

funded in part by a grant from the Southern California Botanists.

LITERATURE CITED

- ABRAHAMSON, W. G., A. F. JOHNSON, J. N. LAYNE, AND P. A. PERONI. 1984. Vegetation of the Archbold Biological Station, Florida: an example of the southern Lake Wales Ridge. *Florida Scientist* 47(4): 209-250.
- BEACH, J. H. 1986. Pollination biology of spadices and spicate inflorescences in Cyclanthaceae and Palmae. *American Jour. Bot.* 73(5): 615-616 (abstract).
- BEATTIE, A. J. 1971. A technique for the study of insect-borne pollen. *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 47(1): 82.
- BROWN, K. E. 1973. Ecological life history and geographical distribution of the cabbage palm, *Sabal palmetto*. Ph.D. dissertation, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- BROWN, K. E. 1976. Ecological studies of the cabbage palm, *Sabal palmetto*. *Principes* 20(1): 3-10.
- FAEGRI, K. AND L. VAN DER PIJL. 1979. *The Principles of Pollination Ecology*, 3rd ed. Pergamon Press, Oxford. 244 pp.
- GRAENICHER, S. 1930. Bee-fauna and vegetation of the Miami region of Florida. *Ann. Ent. Soc. America* 23: 153-174.
- HENDERSON, A. 1984. Observations on pollination of *Chrysochloa albida*. *Principes* 28(3): 120-126.
- . 1986. A review of palm pollination studies. *Bot. Rev.* 52(3): 221-259.
- KUNTH, P. 1909. *Handbook of Flower Pollination*, 3 vol. [Transl. by J. R. Ainsworth Davis]. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1729 pp.
- READ, R. W. 1975. The genus *Thrinax* (Palmae: Coryphoideae). *Smithsonian Contr. Bot.* 19: 1-98.
- RICHARDSON, D. R. 1977. Vegetation of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge of Palm Beach County, Florida. *Florida Scientist* 40(4): 281-330.
- SCHMID, R. 1970. Notes on the reproductive biology of *Asterogyne martiana* (Palmae). II. Pollination by syrphid flies. *Principes* 14(2): 39-49.
- ZONA, S. 1985. A new species of *Sabal* (Palmae) from Florida. *Brittonia* 37(4): 366-368.
- ZONA, S. AND W. S. JUDD. 1986. *Sabal etonia* (Palmae): systematics, distribution, ecology, and comparisons to other Florida scrub endemics. *Sida* 11(4): 417-427.

Warning: ROUNDUP Herbicide Can Be Harmful to Your Palms' Health

We read with interest the July article which included a study on the use of a post-emergent herbicide ROUNDUP. This chemical is a non-selective, very effective, potent plant killer. Extreme caution should be used when applying ROUNDUP for weed control. It should never be sprayed near valuable plants. This chemical is usually applied with a wick applicator which is used to "wipe" the tops of weeds. Always mix and dilute according to the label—a tiny amount will go a long way. As an example, a whole clump of bamboo can be destroyed if one leaf of one cane is dipped in undiluted ROUNDUP. The chemical spreads quickly throughout the entire plant system and provides a sure, quick kill. To eliminate irritating patches of poison ivy, fill a cup with ROUNDUP diluted by half with water and using a small paintbrush, stroke one leaf of each ivy. It is also very effective on cat-tails.

While ROUNDUP may not affect some woody ornamentals or mature palms, it is far too dangerous to use without extreme caution and complete knowledge of its potency. Be aware and beware.

LYNN AND KENNETH MCKAMEY