



TAB. 5163.

## FOURCROYA FLAVO-VIRIDIS.

Yellow-green Fourcroya.

Nat. Ord. AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Gen. Char.* Perigonium corollinum, superum, deciduum, hexaphyllo-partitum; foliolis æqualibus, patentiusculis. Stamina 6, epigyna; filamenta basi cuneato-dilatata, æstivatione erecta, sub anthesi inclusa; antheræ ovatæ, medio dorso affinæ, erectæ. Ovarium inferum, triloculare. Ovula plurima, in loculorum angulo centrali biseriata, horizontalia. Stylus triquierter, basi strumoso-incrassatus, subexsertus, cavus, apice pervius. Stigma obtusum, fimbriatum. Capsula coriacea, trilocularis, loculicido-trivalvis. Semina plurima, plano-compressa.—Herbæ in America calidore cis æquatorem indigenæ, longævæ, semel florentes; caudice interdum giganteo, apice folioso; scapo terminali, paniculatim ramoso, multifloro. Endl.

*FOURCROYA flavo-viridis*; acaulis, foliis pallide flavo-viridibus subsesquipedalibus bipedalibusve lanceolatis carnosis acuminatis subtortuosis spinosis, spinulis mediocribus falcatis, scapo subbiorgyali apice laxe racemoso-paniculato, floribus subaggregatis nutantibus 3 uncias longis, perianthio infundibuliformi-hypocrateriformi, tubo viridi, limbo flavescente 4 uncias lato, staminibus limbi laciñiis lanceolatis 3 interioribus latioribus brevioribus, filamentis infra medium valde dilatatis, stylo staminibus brevioribus basi erecto-trilobis.

The brief account we have of *Fourcroya tuberosa* might be considered sufficiently to correspond with our present plant to justify us in attaching the name to it, were it not for the absence of a swollen base or rhizome from which the roots spring. We have plants that have not yet flowered, which in that particular better correspond with *F. tuberosa*, and I am bound to consider a new species, which Mr. Repper sent, twelve or fourteen years ago, along with *Cereus senilis* and other Mexican succulents, from Real del Monte. It may be considered a *Fourcroya gigantea* in miniature; the flowers however being quite as large and of the same structure as *F. gigantea*, already given in Bot. Mag., Tab. 2250.

**DESCR.** The root is coarsely fibrous, without stem or caudex. Leaves all radical, more or less spreading, and some-

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1860.

what tortoise, about two feet long, lanceolate, pungently acuminate, pale-green, very smooth and even, spinulose at the margin: the spines or teeth falcate, sharp; superior ones pointing towards the apex, inferior ones the reverse. Scape twelve to fourteen feet high, naked below but bracteated above, forming a long lax racemose panicle; pedicels aggregated on short bracteated penduncles, drooping; bracteas ovato-lanceolate, long-acuminate. Perianth pale-yellowish-green; the tube incorporated with the obtusely triangular ovary. The spread of the limb is nearly four inches; three outer sepals narrower, three inner subcorolloid and a little waved. Filaments, as in the genus, singularly dilated below the middle, and the style has at its base three large erect lobes, characteristic of the genus *Fourcroya*.

Fig. 1. Apex of a leaf,—nat. size. 2. Stamens. 3. Pistil. 4. Transverse section of ovary:—magnified.