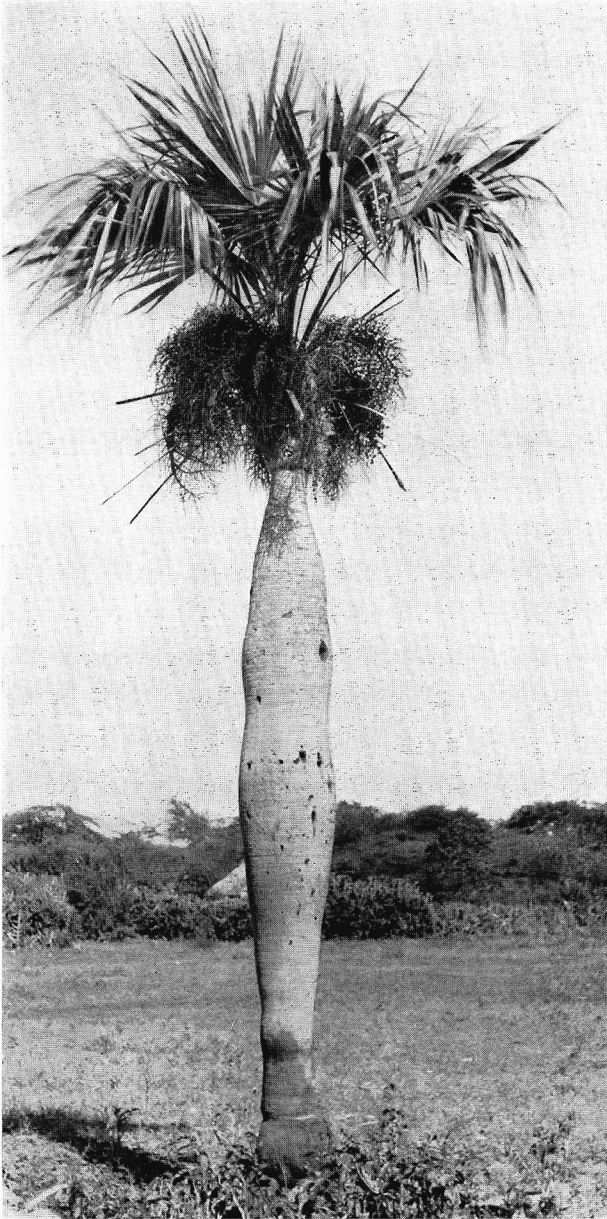


ferred by Beccari to *Coccothrinax argentea*, and we have all followed. A good glance at the Martius plate, however, shows the elongated spadix and short lateral branches, and section of seed with continuous centralium or cavity, of a *Thrinax*.



160. OUTSTANDING TREE of *Coccothrinax spissa*. Near Bani, Santo Domingo. Lower leaves have been cut for thatch or other uses.

Beccari states (Webbia ii, 319) that a specimen from Santa Domingo collected by Heneken is in the herbarium at Munich and that it provided Martius with material for his drawing of flowers of *Thrinax multiflora* (Martius also makes this statement), which he refers to *Coccothrinax argentea*. I have seen flowers of the Heneken collection but do not identify them.

The fruit and seed in the Martius plate, however, wherever they came from, are plainly a *Thrinax* of the *T. parviflora* group. It is evident we cannot accept the Beccari typification of *Coccothrinax argentea*.

Another plant referred to *C. argentea* is *Thrinax graminifolia*, Hort. Belg. This palm is known to us by two illustrations and horticultural accounts of a juvenile plant in *L'illustration Horticole*, xxxi (1884) and xli (1894). It is unidentifiable; it may be *Thrinax parviflora*, but I shall now treat the binomial as a *nomen incertum*.

Thrinax longistyla, Becc. in Urban, *Symbol. Antill.* vii, 170 (1912), *Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta* xiii, 335 t. 29 (1931), is referred to *Coccothrinax* by Burret. The plant was described without fruits, however, and determination is difficult. It was described from near Barahona, Santo Domingo, known as Guano. I suspect it is *C. argentea*.

3. ***Coccothrinax montana***, Burret, in *Kunfl. Svensk. Vetens. Akad. Handl.* ser. iii, vi, no. 7, 17 (1929).

Hispaniola: Loma Nalga de Maco, in calcareous formation, Cordillera Central, Province Azua, Santo Domingo, about 1700 m. altitude (*Ekman H 6297* type); Massif de la Selle, near Robergeau, Haiti, about 1700 m. (*Ekman H 1673*).

† 4. ***Coccothrinax spissa***, spec. nov. Fig. 160.

Truncus simplex, validus, sæpe ventricosus, ad 7-8 m. altus: folia alte divisa, supra viridia infra argentea pubescentiaque, acuminibus longis et alte bifurcatis: spadices infrafoliæ, non elongatæ, spissæ, rachillis lateralibus 6-10 mm. longis et validis: spathæ et spathillæ breves latæque, non attenuatæ: fructus purpureus, 9-10 mm. diam. cum siccus, pedicellatus, exocarpio carnosus; semen 7 mm. diam. valde sulcatum. Differt a *C. argentea* multo validiore truncum intermedium ventricosum, folii segmentis pendentibus, spissa inflorescentia, floribus et fructibus pedicellatis, magnis, oblatis, purpureis, carnosis fructibus, majoribus seminibus.

Trunk stout and thick, 3-7 or 8 m. tall, sometimes 12-16 cm. diameter throughout, at other times boldly ventricose at middle or near apex and then 30 cm. thick, faint rings persisting, webbing rather coarse but bole soon cleaning itself; head or crown rather close and dense, the leaf-segments tending to droop or hang separately: leaf-blades 75 cm. or more long and nearly as broad, divided two-thirds to the base into 40 and more narrow segments to 3 cm. broad at middle, very deeply bifurcate into narrow whip-like lobes or points, light colored or gray underneath but variable in this respect, green above, veins many, uniform and faint either side of rib; petiole 2 cm. or more broad and with only indifferently convex surfaces, equalling or exceeding the blade in length; hastula broad and rounded and usually with a blunt short point: spadices closely clustered, heavy although not large, the panicles 3-5 and 25 cm. long in fruit, simple side branches or rachillæ of panicle stout, more than 2 mm. thick when dry, 6-10 cm. long, essentially glabrous; spathelets firm, short and broad, 6 cm. or so long above ventral sinus and nearly as broad, apex not long-attenuate: flowers short-pedicelled, about 2 mm. long, the envelopes very sharp-pointed and not exceeding the globular ovary, 6 anthers about equalling the large stigma: fruit flattened endwise, on stout pedicels 1-2 mm. long, large, to 11 or 12 mm. diameter when fresh and mature, 9-10 mm.

when dry, bright purple, the fleshy exocarp forming a rough and wrinkled surface in drying and perhaps disappearing with much weathering; seed about 7 mm. diameter, marked with lines but hardly split into parts.

Hispaniola. Southern Santo Domingo, particularly characteristic in the dry Azua and neighboring country. Diagnosis drawn particularly from *Bailey 271*, collected three kilometers east of Bani, Santo Domingo, Fig. 160. Specimens taken before the soft or pulpy purple exterior of the fruit develops may not at once disclose themselves, although the stout pedicels would be prominent. This species is apparently in Haiti at Terre Rouge in Ouest and near Gros-Morne in Artibonite, and elsewhere, but more material is needed; and other species may be involved.

Known by its thick trunk, spiss or compact fruiting custers, large purple fleshy pedicelled fruits.

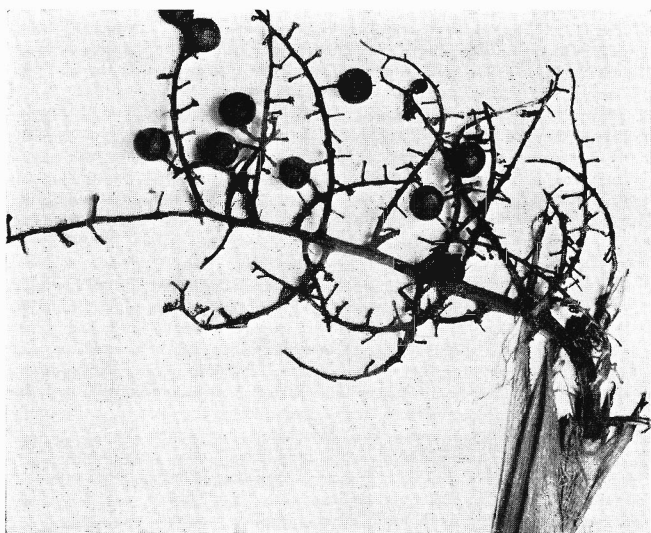
In dry open country near Santiago, Santo Domingo, I have taken a palm similar to *C. spissa* but with characters that indicate an undescribed species. It has a fairly slender trunk, leaves distinctly white-pubescent underneath, hastula broad and retuse, petiole white-floccose at least at apex, spathes and spathelets smaller and acute, rachillæ more slender, dry fruit 8-9 mm. across and apparently not purple, pedicels stout and about 2 mm. long.

5. *Coccothrinax gracilis*, Burret, l. c. 14 (1929).

Haiti, in both Nord-Ouest and Sud, in calcareous country, collected by Ekman. A slender palm 2 m. tall: leaves very deeply divided into slender parts, prominently silvery underneath: fruit-cluster small, bearing perhaps 25 or fewer fruits 6-8 mm. across when dry: spathes narrow, acute.

6. *Coccothrinax concolor*, Burret, l. c. 13 (1929).

Haiti, on volcanic hillsides,



162. FRUITING SPADIX of *Coccothrinax fragrans* in Jamaica. About five-eighths natural size. Note the long pedicels.