lower, decidedly broad, conoid-shaped panicle; and its relatively short perianth tube.

Apparent Hybrids of *Yucca faxoniana* and *Yucca torreyi*

Approximately 5 miles west of Allamore, Tex., and in other places where *Yucca faxoniana* and *Y. torreyi* are admired, apparent hybrids between the two species are quite common. The hybrids are predominantly *Y. faxoniana* in both vegetative and reproductive characters, but resemble *Y. torreyi* in one or more characters. Plants that appear to be *Y. faxoniana* frequently have more or less scabrous leaves, which occasionally are tapered from base to apex as in *Y. torreyi*. Other plants similar to *Y. faxoniana* resemble *Y. torreyi* in their short, rather thin, weak scape. Occasionally plants that appear to be otherwise typical *Y. faxoniana* have rather small, globose flowers, with the segments united only at the base, and, rarely, typical *Y. faxoniana* plants produce a long, cylindric, short-beaked fruit resembling *Y. torreyi*. McKelvey (24) reported hybrids between the two species.

3. *Yucca schottii*  
(Mountain or hoary yucca; locally, sword cactus)


Plant arborescent, rather symmetrical, simple, or fairly tall (1.5 to 2.0 m.), rather open clump of stems and heads of leaves, with stems contiguous at base and somewhat spreading toward top; stems commonly 2 or 3, rarely up to 6, of varying height, the older trunklike, up to 4.6 m. tall and 32 cm. in diameter, unbranched or with 2 or 3 assimeral branches; leaves numerous in terminal head, or entire stem bearing fresh leaves, the blade 40 to 90 cm. long, 2.5 to 5.5 cm. wide, divergingly spreading, thin, flexible; leaf margin thin, without fibers, or with few fine fibers; scape very short; panicle mainly within foliage, but somewhat extending above, narrowly ellipsoidal, rather densely-branched, very tomentose; or rarely glabrous; flowers small, subobovate, white; perianth segments 20 to 35 mm. long, 8 to 15 mm. wide, broadly lanceolate; filaments 12 to 14 mm. long, slender; pistil 19 to 24 mm. long; ovary 5 to 7 mm. in diameter, abruptly tapered at apex; style about 3 mm. long; fruit 60 to 125 mm. long, 25 to 38 mm. in diameter, rounded at base, tapering at apex, commonly asymmetrical and constricted near apex; seed 5 to 8 by 7 to 10 mm., thick and flat; or rather rather hemispherical, rough, dull black, wingless. (Pls. 4 and 5.)

**Type**: South-central Texas and adjacent Mexico; A. A. Trecal 1496, Mus. d'Hist. Nat., Paris.

**Range**: The greater part of the reported distribution of *Yucca treculeana* is east of the present range of study and in Mexico. Consequently the writer has seen the species only in a limited triangular area — between Uvalde, Carrizo Springs, and Eagle Pass, Tex. In this triangle the species is thinly scattered in tall chaparral and is easily overlooked. It flowers between mid-March and early April.

Although *Y. treculeana* is a well-characterized species, it is similar to *Y. torreyi*, and variations that occur in the *Y. torreyi* so closely resemble *Y. treculeana* that it is questionable whether specific distinctions exist between the two plants. *Y. treculeana*, however, is distinguishable from typical *Y. torreyi* by its small flowers of hemispherical shape with stout ovaries and by its more symmetrical head of relatively broader, shorter leaves, which are mainly non-filiforous.

Apparent Hybrids of *Yucca treculeana* and *Yucca torreyi*

Between *Yucca treculeana* on the east and *Y. torreyi* on the west is a comparatively large area that appears to be a transitional zone between the two species. This zone is approximately bounded by a line through Eagle Pass,

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12 Seed from single plant near Rockport, Tex.
*Yucca schidii* Engelm.: 1 mile east of Patagonia, Ariz. Plants with several shoots and fresh leaves covering entire trunklike stems. Photographed, August 3, 1943.

*Yucca schidii* Engelm.: 15 miles northwest of Cloverdale, N. Mex. Plants with few shoots and fresh leaves limited to apical crown. Photographed, April 12, 1945.