

*Phoenix, Arecastrum, Caryota, Bras-siophoenix, Zombia, Coccothrinax, Gastrococos, Thrinax, Rhyticocos, Pigafetta, Acoelorrhapha, Roystonea, Areca, Neodypsis, Euterpe, Elaeis, Drymophloeus* were there and rarer ones too—*Neoveitchia, Calamus, Balaka, Chambeyronia, Burretiokentia, Verschaffeltia, Welfia, Deckenia, Phoenicophorium*, and many more. Surely there has never been a larger collection and selection of potted palms at any one time anywhere in the world. We wish all of you could have been there.

DeHull was Chairman and everyone agreed that he had done an absolutely fantastic job. Palms seemed to materialize out of thin air, though actually much work and many phone calls were responsible. Most of the plants were there because of De's efforts. A large number of the sale plants were brought in by members. Some were donated. A great many of the larger ones were obtained on consignment from nurseries, including the coconuts.

Beautiful Fairchild Garden provided a perfect background for the event and the help of their dedicated staff, especially that of Dave Mitchell, was invaluable. Their publicity, handled by Ann Prospero, was excellent. They also provided tours of their palm collection during the two days the event was open.

Allen Fernandez set up the beautifully designed show area in the Corbin Building. A collection of outstanding specimen palms was exhibited to show the plants to best advantage. It emphasized the amazing diversity of palm fronds and forms. Ten-foot-tall specimens of *Licuala grandis*, borrowed from the Miami Beach Parks Department, were the outstanding feature. Big pots of *Howeia, Chrysalidocarpus* and *Chamaedorea seifrizii* provided

the background for the unusual pinangas, the two large *Cyrtostachys*, the dozen or so smaller *Licuala grandis*, the *Verschaffeltia, Calamus, Phoenicophorium, Astrocaryum, Ceratolobus*, and the others too numerous to mention.

Without the help of the many members who donated countless hours to setting up, arranging, selling (and yes, counting money and sales tags, then paying bills), and helping wherever needed, it could not have been done. Let us not overlook Lennie Goldstein's contribution. He made all our signs in a most professional way. The whole event was a milestone and overwhelmed all of us; we stood back and looked at it in amazement. Many who came to see or buy joined The Palm Society and we hope that many others came away awakened to the wonderful world of palms.

TEDDIE BUHLER

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

*Adelodypsis* (a déll oh díp sis) and *Adelonenga* (a déll oh nén ga) combine the Greek *adelos* (uncertain, obscure) with the names of the better known genera *Dypsis* (explained in *Principes* 14: 116, 1970) and *Nenga* (explained in *Principes* 3: 144, 1959).

*Adonidia* (ád on íd ee a) was not explained by Beccari, who gave the name to what is now known as *Veitchia merrillii*, but it must have come either from the name of Adonis, the handsome youth of classical mythology, or perhaps, because of its red fruit, from the genus *Adonis*, so called because the blood of Adonis supposedly stained its flowers.

*Aristeyera* (á riss tíe err a) was formed by combining parts of the names of two botanists, Leandro Aristeguieta (1920-) and Julian A. Stey-

ermark (1909-), both of whom have worked in Venezuela and written much about its plants.

*Bacularia* (bák yew láre ee a), a name of a genus with slender stems, is derived from the Latin word *baculum* (stick, rod, staff).

*Beethovenia* (báy toe vée nee a), a synonym of *Ceroxylon*, was named by Engel after the famous composer, Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827).

*Blanca* (blan kó a) was named after Francisco Manuel Blanco (1778-1845), a Spanish clergyman, explorer, botanist, and author of the *Flora de Filipinas* (1837).

*Dahlgrenia* (dahl grén ee a) commemorates Bror Eric Dahlgren (1877-1961), for many years a curator of botany at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, student of Copernicia, and author of *Index of American Palms* (1936).

*Dypsidium* (dip síd ee um) combines *Dypsis* with the Latinized Greek diminutive *-ium*, thus "little *Dypsis*."

*Eupritchardia* (yéw pri chár dee a) is a substitute name for *Pritchardia* but is no longer used. The prefix *eu-* (Greek for true, original) was added when it was thought that the name *Pritchardia*, now conserved, might have to be abandoned.

*Gastrococos* (gás tro kó kos), the "pot-bellied *Cocos*," is a cocosoid palm with a stem that is much swollen, as indicated by the name, which combines *gastro-*, from the Greek for belly (*gaster*), with the generic name *Cocos*. See *Principes* 11: 116, 1967, for a photograph.

*Gigliolia* (jéel ee óh lee a) was dedicated by Beccari to his friend and colleague, Dr. Enrico H. Giglioli (1845-1909), Professor of Zoology at Florence and author of the scientific part of a work on the round-the-world voyage of the Italian corvette *Magenta* in 1865-1868.

*Guilielma* (gwill ee éll ma or gill ee éll ma), the Latin equivalent of Wilhelmine, was dedicated by Martius to Karoline Fredericke Wilhelmine von Baden (1776-1841), once Queen of Bavaria.

*Haplodypsis* (háp lo díp sis), from the Greek *haploos* or *haplos* (single, simple) and *Dypsis*, was apparently used by Baillon because the one species had a spicate inflorescence.

*Haplophloga* (háp lo fló ga) was also derived from *haplos* in combination with the generic name *Phloga* (see *Principes* 13: 22, 1969).

*Hyospathe* (high oh spáy thee), according to Martius, derives its name from the Greek equivalent of the Indian name *tajassu-ubi*, which is to say "pig leaf" or "pork palm." The Greek roots are *hypo-* from *hys* (hog) and *spathe* (a broad blade, stalk of a palm leaf, sheath enclosing an inflorescence).

*Johannesteijsmannia* (yo háh ness tice mán ee a) and the illegitimate *Teyssmania* or *Teysmannia* (tice mán ee a), which it replaces, are taken from the name of Johannes Elias Teijsmann (1808-1882), a Dutch gardener and botanist at the famous Buitenzorg Botanical Garden in Java (now Bogor, Indonesia).

*Kunthia* (kóon thee a), a synonym for *Morenia*, honors Karl Sigismund Kunth (1788-1850), a German botanist who described many of the plants collected by Humboldt and Bonpland in Mexico and South America.

*Leopoldinia* (léé oh pol dée nee a) is derived from the name of Maria Leopoldina Josephina Carolina of Habsburg (1797-1826), Archduchess of Austria and Empress of Brazil, whose father sponsored an expedition to Brazil during which Martius collected many of the palms he later described in *Historia naturalis palmarum* (1823-1853).