

Finally, may I recommend one fertilizer worth trying? While we are happy to use animal wastes—cow and horse manure, etc.—we are unwilling to use any human wastes. Urine, diluted about 10 to 1 is an excellent fertilizer and normally readily available and cheap! It has worked wonders on a potted *Phoenix roebelenii*, which had made no progress with other fertilizers, and many people here use it for citrus, bougainvilleas, and all sorts of plants, both potted and in the open garden. Several people spray it, diluted as above, onto orchids—vandas, arachnis, cattleyas, dendrobiums, etc.—(usually early in the morning so that it dries before the sun gets too hot) and the results are excellent. I presume it would be better still if you were taking vitamin pills!

/s/ DICK PHILLIPS
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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Aiphanes (ay eýe fan eez) was not explained by Willdenow. Dr. W. J. Dress suggests that it may come from the Greek word *aiphanes*, which means "ever-shining" or "ever-appearing."

Bentinckia (ben tînk ee a) commemorates Lord William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck (1774–1839), who was Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835. The original species, *B. condapanna* Berry, is native in the south of India.

Bentinckiopsis (ben tînk ee óp sis) employs the Greek suffix *-opsis* (having the appearance of, like) to suggest a resemblance to *Bentinckia*, although today *Bentinckiopsis* is considered a synonym of *Clinostigma*.

Clinostigma (clý no stíg ma), according to Wendland, comes from the Greek *klinein* (to bend) and *stigma* (mark, spot, brand, but in botanical terminology that portion of the gynoecium in

the female flower that receives pollen). Presumably the name was proposed because the stigmas, though terminal in flower, become lateral in fruit through differential growth of the ovary.

Clinostigmopsis (clý no stig móp sis) was formed by adding the suffix *-opsis* (having the appearance of, like) to *Clinostigma* because of its resemblance to that genus. Today *Clinostigmopsis* is considered a synonym of *Clinostigma*.

Cyphosperma (sý fo spér ma) is a name coined by Wendland and taken up by Sir Joseph Hooker in *Genera Plantarum* without explanation. It is derived from the Greek *kyphos* (bent, humped, hunch-backed) and *sperma* (seed), probably because the seed has irregular ridges and protuberances.

Exorrhiza (éx o rýe za) combines the Greek prefix *exo-* (out of) and the Greek word for root, *rhiza*, and was used by Wendland as a specific epithet for *Kentia exorrhiza* (now *Clinostigma exorrhizum*) because that species has very prominent prop roots. Beccari later used the epithet in a generic sense, as *Exorrhiza wendlandiana*, for the same species. Today *Exorrhiza* is considered a synonym of *Clinostigma*.

Goniocladus (gó nee o cláy dus) combines the Greek *gonia* (angle) with *cladus* (branch). The type species, *G. petiolatus*, was described as having longitudinally angled inflorescence branches, hence the name.

Goniosperma (gó nee o spér ma), now a synonym of *Physokentia*, was thought to differ because it has seeds with acute longitudinal edges, according to Burret. The name is taken from the Greek *gonia* (angle) and *sperma* (seed).

Neoveitchia (née o vée chee a) is derived from the Greek prefix *neo-* (new) and the generic name *Veitchia*. Fruits

of *Neoveitchia storckii*, the only species, and those of *Veitchia joannis* are very similar, and both were originally described as species of *Veitchia*. Beccari thus coined *Neoveitchia* when he removed *Veitchia storckii* to a different genus.

Roscheria (raw shér ee a) commemorates Dr. Albrecht Roscher, a young man from Hamburg, Germany, who followed close on Burton, Speke, and Grant in exploring East Africa. Among Germans, he preceded Baron Carl Claus von der Decken, for whom *Deckenia* is named (*Principes* 20: 80). Roscher arrived in Zanzibar in September, 1859, and travelled in Africa until March 19, 1860, when he was murdered (like Decken) by natives at Kisunguni on the return from a four-month stay at Lake Nyasa. An account of his journeys is to be found in the first volume of *Baron Carl Claus von der Decken's Reisen in Ost-Afrika* (1869) compiled by Otto Kersten, a member of Decken's expedition. Roscher collected algae in Zanzibar and the algal genus *Roschera* was named after him by W. Sonder in 1879, two years after the publication in 1877 of the palm genus.

Taveunia (táv ay óo nee a) is simply a modification of Taveuni, the name of one of the Fiji Islands, where the palm was first collected.

Verschaffeltia (vér shaff él tee a) was chosen by Hermann Wendland to honor Ambroise Colette Alexandre Verschaffelt (1825–1886) for his introduction and reintroduction of numerous and magnificent species of palms. Verschaffelt early in life became director of a nursery established by his father, Alexandre, in Ghent. In 1854, he founded the horticultural journal *L'Illustration Horticole*, which he published until 1870, when both nursery and journal

became the property of J. Linden. Other palms named after Verschaffelt are *Hyporbe verschaffeltii* and *Latania verschaffeltii*.

Notice

I am interested in contacting any member of The Palm Society who knows of *Jessenia bataua* (Mart.) Burret (*Oenocarpus bataua* Mart.) or other closely allied species in cultivation in the United States or elsewhere. This is for a portion of a doctoral dissertation involving the biology and taxonomy of these palms, which have promising economic value.

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Twenty-year Index to Principes

A 68-page index to the first 20 volumes of PRINCIPES for the years 1956–1976 is available from the Executive Secretary at a cost of \$3.00. Orders, with payment, should be sent to Mrs. T. C. Buhler, 1320 S. Venetian Way, Miami, Florida 33139. The entries are inclusive of authors, names, and subjects in a single alphabetical sequence.

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