prone to recur on slight indiscretion, such as the drinking of spirits, sexual indulgence, masturbation, etc, this remedy is most effective. The pus discharge is usually arrested in three or four days; and if the remedy is continued two or three weeks, permanent relief appears to result.”

In modern day perspective, were the claims of this book valid, we, as members of the International Palm Society, would be espousing palms for their cure-all properties for mankind—rather than just for their diletante beauty in our eyes—and for their economic uses to the natives of the tropics, and to others.

And, were the claims of this book valid, the Indians of Florida, who ate the seeds of Saw Palmetto as their primary diet, would not have been reduced to near extinction by gonorrhea—one of the diseases for which Saw Palmetto is represented in this book as being a cure.

And, were the claims of this book valid, reprints of it still would be available—and it would now be listed in the International Palm Society’s “Bookstore.”

But this book, which was copyrighted 90 years ago, in 1897, was but a typical example of the irresponsible “quack” medicine of that era. It survived but one printing, and its copyright expired long ago. But because that book now is very old, and very rare, it is a classic among palm books. In that sense, it is a pleasure to hereby share it with you.

BILL GUNTER

NOMENCLATURAL NOTE

A New Name to Replace a Homonym

GLORIA GALEANO-GARCES
Universidad Nacional

Instituto de Ciencias Naturales
Museo de Historia Natural
Apartado Aerea No. 7495
Bogotá, D.E., Colombia

In a recent paper (Galeano 1986) I described a new species of Chamaedorea with the name Chamaedorea macroloba Galeano. Due to an oversight, which I am myself unable to understand, I overlooked that Burret (1933) had already published a Chamaedorea with this same epithet. So Chamaedorea macroloba Galeano is a later homonym which must be rejected and a new epithet must be provided. I hereby propose:

Chamaedorea murriehsis Galeano, nom. nov.


Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge Dr. Robert W. Read and Don Hodel for bringing this faux pas to my attention.

LITERATURE CITED
