

*national Developments in Oil Palm*. 804 pp. 1977; and D. A. Earp and W. Newall (eds.) *International Developments in Palm Oil*. 537 pp. 1977. Both were published by The Incorporated Society of Planters, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and represent the proceedings of symposia held in Kuala Lumpur in June 1976.

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## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

*Clinosperma* (klý no spér ma) apparently was derived from the Latinization of the Greek word *klinein* (to slant, slope) and *sperma* (seed), perhaps because the seed was inserted obliquely in the endocarp of the immature material seen by Beccari. The latter, however, failed to explain the generic name.

*Diplothemium* (díp low thémee ee um) combines the prefix *diplo-* from the Greek *diploos* (twofold) and *themium*, probably derived from the Greek *themon* (heap) in reference to the two-tiered effect produced by the pedicellate staminate flowers that appear to be superimposed on the sessile pistillate flowers between them.

*Itaya* (i tie a) is the name of a river in Peru, tributary to the Amazon, near which the genus was discovered. It was taken directly as a generic name.

*Socratea* (so krát ee a) was not explained by Hermann Karsten, who proposed it, but seems surely derived from the name of the great Athenian philosopher Socrates (ca. 470 B.C.–399 B.C.).

*Wendlandiella* (wén dlan dee éll a, or wén dlan dee éll a) commemorates Hermann Wendland (1825–1903), a German botanist and horticulturist who was the third generation in a family of gardeners to the court of Hannover. Wendland collected in Costa Rica and de-

scribed many palms from his own collections and from material cultivated in Europe. The suffix *-ella*, originally a diminutive, distinguishes this genus from one named for his grandfather, J. C. Wendland (1755–1828).

*Wissmannia* (wiss mán ee a, or viss mán ee a) pays tribute to Hermann von Wissman (1895–), a German geographer and traveler, upon whose photographs in the Hadramaut of southern Arabia Burret based the genus. Among his several books, von Wissman wrote (with D. van der Meulen) *Hadramaut: Some of its Mysteries Unveiled* (1932).

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## PALM LITERATURE

ARNOLD, A. J. AND H. C. HARRIES. 1979.

Hybrid coconut seed production: a review of equipment and techniques. *World Crops* 31: 12–13, 16, fig. 1–4.

New equipment for drying quantities of flowers to obtain pollen suggests modification of other aspects of hybridization programs.

COOPER-DRIVER, G. A. AND M. J. BALICK.

1978. Effects of field preservation on the flavonoid content of *Jessenia bataua*. *Botanical Museum Leaflets* 26: 257–264.

Flavonoid chemistry of palm leaves is least modified when material is dried in the sun or herbarium. When alcohol, formalin, or FAA are used in the field, 10–50 grams of leaf should be dried naturally for chemical analysis.

FISHER, J. B. 1978. A quantitative description of shoot development in three rattan palms. *Malaysian Forester* 41: 280–293.

FOURNET, JACQUES. 1978. *Flore Illustrée des Phanérogames de Guadeloupe*