

unique and delicately textured jelly which we turned over to the chef with the suggestion that other guests might share it as a dessert.

In October, 1974, the government charge for *Lodoicea* nuts in Praslin was 30 Seychelles rupees (approximately U.S. \$6). Subsequently the rate has been increased to 100 rupees (about U.S. \$20). Then, of course, one has to get them back to Mahe for forwarding to whatever destination.

After three of the most enjoyable and seed-rewarding days in our short collecting experience, we almost overwhelmed the Mini Moke on the drive to the air strip with our luggage, the four coveted "big seeds," and miscellaneous and containers of seeds of the other Seychelles palms. Thanks to the consideration and understanding of Air Mahe

we were not charged overweight on the return trip from Praslin to Mahe. The four big seeds alone averaged over 33 pounds each.

Back on Mahe, Guy Lionnet put us in touch with a forwarding agent who arranged to package the "big seeds" for air freighting—two seeds to Jamaica, two to Florida. When we returned to Jamaica late in October, having gone on to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) from the Seychelles, the big seeds were waiting at the airport. After some delay because of missing clearance papers, we retrieved them from their airport captors and the author couldn't resist posing with them (Fig. 13).

The seeds have been half-buried and caged in our Gully (not Vallée!) and we shall be full of anticipation for some time to come.

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which we hauled them through the surf into the boat. That was all that could be done here; and as I found no place so safe as the one we had left, to spend the night at, I returned to the cove, and having served a cocoa-nut to each person, we went to rest in the boat."

Friday, May 1, "At night, I served a quarter of a bread-fruit and a cocoa-nut to each person for supper." Saturday, May 2, "I served a cocoa-nut and a bread-fruit to each person for dinner."

They were later to obtain a few more coconuts from the natives of this island, but the natives became more unfriendly and attacked the boat and one of the men was killed. All the others who accompanied Bligh arrived at Timor after 44 days at sea and traveling 3600 miles in a small boat. It is irony of some sort that one of the things that set off the mutiny was due to Bligh accusing some of the crew of the Bounty of stealing his *cocoa-nuts*!

CLAIRE C. COONS

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Attalea (at ta lée a) was taken from the name of Attalus III Philometor, King of Pergamum in Asia Minor from 138–133 B.C. In his later life, Attalus was interested in medicinal plants.

Cornera (cór ner a) honors Edred John Henry Corner (1906–), formerly professor of tropical botany at Cambridge University and author of *The Natural History of Palms* (1966).

Cuatrecasea (quat reh cáh see a) is based on the name of Dr. José Cuatrecasas (1903–) of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., who has collected many palms in Colombia.

Jubaea (jew bée a) honors Juba II (about 50 B.C. to 24 A.D.), King of Numidia from 29 to 25 B.C. and subsequently King of Mauretania (both in North Africa). Juba married the daughter of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, was a Roman citizen, and wrote on many subjects, including plants and geography.