
***Sulcorebutia krahonii* Rausch**

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During my journey where cacti grow in Peru and Bolivia, I arrived in May 1964 at Cochabamba. Considering its central situation, I chose that town as headquarters and the starting point for my trips to my field works.

The road from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz leads to lower eastern areas of Bolivia and is at the present time the only main asphalt road in the country. That's the reason why it became the axis of all my expeditions to areas where cacti grow. My interest was particularly for **Parodias** and **Sulcorebutias** so sought after by enthusiasts, I was looking for, among others, **Parodia comarapana** Card. which I hoped to find North of Comarapa. After a first try in spring of 1964, I had found a lot of interesting plants but not the **Parodia** I was looking for. That's the reason why I had another try in September.

Starting from Comarapa, I first followed a small river that I forded and then went northwards. A mountain with reddish sandstone vaguely appearing through scattered vegetation caught my attention. I got the incredible feeling, ability developed by my numerous cacti collects and the observation of the areas where they grow, that it would be interesting to carefully investigate there. Actually some wonderful **Parodia comarapana** were growing from halfway up to almost the top of the mountain, partly on wet and covered with moss soil. In some more sheltered spots, I noticed some **Samaipaticereus corroanus** and a terrestrial orchid **Epidendrum ibaguense**. Hoping a splendid view, I climbed to the top of the mountain. The panorama of the valley and its



surroundings were indeed superb but what attracted me even more was the species that grew on the plateau between the top and the other side of the mountain at about 2000 m. At first sight and also because I had found **Weingartia pulquinensis** some days before, I thought that I had found some sort of **Weingartia**. After a careful examination, it appeared to be a complete unknown **Sulcorebutia**. Considering its great resemblance with a **Weingartia**, I sent the plants to Europe under the provisional name « **Sulcorebutia weingartioides** » with the field number 279. In 1970, Walter Rausch, who is an expert of **Lobivia**, **Rebutia** and **Sulcorebutia**, had also collected that plant during his third trip, and described it as **Sulcorebutia krahonii**, in « Kakteen und Sukkulente » n° 6, June 1970, p 104.

In the meantime, the temporary name **S. weingartioides** was also used by Friedrich Ritter for another less known **Sulcorebutia**. It can be noticed that the Bolivians call that plant « Anchapanco » as well as **Parodia comarapana** showing yellow flowers. Moreover, it is interesting to notice that **Sulcorebutia krahonii** Rausch has been found in the eastern end of the distribution area of the genus **Sulcorebutia**.

Mr Buining's colour slide of an imported plant gives a better description of this plant than any words would do. The colour and the thickness of the spination are variable with yellow and brown as predominant colours. The flowers are bright yellow and appear rarely in a closed crown. For the precise description please refer to Walter Rausch's publication. Those plants grow very well in our countries. The best medium is a mineral, well-drained sandy soil. The flowers appear in springtime after a luminous wintering. The spination and the growth are favourably influenced by cultivation in a flat container.

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