

Additions and Corrections to “An Annotated Checklist of Cultivated Palms”

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An annotated checklist of cultivated palms was published in *Principes* 7: 119–182, 1963. It was noted then that certain problems had not been resolved and that errors would certainly be present. Studies undertaken between 1963 and the present suggest certain changes in taxonomy as in *Elaeis*, *Laccospadix*, *Sabal*. Other changes correct errors in nomenclature as in *Vonitra fibrosa* or citation as in *Areca triandra*. An asterisk preceding the name indicates a comment on the reason for change and the whole is to be used in conjunction with the checklist previously published. Names accepted as correct are printed in boldface; synonyms are italicized.

It will be noted that changes have not been made to conform with recent studies of S. F. Glassman (see *Palm Literature*, p. 19) who has included a series of genera—*Arecastrum*, *Arikuryroba*, *Barbosa*, *Butia*, *Chrysallidosperma*, *Lytocaryum*, *Microcoelum*, *Rhyticocos*—in *Syagrus*.

Taxonomists should agree on the correct name for a plant in any particular genus but they may not always agree on the limits of the genus nor on the species to be included. I am not yet convinced that the submergence of these several genera is useful either to the systematist who wishes to recognize evolutionary end-points or departures from the basic pattern—as most of these seem to be departures from the basic pattern of *Syagrus*—or to the user of plant names.

Most particularly, I cannot agree that *Butia* can be associated with *Syagrus*. That the peduncular bract or spathe may become wrinkled in age does not negate a rather fundamental difference between the bracts of *Butia*, *Cocos*, *Jubaea*, *Jubaeopsis*, and those of *Syagrus* and its allies at the time when the presence or absence of plications may serve some function. There are differences in gynoeceum and in fruit that also separate *Butia*. The fact that sterile or essentially sterile hybrids may be obtained in cultivation or even occasionally in nature does not disguise the normal distinctness of these kinds of palms. Sterile intergeneric hybrids are known elsewhere. They may illuminate generic relationships but not necessarily call for the union of genera. I therefore continue to accept *Butia* etc. until such time as my understanding of evolution among the cocosoid palms may change.

Acrocomia crispa: **Gastrococos crispa**

Acanthosabal: **Acoelorrhaphe**

ACOELORRHAPHE: add as synonym

Acanthosabal Proschowsky, Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 77: 91. 7 Feb. 1925.

Acoelorrhaphe Wrightii: add as synonym

Acanthosabal caespitosa Proschowsky, Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 77: 91. 1925.

Actinorhytis Calapparia: change reference for synonym to

Areca Calapparia Blume, Rumphia
2: 68, pl. 100, f. 2. 1838-39.

***Areca triandra** Roxburgh in Buchanan-Hamilton, Memoirs of the Wernerian Society 5: 310. 1826 ('1824').

* This is an earlier publication of the name than that given in the checklist (p. 126). It appeared at the same time as *Areca laxa* Buchanan-Hamilton (*op. cit.* p. 309) which was considered a variety of *A. triandra* by Beccari in a posthumous paper edited by Martelli (*Atti Soc. Tosc. Pisa Mem.* 44: 116. 1934). Thus when the two are united, the name *Areca triandra* should be used under provisions of Article 57, *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (1966) not *A. laxa* as was done by Burret (*Notizbl. Berlin* 12: 602. 1935) on the assumption that there was a difference in dates of publication.

Butia Gaertneri: **Syagrus coronata**

Calyptrocalyx australasicus: **Laccospadix australasicus**

Copernicia prunifera: change citation of synonyms as follows:

Copernicia cerifera (Arruda da Camara) Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 242 [ed. 1]. 1839.

Corypha cerifera Arruda da Camara, *Discurso Util. Inst. Jard.* 1810.

Corozo: **Elaeis**

Corozo oleifera*: **Elaeis oleifera

***DAEMONOROPS**: read **Daemonorhops**

* The spelling *Daemonorhops* is orthographically correct according to Dr. W. J. Dress.

Dictyosperma fibrosum: **Vonitra fibrosa**

Diplothemium: change entry as follows:

D. maritimum: **A. arenaria**.

ELAEIS: add generic synonym and entry as follows

Corozo N. J. Jacquin ex Giseke, *Prael.* 42, 92. 1792.

***E. oleifera** (Humboldt, Bonpland, et Kunth) Cortés, *Flora Colombiana* 1: 203. 1897.

Alfonsia oleifera Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, *Nov. Gen. Sp.* 1: 307 [fol. 246]. 1816.

Corozo oleifera (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) L. H. Bailey, *Gent. Herb.* 3: 59. 1933.

Elaeis melanococca of authors not of J. Gaertner.

* The distinctions between *Elaeis guineensis* and *E. oleifera* appear to be at the specific level rather than at the generic level when the two are compared carefully.

GASTROCOCOS S. A. Morales, *Rep. Fis. Nat. Cuba* 1: 57. 1865.

***G. crispa** (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) H. E. Moore, *Principes* 11: 121. 1968 ('1967')

Cocos crispa, *Acrocomia crispa*, *Gastrococos armentalis*, *Acrocomia armentalis* (see p. 124 of checklist under *Acrocomia crispa*).

* Reasons for this change were noted in *Principes* 11: 114-121. 1967

Geonoma: add

see: Wessels Boer, The geonomoid palms. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, afdeling Naturkunde*, ser. 2, 58(1): 1-202. 1968.

G. binervia: **G. interrupta**.

G. deversa (Poiteau) Kunth, *Enum. Pl.* 3: 231. 1841.

Gynestum deversum Poiteau, *Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, Paris 9: 390. 1822.

- Geonoma longepetiolata* Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 36. 1859.
- G. dicranospadix** Burret, Bot. Jahrb. 63. 169. 1930.
- G. longepedunculata* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 8. 1930
- ***G. interrupta** (Ruiz et Pavon) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 8. 1823.
- Martinezia interrupta* Ruiz et Pavon, Syst. 296. 1798.
- G. binervia* Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 33. 1859.
- * Wessels Boer referred *G. binervia* to *G. oxycarpa* in 1968 but earlier united it with *G. interrupta* (*Flora of Suriname* 5: 27. 1965). The last seems a more satisfactory solution as noted by Moore in *Taxon* 18: 231. 1969.
- G. Lindeniana** H. Wendland, Linnaea 28: 337. 1856.
- G. pumila* Linden et H. Wendland, Linnaea 28: 338. 1856.
- G. longepedunculata*: **G. dicranospadix**
- G. longepetiolata*: **G. deversa**.
- G. pumila*: **G. Lindeniana**.
- ***LACCOSPADIX** H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 206. 1875.
- * *Laccospadix* was referred to *Calyptrocalyx* earlier on the strength of Bentham's treatment in *Flora Australiensis*. Experience with the genus in the field shows it to be amply distinct from *Calyptrocalyx*.
- L. australasica** H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 206. 1875 ('australasicus').
- Calyptrocalyx australasicus* (H. Wendland et Drude) J. D. Hooker in Bentham et J. D. Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 903. 1883.
- Latania*: add the following synonymy
- L. lontaroides**
- Latania rubra* N. J. Jacquin, Fragmenta Botanica 13. 1801.
- L. rubra*: **L. lontaroides**.
- Licuala: substitute the following earlier description
- L. peltata** Roxburgh ex Buchanan-Hamilton, Memoirs of the Wernerian Society 5: 313. 1826 ('1824').
- Mauritia aculeata*: native in Colombia and Venezuela not Brazil according to A. Dugand. (Personal communication)
- Mauritia elegans*: native in Colombia, not Venezuela according to A. Dugand (personal communication)
- Nephrosperma Vanhoutteanum*: combining authority should read I. B. Balfour
- ***Paralinospadix Petrickiana** Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 13: 471. 1937. ('*Petrickianus*'). New Britain?
- Linospadix Petrickiana* Hort. Sander, Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 24: 298, fig. 87, 1898, provisional name.
- * It was previously noted that this palm had not been described but a description was provided by Burret in 1937 based on plants cultivated at Singapore Botanical Gardens. The earlier name *Linospadix Petrickiana* was clearly specified as provisional hence was not validly published. Moreover, it was used for a juvenile plant impossible to place botanically.
- Phoenix acaulis** Roxburgh, Plants of the coast of Coromandel 3: 69, pl. 273. 1819.
- Phoenix canariensis*: the following changes are required. See *Principes* 15: 33-35. 1971.

P. canariensis Hortorum ex Chabaud,
La Provence Agricole et Horticole
Illustrée 19: 263, fig. 66-68.
1882.

?*P. cycadifolia* Hort. Athen ex E.
Regel, Gartenfl. 28: 131, pl. 974.
1879.

P. cycadifolia: ?**P. canariensis**

Pinanga coronata (Blume ex Martius)
Blume, Rumphia 2: 83. 1838-39
(‘1836’).

Areca coronata Blume ex Martius,
Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 179. 1837.

SABAL

The following changes are explained in
a separate article entitled “Notes on
Sabal in cultivation.”

S. Beccariana: **S. princeps**.

S. Blackburniana Glazebrook ex J.
A. & J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg.
7(2): 1488. 1830 (*‘Blackburnia-*
num’).

S. Blackburnia Glazebrook in Lou-
don, The Gardener’s Magazine and
Register of Rural and Domestic
Improvement 5: 52, 1829, pro-
visional name.

S. exul: **S. mexicana**.

S. glaucescens: **S. mauritiiformis**

S. guatemalensis: **S. mexicana**

S. mauritiiformis (H. Karsten) Gri-
sebach et H. Wendland in Gri-
sebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 514.
1864.

Trithrinax mauritiiformis H. Karsten,
Linnaea 28: 244. 1864 (*‘mauritia-*
formis’).

S. glaucescens Loddiges ex H. E.
Moore, Gent. Herb. 9: 287. 1963.

S. nematoclada Burret, Repert. Sp.
Nov. 48: 256. 1940.

S. mayarum: **S. Yapa**.

S. mexicana Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm.
3: 246 [ed. 1]. 1839.

S. guatemalensis Beccari, Webbia 2:
68. 1907.

S. texana (O. F. Cook) Beccari,
Webbia 2: 78. 1907.

Inodes texana O. F. Cook, Bull.
Torrey Club 28: 534. 1901.

Inodes exul O. F. Cook, United States
Department of Agriculture, Bureau
of Plant Industry Circular 113:
14. 1913.

Sabal exul (O. F. Cook) L. H. Bailey,
Rhodora 18: 155. 1916.

S. nematoclada: **S. mauritiiformis**.

S. Palmetto: add as synonym

S. viatoris L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb.
6: 403. 1944.

S. peregrina: **S. Yapa**.

S. princeps Hortorum ex Beccari,
Webbia 2: 59. 1907. Cultivated
in Italy.

S. Beccariana L. H. Bailey, Gent.
Herb. 4: 397. 1940.

S. texana: **S. mexicana**.

S. umbraculifera: **S. domingensis** as
to much material in cultivation, **S.**
Blackburniana as to name. See
previous annotations.

S. viatoris: **S. Palmetto**.

S. Yapa C. Wright ex Beccari, Webbia
2: 64. 1907.

S. mayarum H. H. Bartlett, Carnegie
Inst. Publ. 461: 35. 1935.

S. peregrina L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb.
6: 400. 1944.

Scheelea Humboldtiana: native in Ven-
ezuela not Colombia according to
A. Dugand (Personal communica-
tion).

Syagrus coronata: add

Butia Gaertneri Hort. and *Cocos Gaertneri* Hort., names only, according to Barbosa Rodrigues, Pl. Nov. Cult. Rio de Janeiro 1: 12. 1891.

Syagrus orinocensis: grows in Colombia according to Dugand (personal communication).

**Vonitra fibrosa* (C. H. Wright) Becc., Agric. Colon. 5: 322. 1911.

Dictyosperma fibrosum C. H. Wright, Kew Bull. 1894 (94): 359. Oct. 1894.

Dypsis Thouarsiana Baillon, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Paris 2 (147): 1163. post 7 Nov. 1894.

Vonitra Thouarsiana (Baillon) Becc., Bot. Jahrb. 33, Beiblatt 87: 18. 1906.

* This represents a change over the listing on p. 170 of the checklist which was accepted on the basis of Jumelle and Perrier de la Bathie's work in *Flore de Madagascar, 30^e Famille* (1945). Both epithets for the species were published in 1894 but *Dictyosperma fibrosum* appeared in October while *Dypsis Thouarsiana* was proposed at the meeting of the Société Linnéenne de Paris on November 7, 1894, and must have been published after that date. When the two species are united, priority requires the use of the epithet *fibrosa*.

PALM BRIEFS

Palms can be painfully slow about reaching flowering age, as anyone who has grown them from seed will attest, but occasionally we are startled by an inflorescence appearing from the juvenile leaves of a palm seedling. The *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens* pictured at right flowered about 20 months after planting. Such an event is rare, but probably caused by some small environmental stimulus or internal imbalance of growth substances. It suggests that the state of flowering is separated from the state of non-flowering by only a thin line, even in seedlings. What a bonanza would be opened up to geneticists and plant breeders if we could learn to cross that line at will!

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