

lined up along the sides of the hall. The plants were mostly of the less-known species and drew the attention as well as the admiration of those present. The wide diversity in the palm family was clearly demonstrated by these plants furnished by De Hull and Bill Mowry.

A display table held copies of PRINCIPES and other palm literature. Palm seeds were sold and as an inducement to join the society, a sign proclaimed that they were to be sold only to members! Amidst lively bidding, many palms, both large and small, were auctioned off. That evening 23 new members joined the society and more have since become members.

Palm Beach County, the third largest county in horticulture in the United States, is known for the beautiful landscaping and outstanding plantings of its Gold Coast homes. The many palms used help to create a tropical effect. It is said that the first coconuts planted in Florida were planted here.

The new chapter had had three meetings by the end of February. It is actively working to educate home owners about lethal yellowing disease in coconuts, veitchias, and pritchardias, and is making efforts to introduce new palms for the South Florida landscape.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Acoelorrhaphe (áh sée low ráy fee) (f.) is composed of the Greek prefix *a* (without), *coelos* (hollow) and *rhaphe* (seam) because the seed lacks the impressed raphe common to many coryphoid genera.

Arecastrum (áh ree kás trum) (n.) from the palm genus *Areca* and the Latin diminutive suffix *-astrum* which, according to Stearn (*Botanical Latin*, p. 305), "indicates inferiority or incomplete resemblance, hence often applied to the wild equivalent of a cultivated plant

...". Here the meaning might be taken as "[a palm] somewhat resembling *Areca*."

Arikuryroba (áh ree kóo ree róe ba) (f.) was derived from words of an indigenous Brazilian language, according to Barbosa Rodrigues, as follows: *arib*, meaning the long bunch or inflorescence, plus *kury*, the fruit commonly known as *coco* or nut, and *rob*, or sour, hence the sour fruit of a long inflorescence.

Arikury (áh ree kóo ree) is an abbreviation of and a synonym for *Arikuryroba*.

Calyptrocalyx (ka líp tro kále ix) (m.) was taken by Blume from the Latin *calyptra* (veil) and *calyx* (outer envelope of a flower) because the sepals of *Calyptrocalyx spicatus* include the inner parts of the flower in the form of a veil.

Carpentaria (cár pen táre ee a) (f.) comes from the Gulf of Carpentaria, northern Australia, where the only species of the genus was originally discovered at Escape Cliffs, not far from Darwin.

Ceratolobus (seh rát oh lów bus) (m.) combines the Greek *keras* (horn) and *lobos* (pod) because the conformation of the connate bracts or spathes were thought by Blume to resemble a horned pod or silique.

Cyrtostachys (sír toe stáy kiss) (f.), according to Blume, is derived from the Greek *cyrtos* (curved, but equated with the Latin *incurvus*, curved inward) and *stachys* (ear of grain, spike, and equated with the Latin *spica* meaning ear of grain, point, spear). Although *stachys* is masculine in Greek, it is accepted as feminine in botanical usage from custom sanctioned by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. The name appears to stem from the almost glumaceous texture of the male flower reminiscent of grain.

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