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The Bogor Botanic Garden and Its Rich Collection of Palms

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Bogor Botanic Garden, located about 60 km from Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, is situated on the lower slopes of Mt. Salak. Even though Bogor is only 260 m above sea level, it enjoys a cool climate throughout the year, the average mean temperature being 25° C. Bogor receives the nation's highest rainfall (about 4,000 mm/year) with the fantastic average of 322 cloud bursts per annum. The heavy rains, which usually greet Bogor in the evenings, help make the soil rich and support luxuriant plant growth. No wonder the country's, perhaps the world's, foremost tropical botanical garden is founded at this health-resort; it is visited by thousands of people every week.

Bogor is linked with Jakarta by a super highway (Jagorawi) and two busy roads. At present the Bogor Botanic Garden is proud of having approximately 5,000 species of indigenous and exotic trees within its securely protected iron fence. The most beautiful among the trees are the 300 odd species of palms that adorn practically all the 25 blocks of the garden. In this paper a brief history of the Gardens and a list of palms grown at the Bogor Botanic Garden are given.

Brief History of Bogor Botanic Garden

The Hortus Botanicus Bogoriensis was founded on May 18, 1817 by C. G. C. Reinwardt (just at the period when the British Administration had come to a close), and established by the Dutch Government behind the present Presidential

Summer Palace which used to be the residential hill-resort of the Dutch Governor-General, Buitenzorg. The garden was expanded to the east and south of the palace in 1892 and 1927, and now covers an area of 87 ha which excludes the Palace Grounds.

J. E. Teysmann, the first Curator of the Gardens, collected 1,912 species of plants during its first five years. Many economic plants as well as a majority of widespread ornamental plants were imported by the gardens, the most important being oil palm, quinine, cocoa, tea, vanilla, cassava, gutta-percha, ironwood, bougainvillea, and allamanda. The number of species increased considerably during the management of Teysmann. The garden expanded further and became multi-locational in 1880 when the capable Professor Melchior Treub became Director. A garden mainly for subtropical plants was established on 80 ha of land at Cibodas in West Java at an altitude of 1,450 m. Professor Treub served until 1905 and brought fame to the garden by attracting eminent botanists and biologists from all over the world. Thus the Bogor Botanic Garden became a world center in the tropics for biological and agricultural research. In 1884 a laboratory, now known as the Treub Laboratory, was set up in the garden to serve visiting scientists who wished to do research on tropical flora and fauna. Another very important contribution of Prof. Treub was the establishment in 1905 of the Agricultural Department of the Garden. This institution has grown into the Ministry of



1. Map of Indonesia showing position of Bogor and other botanic gardens.

Agriculture of Indonesia. The various regional gardens of the Bogor Botanic Garden are given below together with the years of their founding (Table 1, see also map, Fig. 1).

Functions of the Gardens

The gardens serve several purposes:

1. To explore indigenous plant species having economic potential or botanical interest. The potential of such germ-

plasm could be exploited in plant breeding;

2. to conduct horticultural and botanical research;
3. to introduce useful plants from abroad and from inside the country for multiplication and/or breeding purposes;
4. to provide guidance and facilities for education; and
5. to make the gardens available for the public as places of recreation.

Indirectly the plant communities in the

Table 1. Government Botanic Gardens of Indonesia

Location	Year of Founding	Area
Bogor, West Java	1817	110 ha ^a
Cibodas, West Java	1862	80 ha ^b
Sibolangit, North Sumatra	1914	20 ha ^c
Malang, East Java	1941	85 ha
Setia Mulia, West Sumatra	1955	60 ha ^c
Eka Karya, Bali	1959	129 ha

^a At present the area of the Botanic Garden is 87 ha (minus the Palace Ground).

^b At present the area has increased to 100 ha.

^c These gardens do not function actively and are administered by the Ministry of Agriculture.

gardens provide habitats for animal species which increase opportunities for zoological research and education. To the Bogor Botanic Garden is attached an excellent zoological museum with many research scientists working with living species of animals. The Deer Park where herds of beautiful white-spotted deer can be seen grazing undisturbed in the grounds of the Summer Palace is attached to the garden.

Research on Palms

A team of young scientists at the garden have initiated different aspects of research on several species of palms. Some of the ongoing studies include investigations on the morphology and utilization of *Arenga microcarpa* as an alternative source of edible sago, systematics and classification of the genera *Salacca* and *Arenga*, pollination biology of *Salacca*, rates of leaf-production and recording of the span of life of green leaves, morphology of palm spines, and floral biology and germination of seeds of many species of palms. Most of these investigators periodically make expeditions to the remote islands of the country to explore palms and expand the collection at Bogor.

List of Palms of the Bogor Garden 1980

Acoelorrhaphes

wrightii (Griseb. & H. A. Wendl.) H. A. Wendl. ex Becc. W. Indies

Acrocomia
totai Mart. S. America

Actinorhytis
calapparia (Bl.) H. A. Wendl. & Drude
ex Scheff. Malesia
poamau Becc. Solomon Is.

<i>Aiphanes</i>	
<i>caryotaefolia</i> (H.B.K.) H. A. Wendl.	Colombia
<i>erosa</i> (Linden) Burr.	Barbados Is.
<i>Ancistrophyllum</i>	
<i>acutiflorum</i> Becc.	Trop. W. Africa
<i>Archontophoenix</i>	
<i>alexandrae</i> (F. Muell.) H. A. Wendl. & Drude	Queensland
<i>Areca</i>	
<i>catechu</i> L. (Fig. 2)	S.E. Asia
var. <i>alba</i> Bl.	S.E. Asia
<i>laosensis</i> Becc.	Thailand
<i>latiloba</i> Ridl.	Java, Sumatra
<i>macrocalyx</i> Zipp.	New Guinea
<i>oxycarpa</i> Miq.	
	N. Sulawesi; Minahassa
<i>triandra</i> Roxb.	S.E. Asia
<i>vestiaria</i> Giseke	Sulawesi
spp.	Irian Jaya, Sumatra, Ternate
<i>Arenga</i>	
<i>australisica</i> (H. A. Wendl. & Drude) S. T. Blake	Australia
<i>borneensis</i> (Becc.) Dransf. (Fig. 3)	Borneo
<i>caudata</i> (Lour.) H. E. Moore	Thailand
<i>engleri</i> Becc.	Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.
<i>microcarpa</i> Becc.	
	New Guinea, Maluku; Kai
<i>obtusifolia</i> Mart.	obtusifolia Mart.
	Sumatra, Malay Pen., Java
<i>pinnata</i> (Wurmb.) Merr.	
	Java, Sulawesi
<i>porphyrocarpa</i> (Mart.) H. E. Moore	
	Java, Sumatra
<i>tremula</i> (Blanco) Becc.	Philippines
<i>undulatifolia</i> Becc.	Borneo
spp.	Java, Malay Pen., New Guinea, Sulawesi: Gorontalo
<i>Astrocaryum</i>	
<i>aculeatum</i> Meyer	Guiana

2. Two unusual specimens of *Areca catechu*, the betel palm, which bear cream-colored fruit. 3. *Arenga borneensis*, an elegant dwarf palm from Borneo; 4. *Caryota no*, an attractive non-clustered fishtail palm, native to Borneo; 5. *Ceratolobus glaucescens*, a very rare, endangered rattan of W. Java.

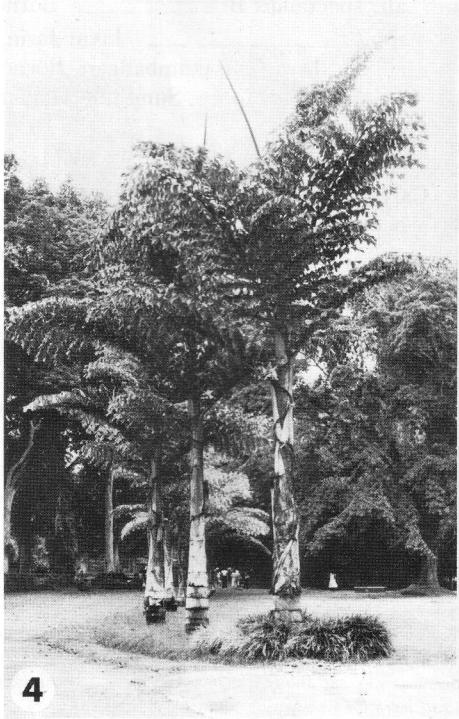




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3



4



5

<i>gynacanthum</i> Mart.	Brazil	<i>ciliaris</i> Bl.	Java, Sumatra
<i>malybo</i> Karst.	Colombia	<i>erectus</i> Roxb.	India
<i>murumuru</i> Mart.	Brazil	var. <i>schizospathus</i> (Griff.) Becc.	India
<i>vulgare</i> Mart.	Brazil		
sp.	S. America	<i>exilis</i> Griff. & Mart.	
<i>Attalea</i>			Sumatra, Malay Pen.
sp.	Colombia, Venezuela	<i>flagellum</i> Griff.	India
<i>Bactris</i>		<i>heteroideus</i> Bl.	Java
<i>cruegeriana</i> Griseb.	Surinam	<i>inopinatus</i> Furtado	Cult.
<i>gasipaes</i> H.B.K.	C. & S. America	<i>insignis</i> Griff.	Sumatra, Malay Pen.
<i>guineensis</i> (L.) H. E. Moore	C. America	<i>javensis</i> Bl.	S.E. Asia
		<i>leptospadix</i> Griff.	India
<i>major</i> Jacq.	C. & S. America	<i>manan</i> Miq.	Malay Pen.
<i>pallidispina</i> Mart.	Surinam	<i>ornatus</i> Bl.	S.E. Asia
sp.	S. America	<i>palustris</i> Griff.	
<i>Bentinckia</i>			India, Andamans, S.E. Asia
<i>nicobarica</i> (S. Kurz) Becc.	Nicobar Is.	<i>polystachys</i> Becc.	
<i>Bismarckia</i>			Sumatra, Java, Malay Pen.
<i>nobilis</i> Hild. & H. A. Wendl.	Madagascar	<i>scipionum</i> Lour.	S.E. Asia
<i>Borassodendron</i>		<i>unifarius</i> H. A. Wendl.	
<i>borneense</i> Dransf.	Borneo		India: Nicobar Is.
<i>machadonis</i> (Ridl.) Becc.			Sumatra, Java
	Thailand, Malay Pen.	<i>usitatus</i> Blanco	Philippines
<i>Borassus</i>		aff. <i>pseudomollis</i> Becc.	Sulawesi
<i>flabellifer</i> L.	India	aff. <i>spectabilis</i> Bl.	Borneo
<i>Brahea</i>		spp.	Java: Jasinga
<i>serrulata</i> H. A. Wendl.	Mexico		Java: Nusakambangan, Borneo,
<i>Brassiophoenix</i>			Singapore, Sumatra, Thailand
<i>drymophloeoides</i> Burr.	New Guinea	<i>Calyptrocalyx</i>	
<i>Butia</i>		<i>spicatus</i> (Lam.) Bl.	Maluku
<i>capitata</i> (Mart.) Becc.	Brazil	<i>Calyptronoma</i>	
<i>Calamus</i>		<i>occidentalis</i> (Swartz) H. E. Moore	Jamaica
<i>arborescens</i> Griff.	India		
<i>caesius</i> Bl.	Borneo, Sumatra,	<i>Caryota</i>	
	Java, Malay Pen.,	<i>cumingii</i> Lodd. ex Mart.	Philippines
	S. Thailand, Philippines	<i>mitis</i> Lour.	S.E. Asia
<i>cambojensis</i> Becc.	Indochina	var. <i>selebica</i> Becc.	Sulawesi
<i>caryotoides</i> A. Cunn. ex Mart.	Australia	no Becc. (Fig. 4)	Borneo
<i>castaneus</i> Griff.	Malay Pen., Sumatra	<i>Ceratolobus</i>	
		<i>glaucescens</i> Bl. (Fig. 5)	Java
		<i>pseudoconcolor</i> Dransf. (Fig. 6)	Java

6. *Ceratolobus pseudoconcolor*, a very rare rattan of W. Java and S. Sumatra; 7. *Daemonorops palembanica*, one of the many Indonesian rattans; 8. *Elaeis guineensis* (oil palm). The very first oil palm specimen introduced from Mauritius in 1848. Inflorescences are still regularly produced, though rarely set fruits; 9. *Livistona chinensis* (the tall trees) and *L. rotundifolia* (the young plants).





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8



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Chamaedorea		Cyrtostachys	
erumpens H. E. Moore.....	Honduras, Guatemala	elegans Burr.....	New Guinea
.....		renda Bl.....	Sumatra, Borneo,
geonomiformis H. A. Wendl.....	Honduras	Malay Pen.	
.....		sp.....	New Guinea
glaucifolia H. A. Wendl.....	Mexico	Daemonorops	
oblongata Mart.....	Mexico, Nicaragua	angustifolia (Griff.) Mart..	Malay Pen.
oreophila Mart.....	Mexico	binnendijkii Becc.....	Sumatra
tepejilote Liebm.....	C. America	calicarpa (Griff.) Mart....	Malay Pen.,
Chrysalidocarpus		Sumatra	
lutescens (Bory) H. A. Wendl.....	Madagascar	didymophylla Becc.....	Borneo,
.....		Sumatra, Malay Pen.	
madagascariensis Becc.		fissa Bl.	
var. lucubensis (Becc.) Jum. & Perr.	Madagascar	var. cinnamomea Becc.....	Borneo
.....		var. minor Becc.....	Borneo
Coccothrinax		geniculata (Griff.) Mart.....	Sumatra
dussiana L. H. Bailey.....	Barbados Is.	hygrophila (Griff.) Mart....	Malay Pen.
Cocos		hystrix (Griff.) Mart.....	Malay Pen.,
nucifera L.....	Cult. Tropics	Sumatra, Borneo	
(Kelapa Aren Hijau).....	Cult. Java	jenkinsiana (Griff.) Mart.....	India
(Kelapa Bali).....	Cult. Java	longipes (Griff.) Mart.....	Sumatra
(Kelapa Bengkulu).....	Cult. Sumatra	longispatha Becc.....	Borneo
(Kelapa Bol).....	Cult. Java	melanochaetes Bl.....	S.E. Asia
(Kelapa Deli).....	Cult. Java	var. microcarpa T. & B....	S.E. Asia
(Kelapa Genjah).....	Cult. Java	oblonga (Reinw.) Mart.....	Java
(Kelapa Genjah Gading)...	Cult. Java	palembanica Bl. (Fig. 7).....	Sumatra
(Kelapa Genjah Hijau)....	Cult. Java	rubra (Reinw. ex Mart.) Bl.....	Java,
(Kelapa Genjah Manis)....	Cult. Java	Sumatra	
(Kelapa Genjah Puyuh)....	Cult. Java	treubiana Becc.....	Cult.
(Kelapa Hijau).....	Cult. Java	trichroa Miq.....	Borneo, Sumatra
(Kelapa Jepun).....	Cult. Java	aff. hystrix Bl.....	N. Sumatra
(Kelapa Jepun Besar)....	Cult. Java	spp.....	Sulawesi,
(Kelapa Jeruk).....	Cult. Java	Sumatra	
(Kelapa Matahari).....		Deckenia	
.....	Cult. Maluku: Ambo	nobilis H. A. Wendl. ex Seem.....	
(Kelapa Merah).....	Cult. Java	Seychelles Is.	
(Kelapa Parang Hijau)....	Cult. Java	Desmoncus	
(Kelapa Parang Merah).....	Cult. Maluku: Ambon	polyacanthos Mart.....	Kalimantan
.....		Dictyosperma	
(Kelapa Pinang).....	Cult. Java	album (Bory) H. A. Wendl. & Drude ex	
(Kelapa Tikeh).....	Cult. Java	Scheff.....	Mascarene Is.
(Kelapa Tikeh Merah)....	Cult. Java	Drymophloeus	
Corypha		pachycladus (Burr.) H. E. Moore.....	
umbaculifera L.....	India, Sri Lanka	Solomon Is.	
utan Lam.....	S.E. Asia	Elaeis	
sp.....	—	guineensis Jacq. (Fig. 8).....	
Cryosophila		Cult. W. Africa	
warscewiczii (H. A. Wendl.) H. H. Bart	C. America		



10. The elegant wheel shaped leaves of *Licuala spinosa*.

<i>oleifera</i> (H.B.K.) Cortes × <i>guineensis</i>	
Jacq.	Hybrid
<i>Eremospatha</i>	
<i>cuspidata</i> (G. Mann & H. A. Wendl.)	
G. Mann & H. A. Wendl.	Trop. Africa
<i>Eugeissona</i>	
<i>utilis</i> Becc.	Borneo
<i>Euterpe</i>	
<i>oleracea</i> Mart.	Brazil
<i>Gronophyllum</i>	
<i>microcarpum</i> Scheff.	Maluku: Bacan I.
<i>Heterospathe</i>	
<i>elata</i> Scheff.	Guam, Maluku, New Guinea
<i>salomonensis</i> Becc.	Solomon Is.
<i>Hydriastele</i>	
<i>rostrata</i> Burr.	New Guinea
sp.	New Guinea
<i>Hyophorbe</i>	
<i>lagenicaulis</i> (L. H. Bailey) H. E. Moore.	Mascarene Is.
Hyphaene	
<i>coriacea</i> Gaertn.	E. Africa, Madagascar
<i>petersiana</i> Klotz.	Congo
<i>thebaica</i> (L.) Mart.	N. Africa
<i>Iguanura</i>	
<i>macrostachya</i> Becc.	S. & E. Kalimantan
<i>polymorpha</i> Becc.	Perak
<i>wallichiana</i> (Hook. f.) Benth. & Hook.	
f.	Malay Pen.
<i>Korthalsia</i>	
<i>echinometra</i> Becc.	Malay Pen.
	Sumatra, Borneo
<i>ferox</i> Becc.	Borneo
<i>junguhnuii</i> Miq.	Java
<i>laciniosa</i> Griff. ex Mart.	Java
<i>robusta</i> Bl.	
	Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan
<i>rostrata</i> Bl.	Borneo, Sumatra,
	Malay Pen.
sp.	S. Kalimantan



11. A group of sago palm (*Metroxylon sagu*) grows healthily on the bank of Ciliwung, the river that flows right through the middle of the garden.

Latania			
loddigesii Mart.	Mascarene Is.		
lontaroides (J. Gaertn.) H. E. Moore			
	Mascarene Is.		
verschaffeltii Lem.	Mascarene Is.		
sp.			—
Licuala			
gracilis Bl.	Java: Ujung Kulon		
grandis H. A. Wendl.	New Hebrides		
paludosa Griff. ex Mart.			
	Sumatra, Borneo, Malay Pen.		
petiolulata Becc.	Borneo		
pumila Bl.	Java		
rumphii Bl.	Sulawesi: Manado		
spinosa Thunb. (Fig. 10)	S.E. Asia		
spp.	Java: Peucang I.,		
	New Guinea		
Linospadix			
sp.	New Guinea		
Livistona			
australis (R. Br.) Mart.	Australia		
chinensis (Jacq.) R. Br. ex Mart. (Fig. 9)			
	S.E. Asia		
drudei H. A. Wendl.	Australia		
hasseltii Hassk. ex H. A. Wendl.			
	Borneo, Sumatra,		
	Java, Malay Pen.		
inermis R. Br.	Australia		
jenkinsiana Griff.	India		
mariae F. Muell.	Australia		
muelleri F. M. Bailey	Australia		
rotundifolia (Lam.) Mart. (Fig. 9)			
	S.E. Asia		
saribus (Lour.) Merr. ex A. Cheval.			
	S.E. Asia		
speciosa Kurz	Burma, Malay Pen.		
spp.	New Guinea, Thailand		
Lodoicea			
maldivica (Gmel.) Pers.	Seychelles Is.		
Maxburrettia			
furtadoana Dransf.	Thailand		
rupicola (Ridl.) Furtado	Malay Pen.		
Maximiliana			
maripa (Correa) Drude			
	Trinidad, S. America		
Metroxylon			
sagu Rottb. (Fig. 11)			
	Cult. S.E. Asia, Malesia		



12. Nipah (*Nypa fruticans*), commonly found in mangrove swamps. Its potential has not been fully exploited.



13. A vigorously growing specimen of *Oncosperma horridum*. It is widely distributed in S.E. Asia.

Nenga	
gajah Dransf.	Sumatra
pumila (Mart.) H. A. Wendl.	Java
Nephrosperma	
vanhoutteanum (H. A. Wendl.) Balf.f.	Seychelles Is.
Normanbya	
normanbyi (Hill) L. H. Bailey	Australia
Nypa	
fruticans Wurmbs. (Fig. 12)	S.E. Asia
Oenocarpus	
bacaba Mart.	Brazil
panamanus L. H. Bailey	Panama
Oncosperma	
fasciculatum Thw.	Sri Lanka
horridum (Griff.) Scheff. (Fig. 13)	Malay Pen., Sumatra, Borneo

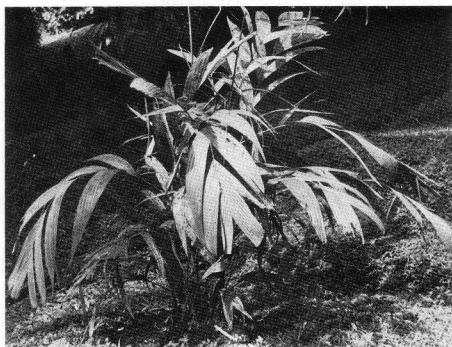
tigillarium (Jack) Ridl.	S.E. Asia
Opsandra	
maya O. F. Cook	Guatemala
Orania	
aruensis Becc.	Maluku: Aru Is.
regalis Bl.	New Guinea
sylvicola (Griff.) H. E. Moore	
	Java, Sumatra, Malay Pen.
Orbignya	
cohune (Mart.) Dahlgren ex Standl.	Honduras
lydiae Drude	Brazil
martiana Barb. Rodr.	Brazil
spectabilis (Mart.) Burr.	Brazil
sp.	Brazil
Paralinospadix	
caudiculatus (Becc.) Burret	Irian Jaya
petrickianus Burr.	Unknown



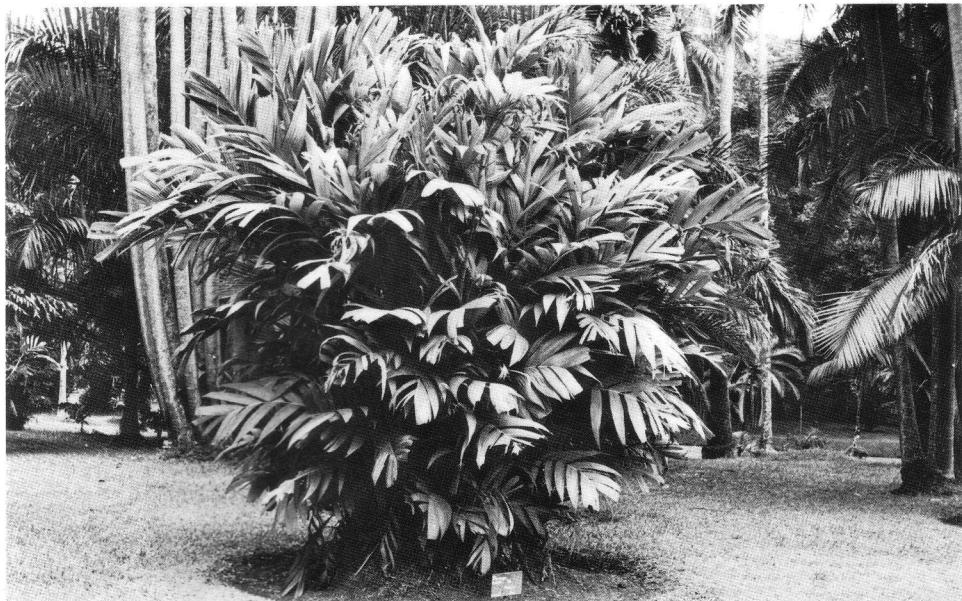
14. *Pigafetta filaris* grows abundantly in North Sulawesi where it is known as "wanga". The shiny slender stems are quite attractive. The palms illustrated were planted in 1974.

<i>Pelagodoxa</i>	
<i>henryana</i> Becc. ex Bois.....	Marquesas Is.
<i>Phoenicophorium</i>	
<i>borsigianum</i> (C. Koch) Stuntz.....	Seychelles Is.
<i>Phoenix</i>	
<i>canariensis</i> Hort. ex Chabaud.....	Canary Is.

<i>dactylifera</i> L.....	Cult. N. Africa
<i>farinifera</i> Roxb.....	India
<i>loureirii</i> Kunth.....	India to Vietnam and Taiwan
<i>pusilla</i> Gaertn.....	Sri Lanka
<i>reclinata</i> Jacq.....	Madagascar
var.....	Senegal
<i>roebelenii</i> O'Brien.....	Laos
<i>sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.....	India
sp.....	Egypt, Germany, India, Italy, Surinam
<i>Pholidocarpus</i>	
<i>macrocarpus</i> Becc.....	Malay Pen.
<i>mucronatus</i> Becc.....	Sumatra
<i>Phytelephas</i>	
<i>macrocarpa</i> Ruiz & Pavon....	Colombia
<i>Pigafetta</i>	
<i>filaris</i> (Giseke) Becc. (Fig. 14).....	Sulawesi, Maluku, New Guinea
<i>Pinanga</i>	
<i>coronata</i> Bl.....	Java, Sumatra
<i>densiflora</i> Becc. (Fig. 15).....	N. Sumatra



15. *Pinanga densiflora* has beautifully mottled leaves.



16. *Pinanga (Pinanga kuhlii)* a clump forming species, up to 7 m high. It is grown as an ornamental plant in many parts of the country.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| disticha (Roxb.) Bl. | | macarthurii (H. A. Wendl.) Nichols. |
| | Malay Pen., Sumatra | Maluku, New Guinea |
| grandis Burr. | | propinquum (Becc.) Becc. |
| | N. Sumatra | New Guinea |
| javana B. | | sanderanum Ridley |
| | Java | New Guinea |
| kuhlii Bl. (Fig. 16)..... | Java, Sumatra | |
| var. sumatrana Scheff. | Sumatra | |
| latisecta Bl. | Sumatra | |
| patula Bl. | Sumatra | |
| aff. scortechinii Becc. | Malay Pen. | |
| spp. | Bali I, Sulawesi: | |
| Minahassa, Sumatra: | | |
| Besitang, Borneo | | |
| Plectocomia | | |
| elongata Mart. ex Bl. | Java, Sumatra | |
| Pritchardia | | |
| pacificia Seem. & H. A. Wendl. | | |
| | Fiji Is. | |
| Ptychococcus | | |
| paradoxus (Scheff.) Becc. | New Guinea | |
| Ptychosperma | | |
| ambiguum (Becc.) Becc. | New Guinea | |
| elegans (R.Br.) Bl. | Queensland | |
| keiense (Becc.) Becc. | New Guinea | |
| Rhipis | | |
| excelsa (Thunb.) Henry ex Rehd. | S. China, Japan | |
| sp. | Thailand | |
| Rhopaloblaste | | |
| augusta (Kurz) H. E. Moore | Nicobar Is. | |



17. *Verschaffeltia splendida* from Seychelles Islands. Notice the aerial roots which are continuously produced at the bottom of the stem.

- ceramica (Miq.) Burr. Maluku: Bacan I.
- elegans H. E. Moore Solomon Is.
- singaporensis (Becc.) J. D. Hooker Malay Pen.
- Roystonea*
- elata (Bartr.) Harper Cuba, Florida
- oleracea (Jacq.) O. F. Cook W. Indies
- sp. Brazil
- sp. (hybrid) Cult. Philippines
- Sabal*
- domingensis Becc. San Domingo
- mauritiiformis (Karst.) Gris. & H. A. Wendl. Colombia

mexicana Mart.	Guatemala, Mexico
minor (Jacq.) Pers.	S.E. U.S.A.
palmetto (Walt.) Lodd. ex Schult. &	
Schult.f.	S.E. U.S.A.
sp.	—
<i>Salacca</i>	
affinis Griff.	Malay Pen., Sumatra, Kalimantan
dubia Becc.	Unknown
zalacca (Gaertn.) Voss	Java
sp.	Java
<i>Scheelea</i>	
insignis (Mart.) Karst.	Brazil, Colombia
<i>martiana</i> Burr.	Brazil
sp.	—
<i>Serenoa</i>	
repens (Bartr.) Small.	S.E. U.S.A.
<i>Socratea</i>	
durissima (Oerst.) H. A. Wendl.	C. America
<i>Syagrus</i>	
flexuosa (Mart.) Becc.	Brazil
<i>Synechanthus</i>	
fibrosus (H. Wendl.) H. A. Wendl.	Guatemala
<i>Thrinax</i>	
parviflora Sw.	Jamaica, San Domingo
radiata Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.	C. America
sp.	California, Jamaica
<i>Veitchia</i>	
merrillii (Becc.) H. E. Moore	Philippines
montgomeryana H. E. Moore	Cult.
<i>Verschaffeltia</i>	
splendida H. A. Wendl. (Fig. 17)	Seychelles Is.
<i>Wallichia</i>	
densiflora (Mart.) Mart.	India
disticha T. Anders.	India
<i>Washingtonia</i>	
filifera (Linden) H. A. Wendl.	S. California