

in 1915 as an Assistant Professor, and rose to a professorship within six years. He presided over the Department as an intellectual leader and powerful though benevolent administrator for 25 years. He developed the Botanical Gardens as its Director from 1915-1955.

In 1918 he made his first of many trips to foreign lands, on this initial one as a botanist with the U. S. Rubber Company in Sumatra. He conducted botanical and agricultural field work and research in Sumatra, the Philippines, Formosa, Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Panama, Haiti, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile under the auspices of the University of Michigan, the United States Rubber Company, the Smithsonian Institution, the Carnegie

Institution of Washington, the University of the Philippines, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Professor Bartlett's known list of publications numbers over 150 titles. They reflect a major interest at first in taxonomy, then in turn plant chemistry, genetics, and anthropology. Original observations are recorded also in paleobotany, plant anatomy and morphology, plant geography, radiation, ethnology, history, linguistics, education and philately.

He was unmarried.

Chiefly extracted from an account signed by K. L. Jones, Rogers McVaugh and Wm. Randolph Taylor.

How Many Kinds of Palms Are There?

The question is often asked "How many kinds of palms are there?" In order to answer this question with some accuracy, I counted genera and species in 1954 using my own provisional keys to genera and attempting through the use of monographs, floras, and personal knowledge to eliminate synonymous names from consideration in the number of species. The figures are not exact but seem a reasonable estimate. A reduction in the number of genera may be expected when relationships among the arecoid palms are better understood and it is certain that the number of species will change as new ones are discovered and described and as many old species become better known. Figures for 1960 are essentially those of 1954.

A total of about 230 genera and 2640 species in round numbers is distributed as follows. The "induplicate" palms include about 44 genera and 422 species: Borassoideae 7 genera and 42 species; Caryotoideae 3 genera and 38 species; Coryphoideae 33 genera and 330 species; Phoenicoideae 1 genus and 12 species. The "reduplicate" palms number about 186 genera and 2220 species: Arecoideae about 130 genera and 1100 species; Cocoideae 27 genera and 610 species; Lepidocaryoideae 24 genera and 500 species; Nypoideae 1 genus and 1 species; Phytelephantoideae 4 genera and 8 species.

It is of interest to note that the arecoid palms account for more than half the genera and somewhat less than half the species, a situation not likely to be radically changed even if further small subfamilies are segregated from them. The cocoid palms follow in number of species though not of genera. The smallest subfamily consists solely of *Nypa fruticans*.

H. E. MOORE, JR.