



1. *Trachycarpus fortunei* in garden of Mr. Harry Winters, Hagerstown, Maryland.

age. In the following winters he erected a plastic-covered wood frame around the palm, which covered it much like a small greenhouse. As weather moderated in the spring, he would remove this cover for the next season's growth.

Hagerstown is located on the colder edge of Zone 7a of the U.S.D.A. Plant Hardiness Zone Map with an average minimum dropping to or below 0° F. The winter of 1976, however, proved a real test for the palm when, on January 17, the temperature dropped to 8° below zero and remained below the freezing mark for several days. The palm was completely defoliated at those temperatures and appeared lifeless until spring.

The leaf bud apparently was undamaged, because the tree began to shoot forth first one badly burned leaf, then another, and another, until the palm at this writing (November, 1977) sports 19 fronds. The accompanying photograph shows a complete recovery from last winter's cold. The palm measures 36 inches around the trunk, is seven

feet tall, with fronds three feet long and over three feet wide.

I believe the crucial factor in the palm's survival was the protection provided by the frame, which protected the leaf bud from cold and wetness. Similar individuals in the milder metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., appear dead or nearly so.

Those society members who live in marginal palm-growing areas may be motivated to experiment as did Mr. Winters by using similar methods of protection on this and other palms.

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Alloschmidia (ál oh schmíd ee a) is a combination of the Greek prefix *allo-* (other, another) and the surname of M. Maurice Schmid, a French botanist who worked in New Caledonia for a number of years. *Schmidia* Wight, named after Bernard Schmid, precludes the use of the name again, hence the prefix.

Asterogyne (ass tér oh jý nee) was published without explanation of the name, which combines the Greek word for star (*aster*) with the word for woman or female (*gyne*). It is likely that the name was suggested by the pattern of the corolla in the pistillate flower. The corolla lobes were described as recurved and imbricate in a starlike fashion.

Balaka (ba lá ka) is the Fijian spelling of the vernacular name for plants of the genus, which is, however, pronounced mbalaka in Fijian, the letter b standing for the sound mb in English.

Calyptrogyne (ka líp tro jý nee), according to Hermann Wendland, takes its name from the Greek word for lid or cover (*kalyptra*) and the word for

woman or female (*gyne*) because the upper part of the corolla in the pistillate flower is pushed off like a lid or cap.

Korthalsia (kor thál see a) was named after Pieter Willem Korthals (1807–1892), a Dutch botanist and explorer in Indonesia from 1831 to 1837, who collected many palm specimens now in the herbarium at Leiden.

Lavoixia (lav wáh zee a) is named after M. Lucien Lavoix and his children who discovered the genus in 1965.

Liberbaileya (lée burr báy lee a) was taken from the name of Liberty Hyde Bailey (1858–1954), who studied and collected palms for many years, amassing one of the best herbarium collections of the family.

Mackeea (mack ée a) honors Dr. Hugh S. MacKee and his wife, Margaret E. MacKee, who have collected widely in New Caledonia and whose exemplary specimens, including the first of this genus, have contributed much to our understanding of the island's palms.

Maxburretia (máx boo rét ee a) was derived from the name of Karl Ewald Maximilian Burret (1883–1964) who, from about 1925 nearly to his death, worked on palms at the botanical museum in Berlin.

Oncosperma (ón ko spér ma) comes from the Greek *onkos* (bulk, mass, tumor) and *sperma* (seed). Blume apparently took the name because of a groove filled with spongy material on the base of the seed.

Pinanga (pih náng ga) is a latinization of the Malay word *pinang* used for several kinds of palms. Blume probably took the name from Rumphius, who used it in his pre-Linnaean book on plants of Amboina and adjacent regions, *Herbarium Amboinense*.

Tectiphiala (téck tee fie áh la) combines the Latin *tectus* (covered, concealed) and *phiala* (a broad, flat-bottomed drinking vessel) because of the

shape of the bracts subtending the flower clusters and the manner in which they are at first covered by staminate buds.

Veillonia (vey óh nee a) takes its name from M. Jean-Marie Veillon, a New Caledonian botanist at O.R.S.T.O.M., who was a co-collector of the type specimen.

PALM LITERATURE

DRANSFIELD, J. 1977a. *Calamus caesius* and *Calamus trachycoleus* compared. Gard. Bull. Straits Settlements. 30: 75–78, fig. 1–2.

Calamus trachycoleus, cultivated in Borneo, differs from *C. caesius*, which it much resembles, in an important growth form that makes it superior as a plantation rattan.

———. 1977b. A dwarf *Livistona* (Palmae) from Borneo. Kew Bull. 31: 759–762, fig. 1–2.

The first dwarf species of *Livistona* is described as *L. exigua* from Brunei.

———. 1977c. The identity of “rotan manau” in the Malay Peninsula. Malaysian Forester 40: 197–199.

Calamus giganteus Becc. is shown to be identical with *C. manan* Miq., which may usually be distinguished from *C. tumidus* by its habitat as well as morphology. The vernacular name *rotan manau* applies to *C. manan*, an important source of furniture rattan.

———. 1977d. A note on the genus *Cornera* (Palmae: Lepidocaryoideae). Malaysian Forester 40: 200–202.

The genus *Cornera* is shown to be not distinct from *Calamus* and its three species are listed with their names in *Calamus*.