

bean Sea to go to Trinidad and, possibly, other islands. There are Indians still living in the Delta who have participated in such voyages but none of those I queried recalled using *temiche* sails on their way across the sea, not even on the way home when the wind favored their course. Overseas voyages took place usually between July and September when the trade winds are calm and the waves small. There is some weak evidence for the existence of the knowledge of aboriginal sailing in the Caribbean (Edwards 1965). This, however, is inconclusive, and no new light can, unfortunately, be shed on this question from the point of view of Warao navigation. Irrespec-

tive of whether the sail originated with the Warao or whether it was adopted from other Indians or Europeans, however, nowadays at least, navigating by means of *temiche* sails is a serious nautical tradition among the Warao. For centuries, the palm's spectacular leaf has served the Warao well in their windswept world.

LITERATURE CITED

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- WILBERT, JOHANNES. 1976. *Manicaria saccifera* and its cultural significance among the Warao Indians of Venezuela. *Botanical Museum Leaflets* 24(11): 275-335.
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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Nengella (neng éll a) combines *Nenga* with the suffix *-ella*, originally a diminutive. Other such names are *Phlogella* (flo géll a) combined with *Phloga*, *Haitiella* (háy tee éll a) after the island of Haiti, *Iriartella* (ír ee are téll a) combined with *Iriarte*, *Mauritiella* (maw rít ee éll a) combined with *Mauritia*, and *Zalacella* (zá lack éll a) combined with *Zalacca*.

Neodypsis (née oh díp sis) is derived from the Greek *neos* (new) and the generic name *Dypsis*. Some other names that similarly incorporate *neo-* are *Neonicholsonia* (née oh níck ole só nee a) named after George Nicholson (1847-1908), once Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, and editor of *The Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening* (1884-1887), and *Neowashingtonia* (née oh wásh ing tóe nee a) based on *Washingtonia* (see *Principes* 2: 20, 1958) named after George Washington (1732-1799).

Paralinospadix (pára líe no spáy dix) prefixes the generic names *Linospadix*, to which it is related, with the

Greek *para* (beside, near, by). Names similarly derived are *Paragulubia* (pára goo lóo bee a), *Parajubaea* (pára jew bée a), and *Parascheelea* (pára shé lee a).

Pichisermollia (pée kee ser mów lee a), a replacement name for *Gigliolia*, is modified from the name of Rodolfo E. G. Pichi-Sermolli (1912-), an Italian botanist who has worked largely with ferns but who revised and published a manuscript on arecoid palms left by Odoardo Beccari (*Subfamiliae Arecoidearum Palmae Gerontogae Tribuum et Generum Conspectus*).

Pritchardiopsis (pri chár dee óp sis) combines the generic name *Pritchardia* with the Greek suffix *-opsis* (having the appearance of, like) because of its resemblance to that genus.

Trichodypsis (trý ko díp sis) is derived from the Greek root *trichos*, from *thrix* (hair), and *Dypsis*, thus "hairy *Dypsis*" from the abundant hairs on the inflorescence.

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