cultivation with field number SB 506. T. Corbett comments as follows: "The *E. chloranthus* form from Tortugas Mtn is rather variable in its natural habitat. Some plants have very long twisted spines. The colour of the flower varies from green to reddish brown. Tortugas Mountain is about 2 miles southeast of Las Cruces, in Doña Ana County, New Mexico. It is a low, isolated limestone mountain. *E. stramineus* and *E. rosei* also grow there, along with *Echinocactus horzonthalonius*. Occasionally one finds natural hybrids between *E. rosei* and *E. chloranthus* that produce "*E. neomexicanus*". It is interesting that *E. dasyacanthus* is not found there, although it grows about 25 miles to the south in the Franklin Mountains, where it occurs at the lower altitudes, and is replaced by *E. chloranthus* on the higher slopes."

Close-ups

Fotografie di L. Di Martino se non diversamente indicato
All photographs courtesy of L. Di Martino, unless otherwise attributed



Lo stupefacente fiore di *E. rigidissimus* var. *rubispinus* (Lau 088) con i tipici stigmi brunastrì e vellutati.
The stunning flower of E. rigidissimus var. *rubispinus* (Lau 088), with its typical velvet-brownish stigmas.



Gli stigmi verde brillante contrastano con i segmenti rosa chiaro del perianzio di *E. schmollii*. Di diametro fino a 5 cm, i fiori si aprono all'inizio della primavera quasi all'apice dei sottili fusti.
Bright green stigmas contrast the pale pink perianth-segments of the flowers of E. schmollii. Up to 5 cm in diameter, they open in early spring very near the tip of slender hairy stems.



E. papillosus ha grandi fiori appariscenti larghi fino a 12 cm. La gola rosso porpora contrasta con i grandi segmenti giallo chiaro del perianzio.
E. papillosus has large showy flowers, up to 12 cm in diameter. A deep purple red throat contrasts the pale yellow of broad perianth-segments.



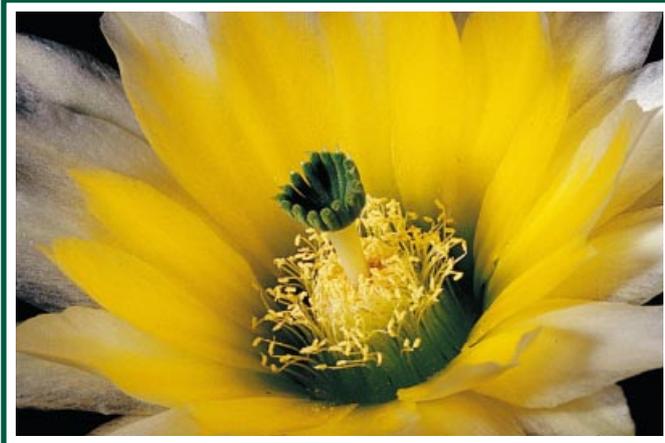
E. laui ha fiori rosa brillante con stretti segmenti lanceolati disposti in tre file. I fiori sono in genere piuttosto piccoli, ma in alcuni cloni possono anche raggiungere un diametro di 7 cm.
E. laui has bright pink flowers with narrow lanceolate segments arranged in three rows. Flowers are generally rather small, but some clones produce larger flowers, up to 7 cm in diameter.



L'aspetto setoso del fiore di *E. viereckii* var. *morricalii*, colore uniforme magenta intenso, e grande 10 cm.
The silky appearance of a flower of E. viereckii var. *morricalii*: a uniform deep magenta colour; it is 10 cm in diameter.



Il fiore di *E. pulchellus* var. *sharpii*: bianco, abbastanza grande, con segmenti elegantemente lanceolati.
The fairly large white flower, with elegantly lanceolate segments, of E. pulchellus var. *sharpii*.



E. dasyacanthus ha solitamente grandi fiori gialli come in questa illustrazione. Si noti il caratteristico lungo stilo bianco sormontato dagli stigmi verde scuro.

E. dasyacanthus has most commonly large yellow flowers, as reproduced here. Notice the distinctively long white style, topped by the dark green cup of stigmas.



E. ferreirianus var. *lindsayi* ha fiori imbutoformi bicolori, con gola rossa che contrasta con i segmenti rosa scuro del perianzio.

E. ferreirianus var. *lindsayi* has bicoloured funnelform flowers, with a bright red throat contrasting deep pink perianth-segments.



E. hempelii produce fiori straordinariamente grandi nel gruppo *fendleri*. Si noti la gola scura con base verdastra e carnosa.

E. hempelii produces exceedingly large flowers within the *fendleri* complex. Note the dark throat with greenish fleshy base.



L'appariscente fiore rosa di *E. pentalophus*, con la tipica grande gola bianca.

The showy pink flower of *E. pentalophus*, with typical ample white throat.



Il vero *E. berlandieri* ha larghi fiori rosa porpora a forma di imbuto, con gola più scura.

The true *E. berlandieri* has broad funnelform, purplish pink flowers, with a darker throat.



La gola color cremisi intenso caratterizza i fiori di *E. fitchii* e altre forme simili nel gruppo *caespitosus/reichenbachii*.

The deep crimson throat characterizes the flowers of *E. fitchii* and other allied forms within the *caespitosus/reichenbachii* complex.



E. "melanocentrus" è solitamente considerato una forma di *E. reichenbachii* var. *albertii*. Come in *E. fitchii*, i fiori hanno una gola rosso scuro. Si notino i caratteristici stigmi grigiastri.
E. "melanocentrus" is usually considered a form of E. reichenbachii var. albertii. Like in E. fitchii, flowers have dark red throat. Notice the peculiar greyish stigmas.



Il corto fiore imbutiforme di *E. russanthus* fa. "*vulpis-cauda*" (da seme HK 1531, Brewster Co., Texas).
The short funnellform flower of E. russanthus fa. "vulpis-cauda" (ex HK 1531 seed, from Brewster Co., Texas).



E. pseudopectinatus ha fiori magenta chiaro con base bianco verdastra, grandi fino a 12 cm. Il fiore in questa fotografia appartiene a una pianta da seme SB 247, Cochise Co. Az.
E. pseudopectinatus has light magenta flowers, greenish-white at base, up to 12 cm in diameter. The flower in this picture belongs to a plant grown from SB 247 seed, Cochise Co. Az.



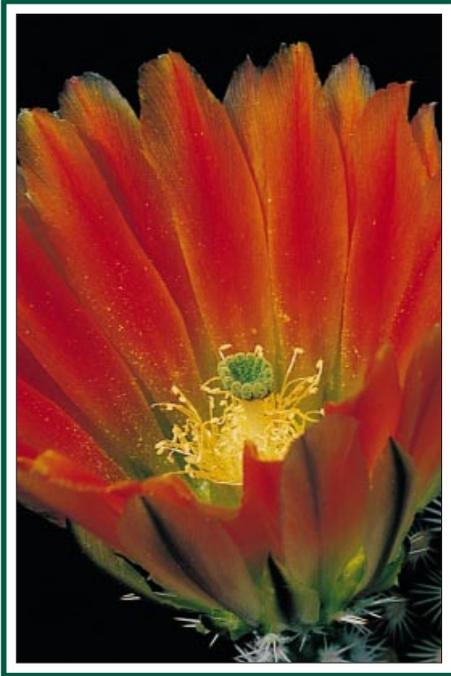
La fitta corona di stami di *E. baileyi* si staglia contro i setosi segmenti rosa del perianzio.
The dense crown of stamens in E. baileyi unfolds against the satin pink perianth-segments.



Una barriera di filamenti circondata da una moltitudine di petali sottili e acuminati nella pianta comunemente nota come *E. pulchellus* var. *amoenus*.
An upright fence of stamen filaments surrounded by a plethora of thin acuminated petals, in the plant commonly known as E. pulchellus var. amoenus.



Il fiore rosso brillante di *E. acifer* dura a lungo. Si noti la colorazione rosa dei filamenti.
The bright red, long-lasting flower of E. acifer. Notice the pinkish tinge of stamen filaments.



Lo spettacolare fiore arancione a base verde di *E. pectinatus* var. *ctenoides*, da Melchor Muzquiz, Coah., Messico.

(Foto: W. S. LaHaye)

The spectacular orange flower, greenish at base, of E. pectinatus var. *ctenoides*, from Melchor Muzquiz, Coah., Mexico. (Photo: W. S. LaHaye)



Gli stigmi verde scuro circondati da un anello di stami giallo brillante si stagliano contro i candidi petali della forma ERC 759 a fiore bianco di *E. pentalophus*.

(Foto: W. S. LaHaye)

Dark green stigmas encircled by a ring of bright yellow stamens stand out against the candid petals of the ERC 759 white-flowered form of E. pentalophus. (Photo: W. S. LaHaye)



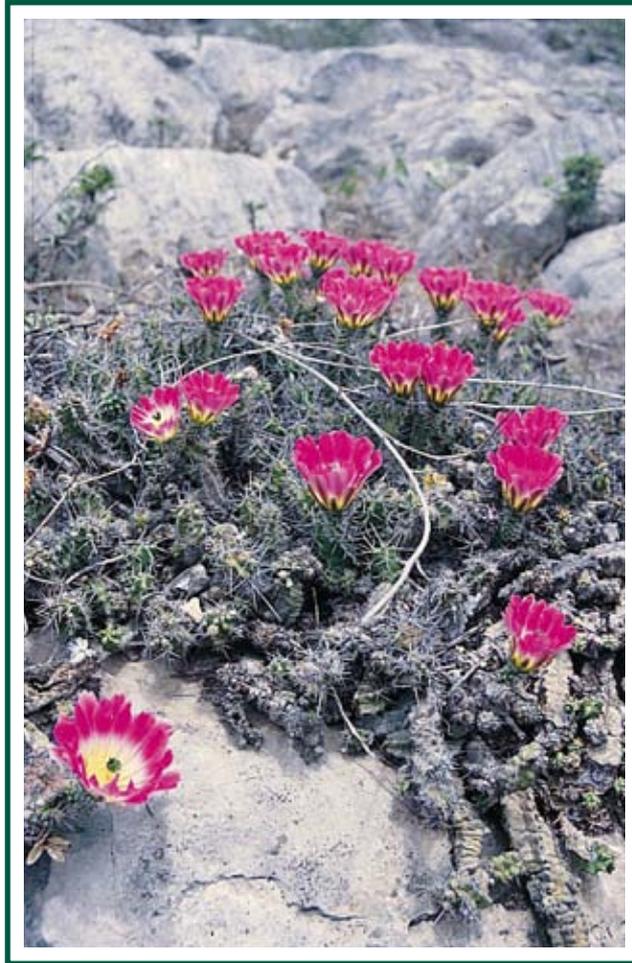
Forma di *E. scheeri* della Sierra Obscura, Chih, Messico. Fiore rosso-arancio a gola gialla, stigmi verdi e antere rosse. (Foto: W. S. LaHaye)

E. scheeri form, from Sierra Obscura, Chih, Mexico. Orange red flower, with a yellow flash in the throat, green stigmas and reddish anthers. (Photo: W. S. LaHaye)



I fiori di *E. rusanthus* non si aprono completamente. La forma qui illustrata è da semi HK 1287 (fa. "cowperi"), Cooks Range, Nuovo Messico.

Flowers in E. rusanthus do not open widely. The form portrayed is ex HK 1287 seed (fa. "cowperi"), from Cooks Range, New Mexico.



E. pentalophus in habitat, E of Ciudad del Maiz,
Tam, Mx (Photo: G. Orbani).



E. pentalophus? in habitat, una forma con fiori inusuali / a form with
rather unusual flowers, Jaumave Valley, Tam, Mx (Photo: G. Orbani).