

**An Annotated Checklist
of
Cultivated Palms**

Harold E. Moore, Jr.

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JOURNAL OF THE PALM SOCIETY

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An Annotated Checklist of Cultivated Palms

HAROLD E. MOORE, JR.

The cultivated palms are numerous but there is no single reference to which one may currently refer for correct names, authorities, places of publication, and sources of descriptions and more detailed information. The author has been working on a checklist of palm names drawn from offerings of nurseries and botanical garden listings throughout the world for more than five years. Although certain problems have not yet been resolved, and although the list is sure to grow as newly introduced palms are identified and listed, the time seems appropriate to publish it as a contribution to the International Palm Year.

The appearance of a name in this list, however, does not necessarily mean that the species is actually cultivated. It is unfortunate that palms are not always correctly identified in collections. As an example, one may note the name *Coleospadix oninensis* which has appeared in several lists. The plants bearing this name in cultivation have proved to be a species of *Ptychosperma* while the true *Coleospadix oninensis*, a native of New Guinea, is almost certainly not cultivated. *Thrinax Morrisii* is another example of a name that has been given in error to a cultivated species. Thus this list might be more aptly titled "A Checklist of Names Used for Cultivated Palms." To check the identity of every palm in cultivation is impractical, so names are included as listed and misidentifications are noted in the annotations when, as in the first example given, they can be corrected or questioned.

An attempt has been made to provide more than just names, realizing that for many the name alone will be sufficient but that others may wish more details.

Thus names (as opposed to identifications) accepted as correct appear in roman type followed by the authority or authorities (i.e. the name or names of the botanists who have described or studied palms) for the name, references to places of publication, common name (though the list is admittedly incomplete in this respect), and general geographic range in that order. When a synopsis or monographic study of a genus is available, a reference has been made to it under the generic heading. An asterisk precedes some names and follows the listing for others. Names preceded by an asterisk are further explained in the annotations which follow the list in sequence. An asterisk following a reference indicates that I have not seen the reference. Synonyms appear in italic under the correct name and are cross-referenced. In all instances when species are no longer retained in the genus to which they were first assigned, the basionym, the name first given them, is also provided whether or not it is important in horticulture.

In order to save space, abbreviations have been used for titles of books and periodicals that appear several to many times. These abbreviations are keyed below to the complete citation so that anyone curious about them will not have to resort to other sources for full information. Otherwise, the sometimes baffling abbreviations used in technical literature have been avoided since the list is intended to serve layman and botanist alike.

Except for a very few references noted by an asterisk, each entry in this list has been verified by consulting the original publication and has been eval-

uated for compliance with the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (1961) hereafter abbreviated as ICBN. It is to be hoped that a minimum of error occasioned by oversight, lack of care or typography remains. The human mind, however, is capable of lapses despite the greatest care. For any such the author must be responsible.

The naming of plants is governed by the code mentioned above. Every species has a name of two parts following the binomial system of nomenclature established by Linnaeus in 1753 — as exemplified by *Areca Catechu*. The first part is the generic name — *Areca*; the second part of the name is referred to by botanists as the epithet and it distinguishes the particular species from all others in the genus — *Catechu* as opposed to *concinna*, *Langloisiana*, *triandra*, etc. for other kinds of *Areca*. These names may be used alone — *Areca Catechu* — or they may be followed by the name of the botanist who described the species — *Areca Catechu* Linnaeus — or, when a name has been transferred from one genus to another as in *Acanthophoenix crinita* (Bory) H. Wendland, by a double citation with the name of the botanist who first described the species in parentheses (Bory, in this instance, described the palm as *Areca crinita*) followed by the name of the transferring authority. A complete bibliographic citation would be followed, as in the checklist, by a reference to the book or periodical in which the description or transfer appeared. Occasionally the names of botanical authorities are connected by the Latin *et*, *ex* or *in*. *Et* (and), as in H. Wendland et Drude, indicates that both are responsible for the name; *ex* (from), means that one author published a manuscript name proposed by another as in *Acoelorrhaphe*

Wrightii (Grisebach et H. Wendland) H. Wendland ex Beccari. When such a citation is condensed, Beccari is cited alone since he is the responsible author — *Acoelorrhaphe Wrightii* (Grisebach et H. Wendland) Beccari. The use of *in* shows that one botanist published a name and description provided by another in which event the proposing botanist is responsible. An example is *Areca Nenga* Blume in Martius. In this instance, Martius published a name and description provided by Blume and when condensed the citation reads *Areca Nenga* Blume.

It will be noted that some specific names have the second part (epithet) capitalized. The current tendency to use lower case for all epithets is recommended by the ICBN, but the continued use of capital letters is permitted in three situations — when the epithet honors a person as in *Acoelorrhaphe Wrightii* (after Charles Wright), when the epithet comes from the vernacular not Latin or Greek as in *Veitchia Winin* (*winin* being the local name in the New Hebrides), and when the epithet is a former generic name as in *Orania Macrocladus*. Capital letters are used in this list as a guide to those who wish to continue the practice.

Botanical varieties have been described for palms only infrequently. Following botanical (though not horticultural) usage, the specific epithet is repeated in this list to indicate the typical variety and for contrast with other varieties. Cultivars (varieties originating or maintained in cultivation) are of importance in only a few palms — the coconut, date, oil palm, *Rhapis excelsa*. They have not been considered here except in *Chamaerops* where the use of single quotes sets them off typographically.

The goal of botanical nomenclature under the ICBN is stability of names and when names are changed it is usually to bring them into accord with the code for future stability. These changes center on a few situations described below. A distinction must be made, however, between those changes which are nomenclatural and changes which result from new information or from differences of botanical interpretation in classifying a genus or species, biology being of necessity a less exact science than chemistry, for example, where the elements may be circumscribed with much greater precision. To illustrate: the writer is conservative in believing that the relationship among species formerly assigned to *Adonidia*, *Veitchia* and *Vitiphoenix* are so close that they should be included in one genus for which the oldest name is *Veitchia*. Not all may agree, however. Similarly, the treatment of *Bactris* in this list is a conservative one and the genus *Guilielma* is not recognized as distinct from it. The correct name for the most commonly cultivated species in *Bactris* is *B. Gasipaes*, but for those who believe *Guilielma* to represent a distinct genus, the name *Guilielma Gasipaes* is equally correct. These names reflect differences in taxonomic interpretation. But the epithet *speciosa* cannot be used correctly in either genus since it does not have priority as explained in (1) below.

Five examples may show why some names that may be familiar to most of us are not correct. Each illustrates the ICBN in operation except the last which is a matter of identification and usage only.

1. The earliest validly published and legitimate epithet must be accepted over a later epithet under the rule of priority. Thus *Latania lontaroides*, with an epithet dating from 1791, replaces the more

familiar *L. borbonica* which dates from February, 1792.

2. Two species in a genus may not have the same name. *Ptychosperma angustifolium* Blume (1843) has priority over the different *P. angustifolium* Scheffer (1876) so the latter must be called *Ptychosperma Schefferi*, the next name available for it. Nor may two genera of plants bear the same name. Thus *Teysmannia* (Feb. 1858) for the palm genus is later than *Teysmannia* of 1857 for a genus in another family and has been replaced by *Johannesteijsmannia*. The only exception is for those generic names which are conserved by international accord. Thus *Veitchia* is conserved for the palm genus over an earlier *Veitchia* which has been rejected.

3. When a species has been described in the wrong genus, the epithet must be transferred to the correct genus unless there is some bar to doing so. We know that *Kentia Forsteriana* is not a *Kentia* at all and is correctly transferred to *Howea* as *H. Forsteriana*.

4. A name may not comply with requirements of the code for valid publication. *Neanthe bella* is an outstanding example of a name with no botanical standing (because published after 1935 without a Latin description) but which is widely used for plants in cultivation. The correct name is *Chamaedorea elegans*.

5. A name may be misapplied. Thus *Butia capitata* is often called *Cocos australis* in horticulture through an error in identification but the true *Cocos australis* of botany is *Arecastrum Romanzoffianum* var. *australe*.

Numerous persons have made this list possible, chiefly the directors and curators of the botanical gardens or private collections, some twenty-five in all, who have provided lists of palms cultivated

in the gardens. Their assistance is most gratefully acknowledged. Special acknowledgement is due Mrs. Sandra Shepard Armstrong who brought together information from many sources in a form that has greatly facilitated the preparation of the checklist. Publication of so large an issue of *Principes* has been made possible through the generosity of Mr. Toshihiko Satake who has supported the author's research with a gift and by an added contribution from the L. H. Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, and Mr. Dent Smith.

Abbreviations used in the text

- Agr. Colon.—L'Agricoltura Coloniale
 Ann. Buitenzorg—Annales du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg
 Ann. Calcutta—Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta
 Ann. Mus. Marseille—Annales du Musée Colonial de Marseille
 Ann. Sci. Nat.—Annales des Sciences Naturelles
 Arq. Bot. S. Paulo II—Arquivos de Botanica do Estado de São Paulo, series 2
 Atti Soc. Tosc. Pisa Mem.—Atti della Società Toscana di Scienze Naturale, Pisa, Memorie
 Bot. Gaz.—Botanical Gazette
 Bot. Jahrb.—Botanische Jahrbücher
 Bot. Zeit.—Botanische Zeitung
 Bull. Sci. Phys. Nat. Néerl.—Bulletin des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles en Néerlande
 Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr.—Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France
 Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie—Bulletin de la Société Linneenne de Normandie
 Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris—Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomathique, Paris
 Bull. Torrey Club—Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club
 Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist.—Calcutta Journal of Natural History
 Carnegie Inst. Publ.—Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication Catalogue—Catalogue Général et Prix-Courant des Plantes de Serres and variant titles.
 Cat. Pl. Cub.—Catalogus Plantarum Cubensium (Grisebach)
 Compt. Rend. Acad. Paris—Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris
 Contr. Gray Herb.—Contributions from the Gray Herbarium
 Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro—Contributions du Jardin Botanique de Rio de Janeiro
 Enum. Pl.—Enumeratio Plantarum (Kunth)
 Fl. Bras.—Flora Brasiliensis (Martius)
 Fl. Brit. India—Flora of British India (Hooker)
 Fl. Brit. W. Ind.—Flora of the British West Indian Islands (Grisebach)
 Fl. Mad.—Flore de Madagascar et des Comores (Humbert)
 Fragm.—Fragmenta Phytogeographiae Australiae (Mueller)
 Fruct.—De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum (J. Gaertner)
 Gard. Bull. Singapore—The Gardens' Bulletin, Singapore
 Gard. Chron.—The Gardeners' Chronicle
 Gard. Dict.—The Gardeners Dictionary (Miller)
 Gen. Pl.—Genera Plantarum (Bentham and Hooker, Endlicher, Jussieu)
 Gent. Herb.—Gentes Herbarum
 Hist. Nat. Palm—Historia Naturalis Palmarum (Martius)
 ICBN—International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1961).
 Ill. Hort.—L'Illustration Horticôle
 Journ. Linn. Soc.—Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Botany
 Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc. Straits Branch—Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

- Journ. Wash. Acad.—Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences
- Kew Report—Report on the Progress and Condition of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew
- Kungl. Sv. Vet-akad. Handl. III—Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar series 3
- Mém. Acad. Sci. Berlin—Mémoires de l'Académie Royal de Berlin
- Mem. Bishop Mus.—Memoirs of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum
- Mem. Soc. Cub. Hist. Nat.—Memorias de la Sociedad Cubana de Historia Natural
- Mem. Torrey Club—Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club
- Nachr. K. Ges. Göttingen—Nachricht von der Konigliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen
- Nat. Pflanzenfam.—Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien (Engler and Prantl)
- Naturk. Tijdsch. Ned Indië—Natuurkundig Tijdschrijf voor Nederlandsch-Indië
- Notizbl. Berlin—Notizblatt des Botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem
- Nov. Gen. Sp.—Nova Genera et Species Plantarum (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth)
- Nuovo Gior. Bot. Ital.—Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano
- Palm. Fam.—Palmarum Familia (Martius)
- Palm. Orbign.—Palmetum Orbignianum (Martius)
- Philipp. Journ. Sci.—Philippine Journal of Sciences
- Pl. Nov. Cult. Rio de Janeiro—Plantas Novas Cultivadas no Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro
- Pomona College Journ. Econ. Bot.—Pomona College Journal of Economic Botany
- Prael.—Praelationes in Ordines Naturales Plantarum (Giseke)
- Proc. Am. Acad.—Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Prodr.—Florae Peruviana et Chilensis Prodrum (Ruiz et Pavon) and Prodrum Florae Novae Hollandiae (R. Brown)
- Repert. Sp. Nov.—Repertorium Specierum Novarum Regni Vegetabilis
- Rep. Fis. Nat. Cuba—Repertorio Físico-natural de la Isla de Cuba
- Rev. Gen.—Revisio Generum Plantarum (O. Kuntze)
- Rev. Hort.—Revue Horticole
- Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cuba—Revista de la Sociedad Geográfica de Cuba
- Sel. Stirp. Am. Hist.—Selectarium Stirpium Americanarum Historia (N. J. Jacquin)
- Sert. Palm. Bras.—Sertum Palmarum Brasiliensium (Barbosa Rodrigues)
- Sp. Pl.—Species Plantarum (Linnaeus, Willdenow)
- Syst.—Systema Vegetabilium Florae Peruviana et Chilensis (Ruiz et Pavon)
- Syst. Veg.—Systema Vegetabilium (Murray, Schultes et Schultes)
- Trans. Linn. Soc.—Transactions of the Linnean Society of London
- Verh. Batav. Genootsch.—Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap
- Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh.—Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den naturhistoriske Forening i Kjoebenhavn
- Voyage Bonite—Voyage autour du Monde exécuté pendant les années 1836 et 1837 sur la corvette La Bonite, Histoire Naturelle Botanique (Gaudichaud)

Acanthophoenix

- ACANTHOPHOENIX H. Wendland, Flore des Serres 16: 181. 1867. Barbel palms. Mascarene Islands, see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 97-104. 1942.

- A. crinita* (Bory) H. Wendland, Flore des Serres 16: 181, pl. 1706-07. 1867. Yellow barbel palm.
Areca crinita Bory, Voyage 1: 307. 1804.
- A. rubra* (Bory) H. Wendland, Flore des Serres 16: 181. 1867. Red barbel palm.
Areca rubra Bory, Voyage 1: 306. 1804.

Acanthorrhiza

Acanthorrhiza: CRYOSOPHILA

A. aculeata: *Cryosophila nana*

Acoelorrhaphe

- *ACOELORRHAPHE H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 37: 148. 1879 ('*Acoelorrhaphe*') corrected J. D. Hooker in Bentham et Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 882. 1883 and amplified Beccari, Webbia 2: 107. 1907. ('*Acoelorrhaphe*').
Paurotis O. F. Cook in Northrop, Mem. Torrey Club 12: 21. 1902.
 see: Moore, Gent. Herb. 8:210-215. 1951; 9: 245. 1963.

A. arborescens: *A. Wrightii*.

- A. Wrightii* (Grisebach et H. Wendland) H. Wendland ex Beccari, Webbia 2: 109. 1907. Silver saw palmetto. Florida, Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico to Honduras.
Copernicia Wrightii Grisebach et H. Wendland in Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub. 220. 1866.
A. arborescens (Sargent) Beccari, Webbia 2: 113. 1907.
Paurotis Wrightii (Grisebach et H. Wendland) Britton in Britton et Shafer, North American Trees 141. 1908.

Acrocomia

- ACROCOMIA Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 66. 1824. Gru-gru palms.
 see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 420-476. 1941.
- A. aculeata* (N. J. Jacquin) Loddiges ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 286. 1845. Martinique, Dominica.
Cocos aculeata N. J. Jacquin, Sel. Stirp. Am. Hist. 278. 1763.

A. sclerocarpa Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 66. 1824.

A. armentalis: *A. crispa*

- **A. crispa* (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) C. F. Baker ex Beccari, Pomona College Journ. Econ. Bot. 2: 364. 1912. Corojo. Cuba.
Cocos crispa Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 302 [fol. 242]. 1816.

Gastrococos armentalis Morales, Rep. Fis. Nat. Cuba 1: 58. 1865.

Acrocomia armentalis (Morales) L. H. Bailey, Hortus Second 22. 1941.

A. fusiformis: *A. spinosa*

- A. hospes* L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 449. 1941. Cultivated.
A. intumescens Drude in Martius, Fl. Bras. 3(2): 391. 1881. Brazil.
A. lasiospatha Martius, Palm. Orbign. 81. 1844. Guianas.
A. mexicana Karwinski ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 285. 1845. Mexico.
 **A. sclerocarpa*: *A. aculeata*

A. spinosa (Miller) H. E. Moore, Gent. Herb. 9: 238. 1963. Mackaw. Jamaica.
Palma spinosa Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8, 1768.

**Acrocomia fusiformis* (Swartz) Sweet, Hortus Britannicus 432. 1826 ('1827')

A. Totai Martius, Palm. Orbign. 78. 1844. Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia.

Actinophloeus

Actinophloeus: PTYCHOSPERMA

Actinorhytis

- ACTINORHYTIS H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 184. 1875. East Indies
A. Calapparia (Blume) H. Wendland et Drude ex Scheffer, Ann. Buitenzorg 1: 156. 1876.
Areca Calapparia Blume, Rumphia 2: 68. 1838-39.

Adelonenga

Adelonenga: HYDRIASTELE

A. pterophylla: a name without botanical standing.

Adonidia

Adonidia: VEITCHIA

Aeria

Aeria: GAUSSIA

Aiphanes

AIPHANES Willdenow, Mém. Acad. Sci. Berlin 1804: 32. 1807.

Curima O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 561. 1901.

Martinezia of horticulture and many authors, not of Ruiz et Pavon. see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 557-577. 1932.

A. *acanthophylla* (Martius) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 558. 1932. Puerto Rico.

Bactris acanthophylla Martius, Palm Orbign. 70. 1844.

Curima calophylla O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 561. 1901.

A. *caryotaefolia* (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 230. 1878. Northern South America.

Martinezia caryotaefolia Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 305 [fol. 245]. 1816.

A. *corallina* (Martius) H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 230. 1878. Martinique.

Martinezia corallina Martius, Palm. Orbign. 76. 1844.

Aiphanes minima of Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 558. 1932 as to plants but not as to basionym.

*A. ?*disticha* (Wallis ex E. Regel) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 575. 1932. *Martinezia disticha* Wallis ex E. Regel, Gartenflora 28: 164, pl. 977 f. 1 1879.

A. *elegans*: a name without botanical standing.

*A. *erosa* (J. Linden) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 558. 1932. Barbados.

Martinezia erosa J. Linden, Catalogue 87: 5. 1871.

A. *flavispina*: a name of no botanical standing.

A. *Lindeniana* (H. Wendland) H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 230. 1878. Colombia.

Martinezia Lindeniana H. Wendland, Linnaea 28: 349. 1857 ('1856').

A. *minima*: *Bactris guineensis* but see *Aiphanes corallina* for use in horticulture.

A. *truncata* (Brongniart ex Martius) H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 230. 1878. Bolivia.

Martinezia truncata Brongniart ex Martius, Palm. Orbign. 75. 1844.

Allagoptera

ALLAGOPTERA C. G. Nees, Flora 4: 296. 1821.

Diplothemium Martius, Palm. Fam. 20. 1824 et Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 107. 1826; 3: 293. 1845.

see: Drude in Martius, Fl. Bras. 3 (2): 428-433. 1881; Barbosa Rodrigues, Sert. Palm. Bras. 1: 116-120. 1903 et Moore, Principes 6: 37-39. 1962.

A. *arenaria* (Gomes) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 726. 1891. Brazil.

Cocos arenaria Gomes, Memorias da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa 3(1): Memorias dos Correspondentes 61. 1812 ('arenarius').

Diplothemium maritimum Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 108. 1826.

A. *campestris* (Martius) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 726. 1891. Brazil.

Diplothemium campestre Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 109. 1826.

Alfonsia

Alfonsia: Corozo oleifera.

Ancistrophyllum

ANCISTROPHYLLUM (G. Mann et H. Wendland) G. Mann et H. Wendland ex J. D. Hooker in Bentham et Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 937. 1883.

Calamus subgenus *Ancistrophyllum*

- G. Mann et H. Wendland, Trans. Linn. Soc. 24: 432. 1864.
see: Beccari, Webbia 3: 255. 1910.
- A. acutiflorum Beccari, Webbia 3: 255. 1910. West Africa.
- Archontophoenix**
- ARCHONTOPHOENIX H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 182, 211. 1875. King palms. Eastern Australia.
- A. Alexandrae (F. Mueller) H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 212. 1875.
var. Alexandrae.
Ptychosperma Alexandrae F. Mueller, Fragm. 5: 47. 1865.
var. Beatricae (F. Mueller) C. T. White ex L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 3: 409. 1935. Step. palm.
Ptychosperma Beatricae F. Mueller, Chemist and Druggist (Melbourne), Feb. 1882.*
A. Beatricae (F. Mueller) F. M. Bailey, Queensland Flora 5: 1675. 1902 ('Beatriceae').
- A. Beatricae*: A. Alexandrae var.
- *A. Cunninghamiana (H. Wendland) H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 214. 1875.
Seaforthia elegans W. Hooker, Bot. Mag. 83: pl. 4961. 1857 not *S. elegans* R. Brown (1810).
Ptychosperma Cunninghamianum H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 16: 346. 1858. ('Cunninghamiana').
- Areca**
- ARECA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1189. 1753.
see: Furtado, Repert. Sp. Nov. 33: 217-239. 1933.
- A. alba*: Dictyosperma album.
- A. Alicae F. Mueller, Gartenflora 28: 200. 1879. Australia.
- A. augusta*: Ptychoraphis augusta
- A. aurea*: Dictyosperma aureum
- A. Baueri*: Rhopalostylis Baueri
- A. Calapparia*: Actinorhysis Calapparia
- *A. Catechu Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1189. 1753. Betel palm. Asia.
- A. concinna* Thwaites, Enumeratio Plantarum Zeylaniae 328. 1864. Ceylon.
- A. crinita*: Acanthophoenix crinita
- A. disticha*: Pinanga disticha
- A. glandiformis* Lamarck, Encyclopédie Méthodique, Botanique 1: 241. 1783. New Guinea.
- A. horrida*: Oncosperma horridum
- A. Langloisiana Potztl, Willdenowia 2: 628. 1960 Celebes.
- A. lutescens*: see Chrysalidocarpus lutescens
- A. macrocalyx* Zippelius ex Blume, Rumphia 2: 75. 1838-39 ('1836'). New Guinea.
- A. madagascariensis*: see Chrysalidocarpus lutescens and C. madagascariensis
- A. monostachya*: Linospadix monostachya
- A. nobilis*: Deckenia nobilis
- A. oleracea*: Roystonea oleracea
- A. olivaeformis*: Drymophloeus olivaeformis
- A. paniculata* (F. A. W. Miquel) Scheffer, Naturk. Tijdschr. Ned. Indië 32: 168. 1873. Celebes.
Ptychosperma paniculatum F. A. W. Miquel, De Palmis Archipelagi Indici 3. 1868. ('paniculata').
- A. pumila*: see Nenga pumila.
- A. rubra*: Acanthophoenix rubra but see also annotations under Dictyosperma album.
- A. sapida*: see Rhopalostylis Baueri and R. sapida
- A. spicata*: Calyptrocalyx spicatus
- A. tigillaria*: Oncosperma tigillarium
- A. triandra Roxburgh, Flora Indica 3: 617. 1832. India. Malaya.
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- A. segregatum*: *A. Awarra*
- A. Standleyanum* L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 3: 88. 1933. Panama. Costa Rica.
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- A. funifera* Martius ex Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 2: 624. 1825.
- A. gomphococca*: Scheelea gomphococca
- A. Humboldtiana*: Scheelea Humboldtiana
- A. humilis* Martius ex Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 2: 624. 1825. Brazil.
- A. Indaya*: *A. dubia*
- A. macrocarpa*: a horticultural name without botanical standing and of uncertain application.
- A. princeps*: Scheelea princeps.
- A. speciosa*: see *Orbignya speciosa*
- A. spectabilis*: *Orbignya spectabilis*
- A. Wallisii*: Scheelea Wallisii
- Augustinea**
- A. balanoidea*: *Bactris balanoidea*
- Bactris**
- **BACTRIS* N. J. Jacquin ex Scopoli, Introductio ad Historia Naturalem 70. 1777.
Guilielma Martius, Palm. Fam. 21. 1824.
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Pyrenoglyphis concinna (Martius) Burret, Repert. Sp. Nov. 34: 242. 1934.
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- B. horrida* Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 41. 1859. Central America.
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Pyrenoglyphis Maraja (Martius)
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1934.
- B. minor*: *B. guineensis*
- B. Ottostapfeana Barbosa Rodrigues,
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112. 1907*. Brazil.
Pyrenoglyphis Ottostapfeana (Barbo-
sa Rodrigues) Burret, *Notizbl. Berlin*
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62. 1844. Surinam.
- B. setosa Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 2:
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- B. speciosa*: *B. Gasipaes*
- B. trichophylla Burret, *Repert. Sp. Nov.*
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- B. trichospatha Trail, *Journal of Botany*
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- B. vulgaris Barbosa Rodrigues, *Protesto-
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- Bacularia*: LINOSPADIX
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Borassus

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B. flabellifer Linnaeus, *Sp. Pl.* 2: 1187. 1753.

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B. flabelliformis: *B. flabellifer*

B. Machadonis: *Borassodendron Machadonis*

Bornoa

Bornoa crassispatha: a name without botanical standing once used for *Attalea crassispatha*, which see.

Brahea

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B. armata: *Erythea armata*

B. Berlandieri H. H. Bartlett, *Carnegie Inst. Publ.* 461. 31. 1935. Mexico.

B. calcarea Liebmann in Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 319. 1853. Mexico.

B. nitida André, *Rev. Hort.* 59: 344. 1887.

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Corypha dulcis Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, *Nov. Gen. Sp.* 1: 300 [fol. 240]. 1816.

B. edulis: *Erythea edulis*

B. filamentosa: *Washingtonia filifera*.

B. filifera: *Washingtonia filifera*.

B. glauca: *Erythea armata*.

B. nitida: *B. calcarea*

B. Pimo: *Erythea Pimo*.

B. serrulata: *Serenoa repens*

Burretiokentia

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Cyphosperma Vieillardii (A. Brongniart et Gris) Bentham et Hooker ex Guillaumin, *Ann. Mus. Marseille*, ser. 2, 9: 253. 1911.

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Cocos subgenus *Butia* Beccari, *Malpighia* 1: 352. 1886.

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B. australis: a name without botanical standing, probably for *B. capitata*

**B. Bonnetii* Beccari, *Agr. Colon* 10(2): 504. 1916. Acorn butia. Cultivated.

Cocos Bonnetii and *Cocos Gaertneri* of horticulture.

B. brasiliensis: a name without botanical standing.

B. capitata (Martius) Beccari, *Agr. Colon* 10(2): 507. 1919. Brazil.

var. *capitata*

Cocos capitata Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 2: 114. 1826.

Butia capitata var. *subglobosa* Beccari, *Agr. Colon.* 10(2): 513. 1916.

Cocos australis of horticulture, not *C. australis* Martius.

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Cocos elegantissima Chabaud, *Rev. Hort.* 77: 516. 1905; 78: 144. 1906.

var. *erythrospatha* (Chabaud) Beccari, *Agr. Colon.* 10(2): 515. 1916.

- Cocos erythrospatha* Chabaud, Rev. Hort. 77: 516. 1905.
- var. *lilaceiflora* (Chabaud) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 518. 1916.
- Cocos lilaceiflora* Chabaud, Rev. Hort. 77: 516. 1905.
- var. *Nehrlingiana* (L. H. Bailey) L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 33. 1936.
- Butia Nehrlingiana* Bailey, Hortus 105. 1930.
- var. *odorata* (Barbosa Rodrigues) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 513. 1916.
- Cocos odorata* Barbosa Rodrigues, Pl. Nov. Cult. Rio de Janeiro 1: 11. 1891.
- var. *pulposa* (Barbosa Rodrigues) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 516. 1916.
- Cocos pulposa* Barbosa Rodrigues, Pl. Nov. Cult. Rio de Janeiro 1: 14. 1891.
- var. *strictior* L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 32. 1936.
- var. *subglobosa*: var. *capitata*.
- var. *virescens* Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 519. 1916.
- B. eriospatha* (Martius ex Drude) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 496. 1916. Brazil.
- Cocos eriospatha* Martius ex Drude in Martius, Fl. Bras. 3(2): 424. 1881.
- B. Gaertneri*: a name without botanical standing, perhaps for *B. Bonnetii*.
- B. Nehrlingiana*: *Butia capitata* var. *Nehrlingiana*.
- B. Yatay* (Martius) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 498. 1916. Argentina.
- Cocos Yatay* Martius, Palm. Orbign. 93. 1844.
- Calamus**
- CALAMUS** Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 325. 1753. see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 11(1): 1-518. 1908; Supplement 1-142. 1914, and Furtado, Gard. Bull. Singapore 15: 32-265. 1956.
- C. angustifolius*: *Daemonorops angustifolia*.
- C. arborescens* W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 33. 1844. Burma.
- C. asperimus* Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1327. 1830. Java.
- C. australis* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 213 [ed. 1]. 1839. Australia.
- C. Blancoi* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 595. 1841. Philippine Islands.
- C. Blumei* Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 11(1): 340. 1908. Borneo.
- C. caesius* Blume, Rumphia 3: 57. 1849. Borneo.
- C. calicarpus*: *Daemonorops calicarpa*.
- C. cinnamomeus*: a name without botanical standing.
- C. cuspidatus*: *Eremospatha cuspidata*.
- C. dealbatus*: an old horticultural name once used for *Acanthophoenix rubra*.
- C. erectus* Roxburgh, Flora Indica 3: 774. 1832. India.
- var. *schizospathus* (W. Griffith) Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 11(1): 125. 1908.
- Calamus schizospathus* W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 32. 1844.
- C. flagellum* W. Griffith in Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 333. 1853. India.
- C. geminiflorus*: *Plectocomiopsis geminiflora*.
- C. geniculatus*: *Daemonorops geniculata*
- C. grandis*: *Daemonorops grandis*
- C. Guruba* Buchanan-Hamilton ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 211 [ed. 1]. 1839. India. Burma.
- C. heteroideus* Blume, Rumphia 3: 46. 1849. Java.
- C. horrens* Blume, Rumphia 3: 45. 1849. Java.
- C. hystrix*: *Daemonorops hystrix*
- C. inopinatus* Furtado, Gard. Bull. Singapore 9: 184, 1937. Cultivated.
- C. intermedius*: *Daemonorops intermedia*

- C. javanicus* Blume, *Rumphia* 2: *pl.* 137D. 1838-39. Java.
var. *tetrastichus* Blume, *Rumphia* 3: *pl.* 153. 1843.
- C. Jenkinisianus*: *Daemonorops Jenkin- siana*
- C. Laurentii* Wildemann, *Anales du Musée de Tervueren*, ser. 5, 1: 97. 1904*. Tropical Africa.
- C. leptospadix* W. Griffith, *Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist.* 5: 49. 1844. India.
- C. longipes*: *Daemonorops longipes*
- C. marginatus* (Blume) Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 342. 1853. Borneo.
Daemonorops marginata Blume, *Rumphia* 3: 24. 1849. (*'marginatus'*).
- C. maximus* Blanco, *Flora de Filipinas* 266. 1837. Philippine Islands.
C. siphonospathus Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 342. 1853.
- C. melanoloma* Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 207 [ed. 1]. 1839. Java.
- C. mollis*: *Daemonorops mollis*
- C. Muelleri* H. Wendland, *Linnaea* 39: 193. 1875. Australia
- C. niger*: *Daemonorops nigra*
- C. oblongus*: *Daemonorops oblonga*
- C. odoratus*: name without botanical standing.
- C. ornatus* Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, *Syst. Veg.* 7(2): 1326. 1830. Java to Philippine Islands.
- C. palustris* W. Griffith, *Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist.* 5: 61. 1844. India. Andaman Islands.
- C. polystachys* Beccari, *Ann. Calcutta* 11(1): 383. 1908. Malaya. Sumatra.
- C. Reinwardtii* (Martius) Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 208 [ed. 2]. 1845. Java.
C. viminalis var. *Reinwardtii* Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 205 [ed. 1]. 1839
- C. Rotang* Linnaeus, *Sp. Pl.* 1: 325. 1753. Ceylon.
C. Roxburghii W. Griffith, *Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist.* 5: 43. 1844.
- C. Roxburghii*: *C. Rotang*
- C. ruber*: *Daemonorops rubra*
- C. Rumphii* Blume, *Rumphia* 3: 38. 1849. Amboina.
Daemonorops Rumphii (Blume) Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 331. 1853.
- C. schizospathus*: *C. erectus* var. *schizospathus*.
- C. scipionum* Loureiro, *Flora Cochinchinensis* 210. 1790. Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra.
- C. siphonospathus*: *C. maximus*
- C. Steenisi* Furtado, *Gard. Bull. Singapore* 9: 182. 1937. Cultivated.
- C. tenuis* Roxburgh, *Flora Indica* 3: 780. 1832 (*'tenuius'*). India.
- C. tetrastichus*: *C. javanicus* var. *tetrastichus*
- C. Thwaitesii* Beccari in J. D. Hooker, *Fl. Brit. India* 6: 441. 1892. Ceylon.
- C. unifarius* H. Wendland, *Bot. Zeit.* 17: 158. 1859. Nicobar Islands, Java.
- C. viminalis* Willdenow, *Sp. Pl.* 2: 203. 1799. Malaya.
var. *Reinwardtii*: *C. Reinwardtii*
- C. Zalacca*: *Salacca edulis*
- C. zeylanicus* Beccari in J. D. Hooker, *Fl. Brit. India* 6: 455. 1893. Ceylon.
- C. Zollingeri* Beccari, *Ann. Calcutta* 11(1): 387. 1908. Celebes.
- Calyptrocalyx**
- CALYPTROCALYX Blume, *Bull. Sci. Phys. Nat. Néerl.* 1: 66. 1838.
- C. australasicus* (H. Wendland et Drude) J. D. Hooker in Benthham et Hooker, *Gen. Pl.* 3: 903. 1883.
Laccospadix australasica H. Wendland et Drude, *Linnaea* 39: 206. 1875. (*'australasicus'*).
- C. spicatus* (Lamarck) Blume, *Bull. Sci. Phys. Nat. Néerl.* 1: 66. 1838. Amboina.
Areca spicata Lamarck, *Encyclopédie Méthodique, Botanique* 1: 241. 1783.
- Calyptrogyne**
- CALYPTROGYNE H. Wendland, *Bot. Zeit.* 17: 72. 1859.
- C. dulcis*: *Calyptronoma dulcis*

- C. *Ghiesbreghtiana* (Linden et H. Wendland) H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 17: 72. 1859 ('Ghiesbrechtiana'). Mexico.
Geonoma Ghiesbreghtiana Linden et H. Wendland, Linnaea 28: 343. 1857 ('1856').
- C. *occidentalis*: *Calyptronoma occidentale*

Calyptronoma

- CALYPTRONOMA Grisebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 518. 1864. Manac palms.
 see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 162-172. 1938.
- C. *dulcis* (C. Wright ex Grisebach) L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 168. 1938. Cuban manac. Cuba.
Geonoma dulcis C. Wright ex Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub. 222. 1866.
Calyptrogyne dulcis (C. Wright ex Grisebach) Gómez de la Maza, Diccionario Botanico 72. 1889.*
- C. *occidentalis* (Swartz) H. E. Moore, Gent. Herb. 9: 252. 1963. Jamaica.
 ?*Elaeis occidentalis* Swartz, Flora Indiae Occidentalis 1: 619. 1797.
Calyptrogyne occidentalis (Swartz) Gómez de la Maza, Diccionario Botanico 81. 1889.*

Caryota

- *CARYOTA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1189. 1753. Fishtail palms.
- C. *Albertii*: C. Rumphiana
- *C. *Cumingii* Loddiges ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 195 [ed. 2]. 1845; 315. 1850. Philippine Islands.
- C. *furfuracea*: C. mitis.
- C. *Griffithii*: C. mitis.
- *C. mitis Loureiro, Flora Cochinchinensis 569. 1790. India to Java and Philippine Islands.
C. furfuracea Blume ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 195 [ed. 1]. 1839.
C. Griffithii Beccari, Nuova Gior. Bot. Ital. 3: 15. 1871.
C. sobolifera Wallich ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 194 [ed. 1]. 1839.
- C. *obtusa* W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ.

Nat. Hist. 5: 480. 1845. India.

- C. *ochlandra* Hance, Journal of Botany 17: 176. 1879. China.
- C. *Palindan*: *Orania Palindan*.
- C. *plumosa*: a horticultural name without botanical standing. Plants so named in gardens are distinctive but have not yet been identified with a species.
- *C. *Rumphiana* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 195 [ed. 1]. 1839. Australia to India and Philippine Islands.
C. Albertii F. Mueller ex H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 221. 1875.
- C. *sobolifera*: C. mitis
- C. *speciosa*: a name of no botanical standing used for plants supposedly from the Philippine Islands.
- C. *tremula*: *Arenga tremula*
- C. *urens* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1189. 1753. India.

Ceratolobus

- CERATOLOBUS Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): lxxx, 1334. 1830.
 see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(2): 1-17. 1918.
- C. *glaucescens* Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1334. 1830. Java.
- C. *laevigatus* Beccari in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 6: 477. 1893. Malaya.
 var. *divaricatus* Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(2): 16. 1918. Borneo.

Ceroxylon

- CEROXYLON Bonpland in De Candolle, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris 3(91): 239. 1804.
 see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 841-854. 1929.
- *C. *alpinum* Bonpland in De Candolle, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris 3(91): 240. 1804. Wax palm. Colombia.
C. andicola Humboldt et Bonpland, Plantae Aequinoctiales 1: 1. 1805 ('1808').
- C. *andicola*: C. *alpinum*.

Chamaedorea

- CHAMAEDOREA Willdenow, Sp. Pl. 4(2): 638, 800. 1806 [conserved name].
Nunnezharia Ruiz et Pavon, Prodr. 147. 1794 [rejected name].
Collinia (Liebmann) Liebmann ex Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 5. 1859.
Chamaedorea section *Collinia* Liebmann in Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 308. 1849.
Eleutheropetalum (H. Wendland) H. Wendland ex Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 6. 1859.
Chamaedorea subgenus *Eleutheropetalum* H. Wendland, Index Palmarum 58. 1854.
Dasystachys Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 25. 1859.
Kinetostigma Dammer, Notizbl. Berlin 4: 171. 1905.
 see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 724-768. 1933.
- C. adscendens* (Dammer) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 737. 1933; 1039. 1934. British Honduras. Guatemala.
Kinetostigma adscendens Dammer, Notizbl. Berlin 4: 172. 1905.
- C. Arenbergiana* H. Wendland, Index Palmarum 66. 1854. Guatemala to Panama.
- C. atrovirens* Martius, Flora 35: 721. 1852. Mexico.
Nunnezharia atrovirens (Martius) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 730. 1891 (*'Nunnezhario'*).
- C. bifurcata* Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 13. 1859. Costa Rica.
- C. Biolleyi*: *C. costaricana*.
- C. brachypoda* Standley et Steyermark, Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 23: 198. 1947. Guatemala.
- **C. cataractarum* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 309. 1849. Mexico.
- C. concolor* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 160. 1837. Mexico.
- C. corallina*: a name without apparent botanical standing in *Chamaedorea* used in error for materials that have proved to be *C. oblongata*.
- C. costaricana* Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 19. 1859. (*'costaricanas'*). Costa Rica.
C. Biolleyi Guillaumin, Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris 28: 543. 1922.
- C. desmoncoides*: *C. elatior*
- C. elatior* Martius, Linnaea 5: 205. 1830. Mexico. Guatemala.
C. desmoncoides H. Wendland, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 21: 177. 1853.
- C. elegans* Martius, Linnaea 5: 204. 1830. Mexico. Guatemala.
Collinia elegans (Martius) Liebmann ex Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 6. 1859.
Neanthe bella O. F. Cook, Science 86: 120. 1937, is an invalid name (having been published without a Latin description) sometimes used for this species.
- C. elegantissima*: a name without botanical standing.
- C. Ernesti-Augusti* H. Wendland, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 20: 73. 1852. Mexico to Honduras.
Eleutheropetalum Ernesti-Augusti (H. Wendland) H. Wendland ex Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 7. 1859.
- C. erumpens* H. E. Moore, Gent. Herb. 8: 232. 1951. Guatemala. British Honduras.
- C. fibrosa*: *Synechanthus fibrosus*.
- C. fragrans* (Ruiz et Pavon) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 4. 1823. Peru.
Nunnezharia fragrans Ruiz et Pavon, Syst. 294. 1798.
- **C. geonomaeformis* H. Wendland, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 20: 1. 1852. British Honduras to Honduras.
- C. glaucifolia* H. Wendland, Index Palmarum 64. 1854. Mexico.

- **C. graminifolia* H. Wendland, Index Palmarum 62. 1854. Guatemala?
- C. Karwinskyana* H. Wendland, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 21: 179. 1853. Mexico.
- C. kewensis*: a name without botanical standing.
- C. Klotzschiana* H. Wendland, Index Palmarum 63. 1854. Mexico.
- C. lepidota* H. Wendland, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 21: 138. 1853. *Mexico.
- C. Martiana* H. Wendland, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 21: 137. 1853. Mexico.
- C. microspadix* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 734. 1933. Mexico.
- C. monostachys* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 761. 1933. Mexico.
- C. neurochlamys* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 744. 1935. Southern Mexico to Honduras.
- **C. oblongata* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 160. 1837. Mexico to Nicaragua.
- C. oreophila* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 309. 1849. Mexico.
- **C. Pacaya* Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 12. 1859. Costa Rica. Panama.
- C. Pringlei*: *C. radicalis*.
- C. pumila* H. Wendland ex Dammer, Gard. Chron., ser. 3, 36: 246. 1904. Costa Rica.
Nunnezharia pumila H. Wendland ex O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 731. 1891 as a name only ('*Nunnezharoo*').
- C. radicalis* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 308. 1849. Mexico.
C. Pringlei S. Watson, Proc. Am. Acad. 26: 157. 1891.
- C. Sartorii* Liebmann in Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 308. 1849. Mexico to Honduras.
Eleutheropetalum Sartorii (Liebmann) Oersted, L'Amérique Centrale 13. 1863.
- C. Schiedeana* Martius, Linnaea 5: 204. 1830. Mexico.
- C. Schippii* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 1038. 1934. British Honduras. Guatemala.
- C. Seifrizii* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 14: 268. 1938. Mexico.
- **C. stolonifera* H. Wendland in J. D. Hooker, Bot. Mag. 118: pl. 7265. 1892. Mexico.
- **C. Tepejilote* Liebmann in Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 308. 1849. Mexico to Colombia.
Stephanostachys Wendlandiana Oersted, Vid Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 28. 1859.
C. Wendlandiana (Oersted) Hemsley in Godman et Salvin, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Botany 3: 407. 1885.
- C. tenella* H. Wendland, Gartenflora 29: 102. 1880. Mexico.
- C. Wendlandiana*: *C. Tepejilote*.
- Chamaerops**
- CHAMAEROPS Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1187. 1753.
see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 13: 253-271. 1931.
- C. antillarum*: *Zombia antillarum*.
- C. arborescens*: *C. humilis* var. *arborescens*.
- C. argentea*: a name without botanical standing.
- C. canariensis*: a name without botanical standing.
- C. excelsa*: *Trachycarpus Fortunei* as to plants in cultivation under this name, *Rhapis excelsa* as to botanical nomenclature.
- C. Fortunei*: *Trachycarpus Fortunei*.
- **C. humilis* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1187. 1753. Windmill palm. Mediterranean.
var. *arborescens* Persoon, Synopsis Plantarum 1: 400. 1805.
C. arborescens (Persoon) Steudel, Nomenclator Botanicus 1: 183. 1821.
var. *dactylocarpa* Beccari ex Martelli, Nuovo Gior. Bot. Ital. 21: 412. 1889.

- *var. *elatiorensis* Gussone, *Florae Siculae* Synopsis 2: 647. 1844.
C. macrocarpa Tineo ex Gussone, *Florae Siculae* Synopsis 2: 883. 1845? ('1844').
C. humilis var. *macrocarpa* (Tineo ex Gussone) Beccari, *Webbia* 5: 65. 1921.
- var. *macrocarpa*: *C. humilis* var. *elatiorensis*.
- C. hystrix*: *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*
C. macrocarpa: *C. humilis* var. *elatiorensis*
C. Martiana: *Trachycarpus Martianus*
C. Ritchiana: *Nannorrhops Ritchiana*
C. Takil: *Trachycarpus Takil*
C. tomentosa: *Trachycarpus Martianus*?
- Chambeyronia**
- CHAMBEYRONIA Vieillard, *Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie* ser. 2, 6: 229. 1873. New Caledonia.
 see: Beccari, *Webbia* 5: 79-86. 1921.
- C. Hookeri* Beccari, *Le Palme della Nuova Caledonia* 17: 1920; *Webbia* 5: 85. 1921.
- C. macrocarpa* (A. Brongniart) Vieillard ex Beccari *Le Palme della Nuova Caledonia* 13: 1920; *Webbia* 5: 81. 1921.
Kentiopsis macrocarpa A. Brongniart, *Compt. Rend. Acad. Paris* 77: 398. 1873.
- Chrysalidocarpus**
- CHRYSALIDOCARPUS H. Wendland, *Bot. Zeit.* 36: 117. 1878.
 see: Jumelle et Perrier in *Humbert Fl. Mad. Fam.* 30: 92-120. 1945.
- C. arenarum* Jumelle, *Ann. Mus. Marseille*, ser. 3, 10(3): 17. 1922. Madagascar.
- C. Baronii*: *Neodypsis Baronii*
C. brevinodis Perrier, *Notulae Systematicae* 8: 47. 1939. Madagascar.
C. Cabadae H. E. Moore, *Principes* 6: 108. 1962. Cultivated.
C. decipiens Beccari, *Bot. Jahrb.* 38, beiblatt 87: 36. 1906. Madagascar.
- C. lucubensis*: *C. madagascariensis* var. *lucubensis*.
- **C. lutescens* H. Wendland, *Bot. Zeit.* 36: 117. 1878. Madagascar.
Areca lutescens Bory, *Voyage* 2: 296. 1804.
Areca madagascariensis Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 179. 1837.
- C. madagascariensis* Beccari, *Bot. Jahrb.* 38, beiblatt 87: 35. 1906. Madagascar. var. *madagascariensis*
Areca madagascariensis of horticulture not of Martius (which is *C. lutescens*). *Dypsis madagascariensis* of horticulture.
 var. *lucubensis* (Beccari) Jumelle et Perrier in *Humbert, Fl. Mad. Fam.* 30: 116. 1945.
 **C. lucubensis* Beccari, *Bot. Jahrb.* 38, beiblatt 87: 35. 1906.
- C. onilahensis* Jumelle et Perrier, *Ann. Mus. Marseille*, ser. 3, 1: 37. 1913. Madagascar.
- C. paucifolius* Jumelle, *Ann. Mus. Marseille*, ser. 3, 10(3): 9. 1922. Madagascar.
- C. pембанus* H. E. Moore, *Principes* 6: 109. 1962. ('pembana'). Pemba.
- Cleophora**
- Cleophora*: LATANIA
 Clinostigma
- CLINOSTIGMA H. Wendland, *Bonplandia* 10: 196. 1862.
Bentinckiopsis Beccari, *Le Palme della Nuova Caledonia* 45. 1920; *Webbia* 5: 113. 1921.
 see: Moore et Fosberg, *Gent. Herb.* 8: 458-466. 1956.
- C. Mooreanum*: *Lepidorrhachis Mooreana*.
- C. Savoryanum* (Rehder et Wilson) H. E. Moore et R. Fosberg, *Gent. Herb.* 8: 465. 1956. ('Savoryana'). Bonin Islands.
Cyphokentia Savoryana Rehder et Wilson, *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 1: 115. 1919.

Coccothrinax

- COCOTHRIXINAX Sargent, Bot. Gaz. 27: 87. 1899.
see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 247-259. 1939; 8: 99-114. 1949.
- C. acuminata Sargent ex Beccari, Webbia 2: 313. 1907. Cuba.
- C. alta (O. F. Cook) Beccari, Webbia 2: 331. 1907. Puerto Rico.
Thrincoma alta O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 540. 1901.
- C. anomala: *Zombia antillarum*
- C. argentata (N. J. Jacquin) L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 223. 1939. Florida. Bahama Islands.
Palma argentata N. J. Jacquin, Fragmenta Botanica 39. 1801 ('1800-1809').
Thrinax Garberi Chapman, Bot. Gaz. 3: 12. 1878.
Coccothrinax Garberi (Chapman) Sargent, Bot. Gaz. 27: 90. 1899.
- *C. argentea (Loddiges ex J. A. et J. H. Schultes) Sargent ex Beccari, Webbia 2: 317. 1907. Hispaniola.
Thrinax argentea Loddiges ex J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1300. 1830.
- C. barbadensis: a name used for a species described from leaves only and impossible to determine even to genus botanically. Some plants cultivated under this name may be *C. Dussiana*, but the identity of others is uncertain.
- C. crinita Beccari, Webbia 2: 334. 1907. Cuba.
- C. Dussiana L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 8: 109. 1949. Guadeloupe.
C. barbadensis as interpreted by Beccari in Webbia 2: 328. 1907, not certainly the plant described as *Thrinax barbadensis* Loddiges ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 257 [ed. 1]. 1839.
- C. Ekmanii: *Haitella Ekmanii*
- C. fragrans Burret, Kungl. Sv. Vetakad. Handl. III, 6(7): 15. 1929. Cuba.
- C. Garberi: *C. argentata*
- C. Martii (Grisebach et H. Wendland) Beccari, Webbia 2: 305. 1907. Cuba.
Thrinax Martii Grisebach et H. Wendland in Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub. 221. 1866.
- *C. Miraguama (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) Beccari, Webbia 2: 295. 1907 ('Miraguano'). Cuba.
Corypha Miraguama Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 298 [fol. 239]. 1816.
- C. radiata: a name impossible to apply either in *Coccothrinax* or *Thrinax*.
- *C. Yuraguana León, Mem. Soc. Cub. Hist. Nat. 13: 119. 1939. Cuba.

Cocos

- Cocos Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1188. 1753.
see: Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 435-471, 489-532, 585-623. 1916.
- C. aculeata: *Acrocomia aculeata*
- C. amara: *Rhyticocos amara*
- C. arenaria: *Allagoptera arenaria*
- *C. australis: *Arecastrum Romanzoffianum* var. *australe* but for horticultural material see *Butia capitata* var. *capitata*.
- C. Bonnetii: see *Butia Bonnetii*
- C. botryophora: *Arecastrum Romanzoffianum* var. *botryophorum*.
- C. butyracea: *Scheelea butyracea*
- C. campestris: *Syagrus campestris* but cultivated plants may be *Butia capitata*.
- C. capitata: *Butia capitata*
- C. catechucarpa: *Syagrus catechucarpa*
- C. chloroleuca: *Syagrus chloroleuca*
- C. comosa: *Syagrus comosa*
- C. coronata: *Syagrus coronata*
- C. crispa: *Acrocomia crispa*
- C. Datil: *Arecastrum Romanzoffianum* var. *australe*
- C. edulis: *Syagrus edulis*
- C. elegantissima: *Butia capitata* var. *elegantissima*
- C. eriospatha: *Butia eriospatha*
- C. erythrospatha: *Butia capitata* var. *erythrospatha*

- **C. flexuosa*: Syagrus flexuosa but much horticultural material may be *Arecastrom Romanzoffianum* var. *australe*.
- C. Gaertneri*: see *Butia Bonnetii*
- C. Guacuyule*: *Orbignya Guacuyule*
- C. guineensis*: *Bactris guineensis*
- C. hybrida*: a horticultural name without botanical standing and of uncertain reference.
- C. insignis*: *Microcoelum insigne*
- C. lilaceiflora*: *Butia capitata* var. *lilaceiflora*
- C. maldivica*: *Lodoicea maldivica*
- C. Nehrlingia*: a horticultural name probably referable to *Butia capitata* var. *Nehrlingiana*
- C. Normanbyi*: *Normanbya Normanbyi*
- **C. nucifera* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1188. 1753. Pantropical.
- C. odorata*: *Butia capitata* var. *odorata*
- C. oleracea*: *Syagrus oleracea*
- C. orinocensis*: *Syagrus orinocensis*
- C. plumosa*: see annotations under *Arecastrom Romanzoffianum*
- C. pulposa*: *Butia capitata* var. *pulposa*
- C. quinquefaria*: *Syagrus quinquefaria*
- C. Romanzoffiana*: *Arecastrom Romanzoffianum*
- C. rubra*: a name without botanical standing.
- C. schizophylla*: *Arikuryroba schizophylla*
- C. Weddelliana*: *Microcoelum Weddellianum*
- C. Yatay*: *Butia Yatay*
- Coelococcus**
- C. carolinensis*: *Metroxylon amicarum*
- Coleospadix**
- Coleospadix*: **DRYMOPHLOEUS**
- C. oninensis*: see annotations for *Ptychosperma Schefferi*
- Collinia**
- C. elegans*: *Chamaedorea elegans*
- Colpotherinax**
- ***COLPOTHRINAX** Grisebach et H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 37: 148. 1879 et ex. J. D. Hooker in Bentham et Hooker,

- Gen. Pl. 3: 927. 1883. Cuba.
see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 356-360. 1940.
- C. Wrightii* Grisebach et H. Wendland ex Siebert et Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtnerei 1: 1147. 1895 ('*Wrightii*').
Pritchardia Wrightii (Grisebach et H. Wendland ex Siebert et Voss) Beccari, Webbia 2: 203. 1907.

Copernicia

- COPERNICIA** Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 242. 1839.
see: Dahlgren and Glassman, Gent. Herb. 9: 1-40. 1961; 41-232. 1963.
- C. alba* Morong, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 7: 246. 1893. Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, northern Argentina.
C. australis Beccari, Webbia 2: 158. 1907.
- C. augusta*: name without botanical standing.
- C. australis*: *C. alba*
- C. Baileyana* León, Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cuba. 4: 52. 1931. Cuba.
- C. Berteroana* Beccari, Webbia 2: 150. 1907. Hispaniola.
- C. Brittonorum* León, Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cuba 4: 49. 1931. Cuba.
- C. Burretiana* León, Mem. Soc. Cub. Hist. Nat. 10: 208. 1936. Cuba.
- C. campestris*: *Trithrinax campestris*
- C. cerifera*: *C. prunifera*
- C. Clarkii*: *C. oxycalyx*
- C. Cowellii* Britton et Wilson, Bull. Torrey Club 41: 17. 1914. Cuba.
- C. Curbeloi* León, Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cuba 4: 53. 1931. Cuba.
- C. Curtissii* Beccari, Webbia 2: 176. 1907. Cuba.
- C. Ekmanii* Burret, Kungl. Sv. Vet-akad. Handl. III, 6(7): 5. 1929. Haiti.
- C. fallaense* León, Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cuba 4: 51. 1931. Cuba.
- C. gigas* Ekman in Burret, Kungl. Sv. Vet-akad. Handl. III, 6(7): 3. 1929. Cuba.

- C. glabrescens* H. Wendland ex Beccari, Webbia 2: 170. 1907. Cuba.
C. ramosissima Burret, Kungl. Sv. Vetakad. Handl. III, 6(7): 8. 1929.
- C. holguinensis* León, Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cub. 4: 48. 1931. Cuba.
- C. hospita* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 243 [ed. 1]. 1839. Cuba.
- C. humicola* León, Mem. Soc. Cub. Hist. Nat. 10: 221. 1936. Cuba.
- C. macroglossa* H. Wendland ex Beccari, Webbia 2: 177. 1907. et Pomona College Journ. Econ. Bot. 3: 395. 1913. Cuba.
C. Torreana León, Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cub. 4: 40. 1931.
- C. occidentalis* León, Mem. Soc. Cub. Hist. Nat. 10: 218. 1936. Cuba.
- C. oxycalyx* Burret, Kungl. Sv. Vet-akad. Handl. III, 6(7): 6. 1929. Cuba.
C. Clarkii León, Mem. Soc. Cub. Hist. Nat. 10: 213. 1936.
- C. pauciflora* Burret, Kungl. Sv. Vet-akad. Handl. III, 6(7): 8. 1929. Cuba.
- C. prunifera* (Miller) H. E. Moore, Gent. Herb. 9: 242. 1963. Brazil.
Palma prunifera Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8, 1768.
Copernicia cerifera (Arruda da Camara) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 242. 1839.
Corypha cerifera Arruda da Camara, Dissertacao sobre as plantas do Brazil, 1810.*
- C. ramosissima*: *C. glabrescens*
- C. rigida* Britton et Wilson, Bull. Torrey Club 41: 17. 1914. Cuba.
- C. sanctae-martae*: *C. tectorum*
- C. Sueroana* León, Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cuba 4: 44. 1931. Cuba.
- C. tectorum* (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 243 [ed. 1]. 1839. Venezuela, Colombia.
Corypha tectorum Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 299 [fol. 240]. 1816.
- C. sanctae-martae* Beccari, Webbia 2: 154. 1907.
- C. Torreana*: *C. macroglossa*
- C. × vespertilionum* León, Rev. Soc. Geogr. Cuba 4: 57. 1931 [*C. gigas* × *C. rigida*]. Cuba.
- C. Yarey* Burret, Kungl. Sv. Vet-akad. Handl. III, 6(7): 7. 1929. Cuba.
 var. *robusta* León, Mem. Soc. Cub. Hist. Nat. 10: 221. 1936. Cuba.
- C. Wrightii*: *Acoelorrhaphe Wrightii*
- Corozo**
- COROZO N. J. Jacquin ex Giseke, Prael. 42, 92. 1792. Central America, northern South America.
- C. oleifera* (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 3: 59. 1933. Corozo.
Alfonsia oleifera Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 307 [fol. 246]. 1816.
Elaeis melanococca of many authors not J. Gaertner.
- Corypha**
- CORYPHA Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1187. 1753.
 see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 13: 10-32. 1931.
- C. australis*: *Livistona australis*
- C. cerebus*: a name of no botanical standing.
- C. cerifera*: *Copernicia prunifera*
- C. dulcis*: *Brahea dulcis*
- **C. elata* Roxburgh, Flora Indica ed. 2, 2: 176. 1832. Asiatic tropics.
C. Gebanga (Blume) Blume, Rumphia 2: 59. 1838-39 ('1836').
Taliera Gebanga Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1307. 1830 ('Gembanga').
- C. Gebanga*: *C. elata*
- C. minor*: *Sabal minor*
- C. Miraguama*: *Coccothrinax Miraguama*
- C. nana*: *Cryosophila nana*
- C. Palmetto*: *Sabal Palmetto*
- C. repens*: *Serenoa repens*
- C. rotundifolia*: *Livistona rotundifolia*

- C. Saribus*: Livistona Saribus
C. Taliera Roxburgh, Plants of the Coast of Coromandel 3: 51. 1820. India.
C. tectorum: Copernicia tectorum
C. thebaica: Hyphaene thebaica
C. umbraculifera Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1187. 1753. Talipot. India, Ceylon.
 **C. Utan* Lamarck, Encyclopédie Méthodique Botanique 2: 131. 1786. East Indies.

Cryosophila

- CRYOSOPHILA Blume, Rumphia 2: 53. 1838-39. ('1836').
Acanthorrhiza H. Wendland, Gartenflora 18: 241. 1869.
C. argentea H. H. Bartlett, Carnegie Inst. Publ. 461: 40. 1935. British Honduras.
 **C. nana* (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) Blume ex Salomon, Die Palmen 157. 1887. Mexico.
Corypha nana Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 299 [fol. 240]. 1816.
Acanthorrhiza aculeata (Liebmann) H. Wendland, Gartenflora 18: 241. 1869.
C. Warscewiczii (H. Wendland) H. H. Bartlett, Carnegie Inst. Publ. 461. 38. 1935. Panama.
Acanthorrhiza Warscewiczii H. Wendland, Gartenflora 18: 242. 1869.

Curima

- Curima*: Aiphanes acanthophylla.
 Cyphokentia
Cyphokentia: see Clinostigma
 Cyphosperma
C. Vieillardii: Burretiokentia Vieillardii
 Cyrtostachys
 CYRTOSTACHYS Blume, Bull. Sci. Phys. Nat. Néerl. 1: 66. 1838.
C. elegans Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 13: 472. 1937. New Guinea
C. Lakka Beccari, Ann. Buitenzorg 2: 141. 1885. Borneo.
C. Renda Blume, Bull. Sci. Phys. Nat. Néerl. 1: 66. 1838 et Rumphia 2: 101. 1843 ('1836'). Sumatra.

Daemonorops

- DAEMONOROPS Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1333. 1830. see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(1): 1-232. 1911; Furtado, Gard. Bull. Singapore 14: 49-147. 1953.
D. angustifolia (W. Griffith) W. Griffith ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 327. 1853 ('angustifolius'). Malaya.
Calamus angustifolius W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 89. 1844.
D. Binnendijkii Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(1): 67. 1911. Cultivated.
D. calicarpa (W. Griffith) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 326. 1853. ('calicarpus'). Malaya.
Calamus calicarpus W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 92. 1844.
D. crinita Blume, Rumphia 3: 27. 1849. ('crinitus'). Borneo.
D. depressiuscula Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(1): 155. 1911. ('depressiusculus'). Sumatra.
D. elongata Blume, Rumphia 3: 16. 1849. ('elongatus'). Borneo.
D. fissa Blume, Rumphia 3: 17. 1849. ('fissus'). Borneo.
 var. *cinnamomea* Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(1): 67. 1911.
D. geniculata (W. Griffith) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 329. 1853 ('geniculatus'). Malaya.
Calamus geniculatus W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 67. 1844.
D. grandis (W. Griffith) W. Griffith ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 327. 1853. Malaya.
Calamus grandis W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 84. 1844.
D. Halleriana Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(1): 218. 1911. ('Hallerianus'). Borneo.
D. hystrix (W. Griffith) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 205 [ed. 2]. 1845. Malaya.
Calamus hystrix W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 70. 1844.

- D. hygrophila* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 204 [ed. 2]. 1845. ('hygrophilus'). Malaya.
- D. intermedia* (W. Griffith) W. Griffith ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 327. 1853 ('intermedius'). Malaya.
var. *intermedia*
Calamus intermedius W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 86. 1844.
var. *nudinervis* Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(1): 75. 1911. Singapore.
- D. Jenkinsiana* (W. Griffith) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 327. 1853 ('Jenkinsianus'). Burma. India. Malaya.
Calamus Jenkinsianus W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 81. 1844.
- D. Kunstleri* Beccari in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 6: 469. 1893. Malaya.
- D. longipes* (W. Griffith) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 205 [ed. 2]. 1845. Malaya.
Calamus longipes W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 68. 1844.
- D. longispatha* Beccari, Records of the Botanical Survey of India 2: 230. 1902 ('longispathus'). Borneo.
- D. melanochaetes* Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1333. 1830. Java.
- D. mollis* (Blanco) Merrill, Species Blancoanae 86. 1918. Philippine Islands.
Calamus mollis Blanco, Flora de Filipinas 264 ('644'). 1837.
- D. nigra* (Willdenow) Blume, Rumphia 3: 5. 1849. ('niger'). Amboina.
Calamus niger Willdenow, Sp. Pl. 2(1): 203. 1799.
- D. oblonga* (Reinwardt ex J. A. et J. H. Schultes) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 205 [ed. 2]. 1845 ('oblongus') Java. Sumatra.
Calamus oblongus Reinwardt ex J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1323. 1830.
- D. palembanica* Blume, Rumphia 3: 20. 1849 ('palembanicus'). Sumatra.
- D. periacantha* F. A. W. Miquel, Flora Indiae Bataviae, Supplementum Primum 593. 1860. ('periacanthus'). Sumatra.
- D. resinifera*: name without botanical standing.
- D. rubra* (Reinwardt ex Martius) Blume, Rumphia 3: 6. 1849 ('ruber'). Java.
Calamus ruber Reinwardt ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 209 [ed. 1]. 1839.
- D. Rumphii*: *Calamus Rumphii*
- D. stenophylla* Beccari, Records of the Botanical Survey of India 2: 220. 1902. ('stenophyllus'). Sumatra.
- D. Treubiana* Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(1): 75. 1911 ('Treubianus'). Cultivated.
- D. trichrous* F. A. W. Miquel, Flora Indiae Batavae Supplementum Primum (Prodromus Florae Sumatranae) 255, 592. 1861 ('1860'). Sumatra.

Dasystachys

Dasystachys: CHAMAEDOREA

Deckenia

- DECKENIA H. Wendland ex Seemann, Gard. Chron. 1870: 561. 1870 et ex I. B. Balfour in Baker, Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles 385. 1877. Seychelles Islands.
see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 30-34. 1942.
- D. nobilis* H. Wendland ex Seemann, Gard. Chron. 1870: 561. 1870.
Areca nobilis Hortorum ex T. Moore, The Florist and Pomologist 1871: 252. 1871, name only in synonymy.

Desmoncus

- DESMONCUS Martius, Palm. Fam. 20. 1824.
see: Burret, Repert, Sp. Nov. 36: 197-221. 1934.
- D. chinantlensis* Liebmann in Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 321. 1853. Mexico.

- D. horridus* Splitgerber ex Martius, Palm. Orbign. 51. 1844. Surinam.
- D. major* Crueger ex Grisebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 519. 1864. Trinidad.
- D. oxyacanthos* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 88. 1824. Brazil.
- **D. polyacanthos* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 85. 1824. Brazil.
- D. pycnanthos* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 89. 1824. Brazil.
- D. quasillarius* H. H. Bartlett, Journ. Wash. Acad. 25: 85. 1935. British Honduras.
- Dictyosperma**
- DICTYOSPERMA H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 181. 1875. Princess palms. Mascarene Islands.
- Linoma* O. F. Cook, Journ. Wash. Acad. 7: 123. 1917.
- see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 93-97. 1942.
- **D. album* (Bory) H. Wendland et Drude ex Scheffer, Ann. Buitenzorg 1: 157. 1876 ('alba'). Common princess palm. var. *album*
- Areca alba* Bory, Voyage 1: 306. 1804.
- Dictyosperma furfuraceum* Nicholson, Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening 1: 470. 1884.
- D. album* var. *furfuraceum* L. H. Bailey, Hortus 215. 1930.
- D. rubrum* Nicholson, Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening 1: 470. 1884.
- D. album* var. *rubrum* L. H. Bailey, Hortus 215. 1930.
- Linoma alba* (Bory) O. F. Cook, Journ. Wash. Acad. 7: 123. 1917.
- var. *aureum*: *D. aureum*
- D. angustifolium*: a name of no botanical standing.
- **D. aureum* (I. B. Balfour) Nicholson, Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening 1: 470. 1884. Yellow princess palm.
- Dictyosperma album* var. *aureum* I. B. Balfour in J. G. Baker, Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles 384. 1877 ('aurea').
- ?*Areca aurea* Hortorum ex Neubert, Deutsches Magazin für Garten- und Blumenkunde 26: 9. 1873.
- D. furfuraceum*: *D. album*
- D. grandiforme*: a name of no botanical standing.
- D. rubrum*: *D. album*
- Didymosperma**
- Didymosperma*: ARENGA
- D. distichum*: *Wallichia disticha*
- Diplothemium**
- Diplothemium*: ALLAGOPTERA
- D. caudescens*: *Polyandrococos caudescens*
- D. maritimum*: *D. arenaria*
- Drymophloeus**
- DRYMOPHLOEUS Zippelius, Allgemeine Konst- en Letter-bode 1: 297. 1829.
- Coleospadix* Beccari, Ann. Buitenzorg 2: 90. 1885.
- see: Moore, Gent. Herb. 8: 296-309. 1953.
- D. ambiguus*: *Ptychosperma ambiguus*
- D. angustifolius*: see *Ptychosperma angustifolium*
- D. appendiculatus*: see *Ptychosperma appendiculatum*
- D. Beguinii* (Burret) H. E. Moore, Gent. Herb. 8: 304. 1953. Halmahera, Molucca Islands.
- Coleospadix Beguinii* Burret, Repert. Sp. Nov. 24: 286. 1928.
- D. olivaeformis* (Giseke) F. A. W. Miquel, De Palmis Archipelagi Indici 24. 1868. Amboina.
- Areca olivaeformis* Giseke, Prael. 79. 1792.
- D. paradoxus*: *Ptychococcus paradoxus*
- D. propinquus*: *Ptychosperma propinquum*
- Dypsis**
- DYPSIS Noronha ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 180. 1837.
- see: Jumelle et Perrier in Humbert, Fl. Mad. Fam. 30: 21-50. 1945.

- D. concinna*: Neophloga concinna
D. gracilis: *D. pinnatifrons*
D. Hildebrandtii (Baillon) Beccari,
 Palme del Madagascar 14. 1914
 ('1912'). Madagascar.
Trichodopsis Hildebrandtii Baillon,
 Bulletin Mensuel de la Société Lin-
 néenne de Paris 2: 1165. 1894.
D. madagascariensis: see *Chrysalidocar-*
pus madagascariensis
D. nodifera: *Phloga nodifera*
D. pinnatifrons Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm.
 3: 180 [ed. 1]. 1839. Madagascar.
D. gracilis Bory ex Martius, a name
 without standing.
D. Thouarsiana: Vonitra Thouarsiana

Edanthe

- Edanthe Tepejilote*: a name without bot-
 anical standing used by O. F. Cook
 for *Chamaedorea Tepejilote*.

Elaeis

- ELAEIS N. J. Jacquin, Sel. Stirp. Am.
 Hist. 280. 1763.
 see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 3: 52-59.
 1933.
 **E. guineensis* N. J. Jacquin, Sel. Stirp.
 Am. Hist. 280. 1763. African oil palm.
 Tropical Africa.
E. melanococca J. Gaertner, Fruct. 1:
 18. 1788.
 var. *madagascariensis* Jumelle et Per-
 rier, Journal des matieres grasses 6.
 1911*; Ann. Mus. Marseille, ser. 3,
 1: 82, pls. XL, XLI, XLII. 1913.
E. madagascariensis (Jumelle et
 Perrier) Beccari, Palme del Mada-
 gascar 55. 1914 ('1912').
E. madagascariensis: *E. guineensis* var.
madagascariensis.
E. melanococca: see *E. guineensis* and
Corozo oleifera.
E. occidentalis: *Calyptronoma occiden-*
talis

Elate

- E. sylvestris*: *Phoenix sylvestris*

Eleutheropetalum

Eleutheropetalum: CHAMAEDOREA

Eremospatha

- EREMOSPATHA (G. Mann et H. Wend-
 land) G. Mann et H. Wendland in
 Kerchove, Les Palmiers 244. 1878.
Calamus subgenus *Eremospatha* G.
 Mann et H. Wendland, Trans. Linn.
 Soc. 24: 433. 1864.
 see: Beccari, *Webbia* 3: 270-293.
 1910.
E. cuspidata (G. Mann et H. Wendland)
 G. Mann et H. Wendland in Kerchove,
 Les Palmiers 244. 1878. West Africa.
Calamus cuspidatus G. Mann et H.
 Wendland, Trans. Linn. Soc. 24: 434.
 1864.

Erythea

- *ERYTHEA S. Watson, Botany of Cali-
 fornia 2: 211. 1880. Hesper palms.
 see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 84-118.
 1937.
E. aculeata Brandegeee, *Zoe* 5: 196. 1905.
Sinaloa hesper palm. Mexico.
 **E. armata* (S. Watson) S. Watson,
 Botany of California 2: 212. 1880.
 Big blue hesper palm. Baja California.
 Mexico.
Brahea? armata S. Watson, Proc.
 Am. Acad. 11: 146. 1876.
Brahea glauca Hortorum ex J. D.
 Hooker, Kew Report 1882: 64. 1884.
 name only.
Erythea Roezlii (Linden) Beccari,
 Ann. Calcutta 13: 320. 1931.
Brahea Roezlii Linden, Ill. Hort. 28:
 38. 1881 ('Roezli').
E. Brandegeeei Purpus, Gartenflora 52:
 13: 1903. San José hesper palm. Baja
 California, Mexico.
E. edulis (H. Wendland ex S. Watson)
 S. Watson, Botany of California 2:
 212. 1880. Guadalupe palm. Guada-
 lupe Island. Mexico.
Brahea edulis H. Wendland ex S. Wat-
 son, Proc. Am. Acad. 11: 120, 136.
 1876.

E. elegans Franceschi ex Beccari, Webbia 2: 138. 1907. Franceschi palm. Mexico.

**E. lorentensis*: a name of no botanical standing, the identity of plants so cultivated not known.

E. Pimo (Beccari) H. E. Moore, Gent. Herb. 8: 216. 1951. Western Mexico. *Brahea Pimo* Beccari, Webbia 2: 103. 1907.

E. Roezlii: *E. armata*

Eugeissona

EUGEISSONA W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 101. 1844.

see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(2): 196-205. 1918.

E. triste W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 101. 1844.

Eupritchardia

Eupritchardia: PRITCHARDIA

Euterpe

*EUTERPE Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 28. 1823 emended 3: 165. 1837; 3: 230 [ed 2]. 1845 [proposed conserved name].

see: Burret, Bot. Jahrb. 63: 49-76. 1929.

E. acuminata: *Prestoea acuminata*

E. badiocarpa Barbosa Rodrigues, Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 1: 12. 1901. Brazil.

E. catinga Wallace, Palm Trees of the Amazon 27. 1853. Brazil.

**E. edulis* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 33. 1824. Brazil.

E. globosa: see *Prestoea montana*

E. Jenmanii: *Roystonea Jenmanii*

E. macrospadix Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 41. 1859. British Honduras to Panama.

E. montana: *Prestoea montana*

E. oleracea Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 29. 1824. Brazil.

E. precatoria Martius, Palm. Orbign. 10. 1842. Bolivia. Peru to Colombia.

E. stenophylla Trail ex Burret, Bot.

Jahrb. 63: 64. 1929. British Guiana, cultivated.

E. ventricosa: *Roystonea regia*.

E. vinifera: *Pseudophoenix vinifera*

Gastrococos

Gastrococos: *Acrocomia crispa*

Gaussia

GAUSSIA H. Wendland, Nachr. K. Ges. Göttingen 1865: 327. 1865.

Aeria O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 547. 1901.

see: Beccari, Pomona College Journ. Econ. Bot. 2: 272-276. 1912.

G. attenuata (O. F. Cook) Beccari, Pomona College Journ. Econ. Bot. 2: 275. 1912. Puerto Rico.

Aeria attenuata O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 548. 1901.

G. princeps H. Wendland, Nachr. K. Ges. Göttingen 1865: 327. 1865. Cuba.

Geonoma

GEONOMA Willdenow, Sp. Pl. 4(1): 174. 1805.

see: Burret, Bot. Jahrb. 63: 144-266. 1930.

G. binervia Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858. 33. 1859. Mexico to Panama.

G. cuneata H. Wendland in Spruce, Journ. Linn. Soc. 11: 104. 1871. Costa Rica.

G. dulcis: *Calyptronoma dulcis*

G. Ghiesbreghtiana: *Calyptrogyne Ghiesbreghtiana*

G. gracilis H. Wendland ex Spruce, Journ. Linn. Soc. 11: 105. 1871. Costa Rica.

G. longepedunculata Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 8. 1930. Colombia.

G. longepetiolata Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 36. 1859. Central America.

G. Martiana: *Asterogyne Martiana*

G. Pohliana Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 142. 1826. Brazil.

G. princeps: a name of no botanical standing

G. pumila Linden et H. Wendland, *Linnaea* 28: 338. 1857. ('1856'). Colombia.

Glaziova

Glaziova: MICROCOELUM

G. Treubiana: Syagrus *Treubiana*

Gronophyllum

GRONOPHYLLUM Scheffer, *Ann Buitenzorg* 1: 135. 1876.

see: Burret, *Notizbl. Berlin* 13: 200-205. 1936.

G. microcarpum Scheffer, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 1: 153. 1876. Ceram Island.

G. oxypetalum Burret, *Notizbl. Berlin* 13: 474. 1937. Pulau Mangoei Island

Guilielma

Guilielma: *Bactris Gasipaes*

Haitiella

HAITIELLA L. H. Bailey, *Contr. Gray Herb.* 165. 7. 1947.

H. Ekmanii (Burret) L. H. Bailey, *Contr. Gray Herb.* 165: 7. 1947. Gouane palm. Haiti.

Coccothrinax Ekmanii Burret, *Kungl. Sv. Vet-akad. Handl.* III, 6(7): 11. 1929.

Harina

Harina: *Wallichia densiflora*

Hedyscepe

HEDYSCEPE H. Wendland et Drude, *Linnaea* 39: 178. 1875.

H. Canterburyana (C. Moore et F. Mueller) H. Wendland et Drude, *Linnaea* 39: 204. 1875. Umbrella palm. Lord Howe Island.

Kentia Canterburyana C. Moore et F. Mueller, *Fragm.* 7: 101. 1870.

Heterospathe

HETEROSPATHE Scheffer, *Ann Buitenzorg* 1: 141. 1876.

H. elata Scheffer, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 1: 162. 1876. Amboina.

H. salomonensis Beccari, *Webbia* 3: 153. 1910. Solomon Islands.

Hexopetion

Hexopetion: ASTROCARYUM

Howeia

*HOWEIA Beccari, *Malesia* 1: 66. 1877. Sentry palms. Lord Howe Island. see: Bailey, *Gent. Herb.* 4: 188-198. 1939.

H. Belmoreana (C. Moore et F. Mueller) Beccari, *Malesia* 1: 66. 1877. Belmore sentry palm.

Kentia Belmoreana C. Moore et F. Mueller, *Fragm.* 7: 99. 1870.

H. Forsteriana (C. Moore et F. Mueller) Beccari, *Malesia* 1: 66. 1877. Forster sentry palm.

Kentia Forsteriana C. Moore et F. Mueller, *Fragm.* 7: 100. 1870.

Hydriastele

HYDRIASTELE H. Wendland et Drude, *Linnaea* 39: 180. 1875.

Adelonenga (Beccari) J. D. Hooker in *Bentham et Hooker, Gen. Pl.* 3: 885. 1883.

see: Burret, *Notizbl. Berlin* 13: 482-487. 1937.

H. rostrata Burret, *Notizbl. Berlin* 13: 484. 1937. New Guinea.

H. Wendlandiana (F. Mueller) H. Wendland et Drude, *Linnaea* 39: 209. 1875. Australia.

Kentia Wendlandiana F. Mueller, *Fragm.* 7: 102. 1870.

Hyophorbe

HYOPHORBE J. Gaertner, *Fruct.* 2: 186. 1791. Mascarene Islands.

see: Bailey, *Gent. Herb.* 6: 67-71. 1942.

H. amaricaulis: see *Mascarena lagenicaulis*.

H. indica J. Gaertner, *Fruct.* 2: 186. 1791.

H. Verschaffeltii: *Mascarena Verschaffeltii*.

Hyphaene

HYPHAENE J. Gaertner, *Fruct.* 1: 28. 1788.

see: Beccari, *Palme della Tribù Borasaeae* 18-49. 1924.

- H. coriacea* J. Gaertner, Fruct. 1: 28. 1788. Africa.
 **H. crinita* J. Gaertner, Fruct. 2(1): 13. 1790. Africa.
 **H. Schatan Bojer ex Dammer*, Notizbl. Berlin 3(22): 34. 1900. Madagascar.
H. thebaica (Linnaeus) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 226 [ed. 1]. 1839. North Africa.
Corypha thebaica Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1187. 1753.
H. turbinata H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 39: 92. 1881. Africa.
H. ventricosa Kirk, Journ. Linn. Soc. 9: 235. 1867. Africa.

Iguanura

- IGUANURA Blume, Bull. Sci. Phys. Nat. Néerl. 1: 66. 1838.
I. geonomaeformis Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 229 [ed. 2]. 1845. Malaya.
I. spectabilis Ridley, Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc. Straits Branch 41: 40. 1904. Malaya.
I. Wallichiana (Martius) Benthams et J. D. Hooker ex Beccari, Malesia 3: 100. 1886. India to Malaya.
Areca Wallichiana Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 178. 1837.

Inodes

Inodes: SABAL

Iriartea

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K. Canterburyana: *Hedyscepe Canterburyana*
K. Forsteriana: *Howeia Forsteriana*
K. Joannis: *Veitchia Joannis*
K. Kersteniana: see *Ptychosperma Kerstenianum*
K. Macarthurii: *Ptychosperma Macarthurii*
K. Mooreana: *Lepidorrhachis Mooreana*

K. Sanderiana: see *Ptychosperma Sanderianum*

K. Vieillardii: *Burretiokentia Vieillardii*

K. Wendlandiana: *Hydriastele Wendlandiana*

Kentiopsis

K. macrocarpa: *Chambeyronia macrocarpa*

Kinetostigma

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- L. grandis* H. Wendland, Ill. Hort. 28: 23. 1881 et Bot. Mag. 109: *pl. 6704*. 1883. New Britain.
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- L. Jeannencyi*: a name used in two senses, in horticulture probably for a true *Licuala* but the species uncertain.
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Malortiea: REINHARDTIA

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**M. regia*: *M. Martiana*

Medemia

**M. nobilis*: *Bismarckia nobilis*

Metroxylon

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M. Rumphii: *M. Sagu*

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Neowashingtonia: WASHINGTONIA

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Nipa

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OENOCARPUS Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 21. 1823.

see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 291-300. 1928.

O. Bacaba Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 24. 1823. Brazil.

O. distichus Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 22. 1823. Brazil.

O. panamanus L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 3: 71. 1933. Panama.

Omanthe

Omanthe costaricana: an invalid name used by O. F. Cook for *Chamaedorea costaricana* (Science 90: 298. 1939).

Oncosperma

ONCOSPERMA Blume, Bull. Sci. Phys. Nat. Néerl. 1: 64. 1838.

O. fasciculatum Thwaites, Enumeratio Plantarum Zeylaniae 328. 1864 ('*fasciculata*'). Ceylon.

O. filamentosum: *O. tigillarum*

O. horridum (W. Griffith) Scheffer, Naturk. Tijdsch. Ned. Indie 32: 191. 1873. Malaya. Sumatra.

Areca horrida W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 465. 1845.

O. tigillarum (Jack) Ridley, Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc. Straits Branch 33: 173. 1900 ('*tigillaria*'). Southeast Asia.

Areca tigillaria Jack, Malayan Miscellanies 2(7): 88. 1822.*

Oncosperma filamentosum Blume, Rumphia 2: 97. 1838-39 ('1836') ('*filamentosa*').

O. Vanhoutteanum: *Neprosperma Vanhoutteanum*

Oothrinax

Oothrinax anomala: an invalid name used by O. F. Cook for *Zombia antillarum* (National Horticultural Magazine 20: 21. 1941).

Opsandra

OPSIANDRA O. F. Cook, Journ. Wash. Acad. 13: 181. 1923.

see: Fairchild, Fairchild Tropical Garden, Occasional Paper 1: 5-11. 1938.

O. Maya O. F. Cook, Journ. Wash. Acad. 13: 182. 1923. Mexico, British Honduras, Guatemala.

Orania

ORANIA Zippelius in Blume, Allgemeine Konst- en Letter-bode 1: 297. 1829.
O. aruensis Beccari, Malesia 1: 76. 1877. Aru Islands. New Guinea.

O. *Macrocladus*: O. sylvicola

O. *nicobarica*: Bentinckia nicobarica

O. Palindan (Blanco) Merrill, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Government Laboratories Publication 27: 88. 1905. Philippine Islands.

Caryota Palindan Blanco, Flora de Filipinas ed. 2, 513. 1845.

O. *philippinensis* Scheffer in Beccari, Ann. Buitenzorg 2: 156. 1885.

O. *philippinensis*: O. Palindan

O. *porphyrocarpa*: Arenga porphyrocarpa

O. *regalis* Zippelius, Allgemeine Konst- en Letter-bode 1: 297. 1829. New Guinea.

O. *sylvicola* (W. Griffith) H. E. Moore, Principes 6: 44. 1962. Malaya. Sumatra.

Macrocladus sylvicola W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 490. 1845.

Orania Macrocladus Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 186 [ed. 2]. 1849.

Orbignya

ORBIGNYA Martius ex Endlicher, Gen. Pl. 257. 1837 [conserved name].
see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 498-516. 1929.

O. *Barbosiana* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 690. 1932. Brazil.

O. *Cohune* (Martius) Dahlgren ex Standley, Tropical Woods 30: 3. 1932. *Cohune* palm. British Honduras to Honduras.

Attalea Cohune Martius, Palm. Orbign. 121. 1844.

O. *dubia*: *Attalea dubia*

O. *Guacuyule* (Liebmann) Hernandez X., Sociedad Botánica de Mexico, Boletín 9: 17. 1949. Western Mexico.

Cocos Guacuyule Liebmann in Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 323. 1853.

*O. *Lydiae* Drude in Martius, Fl. Bras. 3(2): 448. 1881. Brazil.

O. *speciosa*: a name used in two senses and in need of further clarification. Cultivated material may be O. *Cohune*.

O. *spectabilis* (Martius) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 508. 1929. Brazil.

Attalea spectabilis Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 136. 1826.

Oreodoxa

O. *acuminata*: *Prestoea acuminata*

O. *borinquena*: *Roystonea borinquena*

O. *oleracea*: *Roystonea oleracea*

O. *regia*: *Roystonea regia*

Palma

*Palma: PHOENIX

P. *argentata*: *Coccothrinax argentata*

P. *chilensis*: *Jubaea chilensis*

P. *elata*: *Roystonea elata*

P. *Maripa*: *Maximiliana Maripa*

P. *prunifera*: *Copernicia prunifera*

P. *spinosa*: *Acrocomia spinosa*

Parajubaea

PARAJUBAEA Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 48. 1930.

P. *cocoides* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 48. 1930. Ecuador.

Paralinospadix

PARALINOSPADIX Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 12: 331. 1935.

Linospadix Beccari ex J. D. Hooker in Bentham et Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 903. 1883 not *Linospadix* H. Wendlan (1875).

see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 12: 331-336. 1935.

P. *caudiculata* (Beccari) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 12: 335. 1935. ('caudiculatus') New Guinea.

Linospadix caudiculata Beccari in Lorentz, Nova Guinea 8: 213. 1909

P. Micholitzii (Ridley) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 12: 334. 1935. New Guinea.
Linospadix Micholitzii Ridley, Gard. Chron., series 3, 18: 262. 1895.

P. Petrickiana: a name that has not yet been accompanied by a full description, but used in horticulture for plants supposedly from New Britain.

Paurotis

Paurotis: ACOELORRHAPHE

Pelagodoxa

PELAGODOXA Beccari in Bois, Rev. Hort., ser. 2, 15: 302. 1917. Marquesas Islands.

see: Moore, Principes 1: 173. 1957; 2: 77, 85, 95. 1958.

P. Henryana Beccari in Bois, Rev. Hort. ser. 2, 15: 302. 1917.

Pericycla

P. penduliflora: Licuala penduliflora

Phloga

PHLOGA Noronha ex J. D. Hooker in Bentham et Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 909. 1883.

see: Jumelle et Perrier in Humbert, Fl. Mad. Fam. 30: 122-126. 1945.

P. nodifera (Martius) Noronha ex Salomon, Die Palmen 109. 1887. Madagascar.

Dypsis nodifera Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 312. 1849.

Phloga polystachya Noronha ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 312. 1849 name in synonymy.

P. polystachya: *P. nodifera*

Phoenicophorium

*PHOENICOPHORUM H. Wendland, Ill. Hort. 12: miscellées 5. 1865. Seychelles Islands.

Stevensonia Duncan ex I. B. Balfour in J. G. Baker, Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles 388. 1877.

see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 34-40 1942 (as *Stevensonia*).

P. Borsigianum (C. Koch) Stuntz, Inven-

tory of Seeds and Plants Imported, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture 31: 88. 1914.

Astrocaryum Borsigianum C. Koch, Wochenschrift für Gärtnerei und Pflanzenkunde 2: 401. 1859; Gartenflora 10: 29. 1861.

Stevensonia Borsigiana (C. Koch) L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 2: 192. 1930. *Phoenicophorium sechellarum* H. Wendland, Ill. Hort. 12: miscellées 5. 1865.

Stevensonia grandifolia Duncan ex I. B. Balfour in Baker, Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles 388. 1877.

P. sechellarum: *P. Borsigianum*

Phoenix

*PHOENIX Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1188. 1753.

Palma Miller, Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4, 1754.

see: Beccari, Malesia 3: 345-416. 1890; Webbia 3: 237-245. 1910; Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris 17: 148-160. 1911. Gagnepain in Lecomte, Flore Générale de l'Indochine 6: 974-978. 1937.

P. abyssinica Drude, Bot. Jahrb. 21: 117, 119. 1894. Abyssinia.

P. acaulis Buchanan-Hamilton ex Roxburgh, Flora Indica 3: 783. 1832. India. Burma.

P. canariensis Hortorum ex Chabaud, La Provence Agricole 19: 293. 1882.* Canary Islands.

var. *canariensis*

P. cycadifolia E. Regel, Gartenflora 28: 131. 1879.

P. Jubae (Webb et Berthelot) Christ, Bot. Jahrb. 6: 469. 1885.

P. tenuis of horticulture according to Beccari

var. *macrocarpa*: *P.* × *macrocarpa*.

var. *porphyrococca* Vasconcelos et Franco, Portugaliae Acta Biologica, series B, 2: 313. 1948.

- P. cycadifolia*: *P. canariensis*, but some material so named may be *P. reclinata*.
- P. dactylifera* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1188. 1753. Cultivated.
- P. farinifera* Roxburgh, Plants of the Coast of Coromandel 1: 53. 1795. India.
- P. formosana*: a name without botanical standing and of unknown application.
- P. glauca*: a name without botanical standing and of unknown application.
- **P. Hanceana*: *P. Loureirii*
- P. humilis*: *P. Loureirii*
- P. hybrida*: a horticultural name of no apparent botanical standing and of uncertain application.
- P. Jubae*: *P. canariensis*
- **P. Loureirii* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 3: 257. 1841. India to Indochina and Hong Kong.
- P. Hanceana* Naudin, Journal of Botany 17: 174. 1879.
- P. humilis* Royle, Illustrations of the Botany and Other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains and of the Flora of Cashmere 1: 14, 394, 397, 399. 1833-1840. Name without description.
- P. humilis* var. *Hanceana* (Naudin) Beccari, Malesia 3: 348, 392. 1890.
- P. humilis* var. *Loureirii* (Kunth) Beccari, Malesia 3: 382. 1890.
- P. Ousleyana* W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 347. 1844.
- P.* × *macrocarpa* Hortorum, Rev. Hort. 66: 495. 1894 [*P. canariensis* × *P. dactylifera*].
- P. madagascariensis*: a name without botanical standing, certainly for *P. reclinata*.
- P. natalensis*: a name without botanical standing.
- P. Ousleyana*: *P. Loureirii*.
- P. paludosa* Roxburgh, Flora Indica 3: 789. 1832. India to Indochina.
- P. porphyrococca*: a name without botanical standing certainly referable to *P. canariensis* var. *porphyrococca*.
- P. pumila*: *P. reclinata*.
- P. pusilla* J. Gaertner, Fruct. 1: 24. 1788. India, Ceylon.
- P. zeylanica* Trimen, Journal of Botany 23: 267. 1885.
- P. reclinata* N. J. Jacquin, Fragmenta Botanica 27. 1801 ('1800-1809'). Africa Madagascar.
- P. pumila* E. Regel, Gartenflora 20: 153. 1871.
- P. senegalensis* Van Houtte ex Salomon according to Beccari.
- P. spinosa* F. C. Schumacher, Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Naturvidenskabelige og Mathematisk Afhandlinger 4: 211. 1829.
- **P. Roebelenii* O'Brien, Gard. Chron., ser. 3, 6: 475, 758. 1889. Laos.
- P. rupicola* T. Anderson, Journ. Linn. Soc. 11: 13. 1869.
- P. senegalensis*: *P. reclinata*.
- **P. spinosa*: *P. reclinata*.
- P. sylvestris* (Linnaeus) Roxburgh, Flora Indica 3: 787. 1832. India.
- Elate sylvestris* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2: 1189. 1753.
- P. tenuis*: see *P. canariensis*.
- P. tomentosa*: a name without botanical standing.
- P. zanzibarensis*: a name without standing used for *P. reclinata*.
- P. zeylanica*: *P. pusilla*.

Pholidocarpus

- PHOLIDOCARPUS Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1308. 1830. see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 13: 227-238. 1931.
- P. macrocarpus* Beccari, Malesia 3: 92. 1886. ('macrocarpa'). Malay Peninsula.
- P. Majadum* Beccari, Malesia 1: 80. 1877. Borneo.
- P. mucronatus* Beccari, Malesia 3: 91. 1886. ('mucronata'). Sumatra?

Phytelephas

- PHYTELEPHAS Ruiz et Pavon, Syst. 299. 1798.
- P. macrocarpa Ruiz et Pavon, Syst. 301. 1798. Peru.
? *P. Poeppigii* Gaudichaud, Voyage Bonite, Atlas pl. 16. 1841; Botanique 3: 104. 1866.
- P. Poeppigii*: *P. macrocarpa*?
- Pigafetta**
- PIGAFETTA (Blume) Martius ex Beccari, Malesia 1: 89. 1877 ('*Pigafettia*'), corrected J. D. Hooker in Bentham et Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 933. 1883 [conserved name].
Sagus section *Pigafetta* Blume, Rumphia 2: 154. 1843 ('1836').
Metroxylon section *Pigafetta* (Blume) Blume ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 213 [ed 2]. 1845.
see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(2): 99-103. 1918.
- P. elata*: *P. filaris*.
- P. filaris* (Giseke) Beccari, Malesia 1: 91. 1877 ('*Pigafettia*'). East Indies
Sagus filaris Giseke, Prael. 94. 1792.
Pigafetta elata (Martius) Blume ex H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 253. 1878.

Pinanga

- PINANGA Blume, Bull. Sci. Phys. Nat. Néerl. 1: 65. 1838.
Pseudopinanga Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 13: 188. 1936.
- P. coronata* Blume, Rumphia 2: 83. 1838-39 ('1836'). Java.
- P. decora* L. Linden et Rodigas, Ill. Hort. 33: 171. 1886.
- P. disticha* (Roxburgh) Blume ex H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 253. 1878. Malaya.
Areca disticha Roxburgh, Flora Indica 3: 620. 1832.
- P. fruticans* Ridley, Flora of the Malay Peninsula 5: 9. 1925. Malaya.
- P. furfuracea* Blume, Rumphia 2: 88. 1838-39 ('1836'). Celebes.

- P. insignis* Beccari, Philipp. Journ. Sci. 2C: 223. 1907. Philippine Islands.
Pseudopinanga insignis (Beccari) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 13: 194. 1936.
- P. Kuhlilii* Blume, Rumphia 2: 82. 1838-39 ('1836').
var. *Kuhlilii*. Java.
var. *alba* (Teysmann et Binnendijk) Scheffer, Naturk. Tijdsch. Ned. Indië 32: 183. 1873. Sumatra.
Ptychosperma album Teysmann et Binnendijk, Naturk. Tijdsch. Ned. Indië 27: 26. 1864.
var. *sumatrana* Scheffer, Naturk. Tijdsch. Ned. Indië 32. 183. 1873. Sumatra.
- P. maculata* Porte ex Lemaire, Ill. Hort. 10: pl. 361. 1873. Philippine Islands.
- P. malaiana* (Martius) Scheffer, Naturk. Tijdsch. Ned. Indië 32: 175. 1873. Malaya.
Seaforthia malaiana Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3. 184 [ed 1]. 1839.
- P. patula* Blume, Rumphia 2: 87. 1838-39 ('1836'). Sumatra.
- P. spectabilis*: a name without apparent botanical standing and of unknown application.

Pindarea

- P. concinna*: *Attalea concinna*.

Plectocomia

- PLECTOCOMIA Martius ex Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1333. 1830.
see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(2): 19-45. 1918.
- P. assamica* W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 97. 1844. Assam.
- P. elongata* Martius ex Blume in J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1333. 1830. Java. Sumatra.
- P. Griffithii* Beccari in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 6: 478. 1893. Malaya.
- Plectocomiopsis**
- PLECTOCOMIOPSIS Beccari in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 6: 479. 1893.

see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(2): 46-62. 1918.

- P. geminiflora* (W. Griffith) Beccari in J. D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. India 6: 479. 1893. ('geminiflorus'). Malaya.
Calamus geminiflorus W. Griffith ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3. 338. 1853.

Podococcus

- PODOCOCUS** G. Mann et H. Wendland, Trans. Linn. Soc. 24: 426. 1864. West Africa.
P. Barteri G. Mann et H. Wendland, Trans. Linn. Soc. 24: 426. 1864.

Polyandrococos

- POLYANDROCOCOS** Barbosa Rodrigues, Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 1: 7. 1901.
P. caudescens (Martius) Barbosa Rodrigues, Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 1: 8. 1901. Brazil.
Diplothemium caudescens Martius Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 111. 1826.

Prestoea

- ***PRESTOEA** J. D. Hooker in Bentham et Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 899. 1883.
see: Moore, Gent. Herb. 9: 261. 1963.
P. acuminata (Willdenow) H. E. Moore, Gent. Herb. 9: 286. 1963. Venezuela.
Oreodoxa acuminata Willdenow, Mem. Acad. Sci. Berlin 1804: 35. 1807.
Euterpe acuminata (Willdenow) H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 244. 1878.
P. montana (Graham) Nicholson, Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening 3: 216. 1886. West Indies.
Euterpe montana Graham, Bot. Mag. 67: pl. 3874. 1841.
Euterpe globosa of many authors but probably not of Gaertner.

Pritchardia

- PRITCHARDIA** Seemann et H. Wendland, Bonplandia 10: 197. 1862 [conserved name].

Eupritchardia O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 3(3): 223. 1898.

- see: Beccari et Rock, Mem. Bishop Mus. 8(1): 1-77. 1921.
P. affinis Beccari, Mem. Bishop Mus. 8(1): 37. 1921. Hawaiian Islands.
P. arecina Beccari, Webbia 4: 224. 1913. Hawaiian Islands.
**P. aurea* Horti Lindeniani ex Beccari et Rock, Mem. Bishop Mus. 8(1): 76. 1921. Origin unknown.
P. Beccariana Rock, Bull. Torrey Club 43: 386. 1916. Hawaiian Islands.
P. filamentosa: Washingtonia filifera.
P. filifera: Washingtonia filifera.
P. Gaudichaudii (Martius) H. Wendland, Bonplandia 10: 199. 1862. Hawaiian Islands.
Livistona? *Gaudichaudii* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 242 [ed. 2]. 1845.
P. Hillebrandii Beccari, Malesia 3: 292. 1890 in part and Webbia 2: 203. 1907; 4: 218. 1913. Hawaiian Islands.
**P. macrocarpa* Linden ex Beccari et Rock, Mem. Bishop Mus. 8(1): 44. 1921. Hawaiian Islands.
P. Maideniana Beccari, Webbia 4: 213. 1913. Hawaiian Islands.
P. Martii (Gaudichaud) H. Wendland, Bonplandia 10: 199. 1862. Hawaiian Islands.
Livistona? *Martii* Gaudichaud, Voyage Bonite, Atlas pl. 58, 59. 1842; Botanique 3: 107. 1866.
P. Martinii: a name without botanical standing probably in error for *P. Martii*.
P. pacifica Seemann et H. Wendland, Bonplandia 10: 197. 1862. Fiji Islands.
**P. pericularum* H. Wendland ex Beccari, Malesia 3. 292. 1890; Webbia 4: 217. 1913. Paumotu Islands.
P. remota Beccari, Malesia 3: 294. 1890. Hawaiian Islands.

P. Thurstonii F. Mueller et Drude, *Gartenflora* 36: 486. 1887. Fiji Islands.

P. Vuylstekeana H. Wendland, *Rev. Hort.* 55: 329. 1883. Paumoto Islands.

P. Wrightii: *Colpothrinax Wrightii*.

Pseudophoenix

PSEUDOPHOENIX H. Wendland ex Sargent *Bot. Gaz.* 11: 314. 1886.

see: R. W. Read, *A Study of the Genus Pseudophoenix*, Thesis, Cornell University, 1961.

P. insignis: *P. vinifera*.

P. saonae: *P. Sargentii*.

P. Sargentii H. Wendland ex Sargent, *Bot. Gaz.* 11: 314. 1886. Caribbean.

P. saonae O. F. Cook, *Journ. Wash. Acad.* 13: 406. 1923.

P. vinifera (Martius) Beccari, *Pomona College Journ. Econ. Bot.* 2: 268. 1912. Hispaniola.

Euterpe? vinifera Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 1: lxxxv. 1845.

Pseudophoenix insignis O. F. Cook, *Journ. Wash. Acad.* 13: 400. 1923.

Pseudopinanga

Pseudopinanga: PINANGA.

Ptychandra

PTYCHANDRA Scheffer, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 1: 140. 1876.

P. glauca Scheffer, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 1: 160. 1876. Batjan Island.

Ptychococcus

PTYCHOCOCCUS Beccari, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 2: 90, 100. 1885.

P. paradoxus (Scheffer) Beccari, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 2: 96. 1885. New Guinea. *Drymophloeus? paradoxus* Scheffer, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 1: 53. 1876.

Ptychoraphis

PTYCHORAPHIS Beccari, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 2: 90. 1885.

P. augusta (S. Kurz) Beccari, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 2: 90. 1885. Nicobar Island.

Areca augusta S. Kurz, *Journal of Botany* 13: 331. 1875.

P. singaporensis (Beccari) Beccari, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 2: 90. 1885. Malaya.

Ptychosperma singaporensis Beccari, *Malesia* 1: 61. 1877 ('*singaporensis*').

Ptychosperma

*PTYCHOSPERMA Labillardiere, *Mémoires de la Classe des Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques de l'Institut de France, Paris*, 115: 252. 1809.

Seaforthia R. Brown, *Prodr.* 267. 1810.

Actinophloeus (Beccari), Beccari, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 2: 126. 1885.

Romanowia Horti Sanderiani ex André, *Rev. Hort.* 71: 262. 1899.

P. album: *Pinanga Kuhlii* var *alba*

P. Alexandrae: *Archontophoenix Alexandrae*

P. ambiguum (Beccari) Beccari in Martelli, *Nuovo Gior. Bot. Ital.*, ser. 2, 42: 75. 1935 ('*ambigua*'). New Guinea.

Drymophloeus ambiguus Beccari, *Malesia* 1: 42, 98. 1877.

Actinophloeus ambiguus (Beccari) Beccari, *Ann. Buitenzorg* 2: 168. 1885.

**P. angustifolium* Blume, *Rumphia* 2: 122. 1843 ('1836') ('*angustifolia*'). New Guinea. See also *P. Schefferi*.

**P. appendiculatum* Blume, *Rumphia* 2: 122. 1843 ('1836').

P. capitis-yorkii: *P. elegans*

P. Cunninghamianum: *Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana*.

**P. elegans* (R. Brown) Blume, *Rumphia* 2: 118. 1843 ('1836'). Australia.

Seaforthia elegans R. Brown, *Prodr.* 267. 1810.

P. capitis-yorkii H. Wendland et Drude, *Linnaea* 39: 217. 1875.

P. hospitum (Burret) Burret, *Notizbl. Berlin* 12: 596. 1935. Cultivated.

Actinophloeus hospitus Burret, *Notizbl. Berlin* 11: 206. 1931.

P. keiense (Beccari) Beccari in Martelli *Nuovo Gior. Bot. Ital.*, ser. 2, 42: 77. 1935 ('*keyensis*'). New Guinea.

- Drymophloeus propinquus* var. *keiensis* Beccari, Malesia 1: 44. 1877.
- **P. Kerstenianum*: a name much confused both nomenclaturally and horticulturally. See annotations.
- P. Macarthurii* (H. Wendland) Nicholson, Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening 3: 248. 1886. New Guinea.
Kentia Macarthurii H. Wendland in T. Moore, The Florist and Pomologist 1879: 114. 1879.
Actinophloeus Macarthurii (H. Wendland) Beccari, Webbia 4: 154. 1913.
- **P. Nicolai* (Horti Sanderiani ex André) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 12: 598. 1935. New Guinea.
Romanowia Nicolai Horti Sanderiani ex André, Rev. Hort. 71: 262. 1899.
- P. paniculatum*: *Areca paniculata*
- P. perbreve*: *Balaka perbrevis*
- P. propinquum* (Beccari) Beccari in Martelli, Nuovo Gior. Bot. Ital., ser. 2, 42: 79. 1935 ('propinqua') New Guinea.
Drymophloeus propinquus Beccari, Malesia 1: 43. 1877.
Actinophloeus propinquus (Beccari) Beccari, Ann. Buitenzorg 2: 168. 1885.
- P. rupicola*: *Loxococcus rupicola*.
- **P. Sanderianum* Ridley, Gard. Chron., ser. 3, 24: 330. 1898 ('Sanderiana'). New Guinea.
Actinophloeus Sanderianus (Ridley) Burret, Repert. Sp. Nov. 24: 271. 1928.
- P. Schefferi* Beccari in Martelli, Nuovo Gior. Bot. Ital., ser. 2, 42: 75, 79. 1935. New Guinea.
P. angustifolium Scheffer, Ann. Buitenzorg 1: 154. 1876 not. *P. angustifolium* Blume (1843).
- P. Seemannii*: *Balaka Seemannii*
- P. singaporense*: *Ptychoraphis singaporensis*
- P. Teysmannianum*: a name without botanical standing.
- Pyrenoglyphis**
- Pyrenoglyphis*: **BACTRIS**
- Raphia**
- RAPHIA** Palisot de Beauvois, Flore d'Oware et de Benin 1: 75. 1806 ('1804').
Sagus J. Gaertner, Fruct. 1: 27. 1788 not *Sagus* Steck, (1757).
see: Beccari, Webbia 3: 27-130. 1910.
- **R. farinifera* (J. Gaertner) Hylander, Lustgarden 31-32: 88. 1952. Madagascar.
- *Sagus farinifera* J. Gaertner, Fruct. 2: 186. 1791.
Sagus Ruffia N. J. Jacquin, Fragmenta Botanica 7. 1801 ('1800-1809').
Raphia Ruffia (N. J. Jacquin) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 217. [ed. 1]. 1839.
Raphia pedunculata Palisot de Beauvois, Flore d'Oware et de Benin 1: 78. 1806 ('1804').
- R. Gentiliana* De Wildeman, Mission Émile Laurent 29. 1905*. Congo.
var. *Gilletti*: R. Gilletii
- R. Gilletii* (De Wildeman) Beccari, Webbia 3: 105. 1910. Congo.
R. Gentiliana var. *Gilletii* De Wildeman, Mission Émile Laurent 30. 1905*.
- R. Hookeri* G. Mann et H. Wendland, Trans. Linn. Soc. 24: 438. 1864. West Africa.
- R. Laurentii* De Wildeman, Mission Émile Laurent 26. 1905*. Congo.
- R. madagascariensis*: name without botanical standing, probably referable to *R. farinifera*.
- R. pedunculata*: *R. farinifera*
- R. Ruffia*: *R. farinifera*
- R. Rumphii*: name without botanical standing.
- R. Sese* De Wildeman, Mission Émile Laurent 28. 1905*. Congo.
- R. taedigera* (Martius) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 216 [ed. 1]. 1839. Central America to Brazil.

Sagus taedigera Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 54. 1824.

R. vinifera Palisot de Beauvois, Flore d'Oware et de Benin 1: 77. 1806 ('1804'). West. Africa.

Ravenea

RAVENEAE C. Bouché, Monatsschrift Vereines zur Beförderung des Gartenbaues 21: 197, 323, 324. 1878 amplified H. Wendland in J. D. Hooker, Bot. Mag. 110: pl. 6776. 1884.

see: Jumelle et Perrier in Humbert, Fl. Mad. Fam. 30: 166-180. 1945.

R. latisecta Jumelle, Ann. Mus. Marseille, ser. 4, 5(1): 35. 1927. Madagascar.

R. rivularis Jumelle et Perrier, Ann. Mus. Marseille, ser. 3, 1: 54. 1913. Madagascar.

R. robustior Jumelle et Perrier, Ann. Mus. Marseille, ser. 3, 1: 49. 1913. Madagascar.

R. xerophylla Jumelle, Ann. Mus. Marseille, ser. 5, 1(1): 28. 1933. Madagascar.

Reinhardtia

REINHARDTIA Liebmann in Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 311. 1849.

Malortia H. Wendland, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 21: 25. 1853.

see: Moore, Gent. Herb. 8: 541-576. 1957; Principes 1: 127-145. 1957.

R. gracilior: *R. gracilis* var. *gracilior*.

R. gracilis (H. Wendland) Drude ex Dammer, Palmenzucht und Palmenpflege 90. 1897.

var. *gracilis*. Guatemala to Honduras.
Malortia gracilis H. Wendland, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 21: 26, 146. 1853.

var. *gracilior* (Burret) H. E. Moore, Principes 1: 145. 1957. Mexico to Honduras.

R. gracilior Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 555. 1932.

var. *rostrata* (Burret) H. E. Moore, Principes 1: 145. 1957. Nicaragua. Costa Rica.

R. rostrata Burret, Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums Wien 46: 228. 1933.

Malortia rostrata (Burret) L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 260. 1943.

R. rostrata: *R. gracilis* var. *rostrata*.

R. simplex (H. Wendland) Drude ex Dammer, Palmenzucht und Palmenpflege 91. 1897. Honduras to Panama.

Malortia simplex H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 17: 5. 1859.

Rhapidophyllum

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM H. Wendland et Drude in Drude, Bot. Zeit. 34: 803. 1876.

**R. hystrix* (Pursh) H. Wendland et Drude in Drude, Bot. Zeit. 34: 803. 1876. Needle palm, dwarf saw palmetto, Southeastern United States.

Chamaerops hystrix Pursh, Flora Americae Septentrionalis 1: 240. 1814 ('*hystris*').

Rhapis

RHAPIS Linnaeus filius in Aiton, Hortus Kewensis 3: 473. 1789.

see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 199-208. 1939.

**R. excelsa* (Thunberg) Henry in Rehder, Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 11: 153. 1930. Lady palm. China?

Chamaerops excelsa Thunberg, Flora Japonica 130. 1784.

Rhapis flabelliformis L'Héritier ex Aiton, Hortus Kewensis 3: 473. 1789.

Trachycarpus excelsus (Thunberg) H. Wendland in J. Gay, Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France 8: 429. 1863? ('1861').

R. flabelliformis: *R. excelsa*.

R. humilis Blume, Rumphia 2: 54. 1838-39 ('1836'). Slender lady palm China?

Rhopaloblaste

RHOPALOBLASTE Scheffer, Ann. Buitenzorg 1: 137. 1876.

R. ceramica (F. A. W. Miquel) Burret, Repert. Sp. Nov. 24: 288. 1928. Ceram Island.

- Bentinckia ceramica* F. A. W. Miquel, De Palmis Archipelagi Indici 8. 1868.
Rhopaloblaste hexandra Scheffer, Ann. Buitenzorg 1: 156. 1876.
- R. hexandra*: *R. ceramica*.
 Rhopalostylis
- *RHOPALOSTYLIS H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 180, 234. 1875.
 see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 3: 429-435. 1935.
- R. Baueri* H. Wendland et Drude, Linnaea 39: 234. 1875. Norfolk Island.
Areca Baueri J. D. Hooker, Bot. Mag. 94: pl. 5735. 1868, illegitimate name.
Areca sapida Endlicher, Prodromus Florae Norfolkicae 26. 1833 not *Rhopalostylis sapida*.
- R. Cheesemanii* Beccari ex Cheeseman, Transactions of the New Zealand Institute 48: 215. 1916; 49: 47, 50. 1917. Raoul (Sunday) Island.
- R. sapida* H. Wendland et Drude in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 255. 1878. Nikau palm. New Zealand.
Areca sapida Solander ex J. D. Hooker, Flora Novae Zelandiae 1: 262. 1853 not *Areca sapida* Endlicher (1833).
- Rhyticocos
- RHYTICOCOS Beccari, Malpighia 1: 350, 353. 1887. Lesser Antilles.
 see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 366-372. 1940; Hodge, Principes 1: 176-179. 1957.
- R. amara* (N. J. Jacquin) Beccari, Malpighia 1: 353. 1887.
Cocos amara N. J. Jacquin, Sel. Stirp. Am. Hist. 1: 277. 1763 ('amarus').
- Romanowia
- Romanowia*: PTYCHOPERMA
- Roscheria
- ROSCHERIA H. Wendland ex I. B. Balfour in Baker, Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles 386. 1877. Seychelles Islands.
 see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 40-42. 1942.
- R. melanochaetes* (H. Wendland) H. Wendland in I. B. Balfour in Baker, Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles 387. 1877.
Verschaffeltia melanochaetes H. Wendland, Ill. Hort. 18: 54. 1871.
- Roystonea
- ROYSTONEA O. F. Cook, Science, ser. 2, 12: 479. 1900. Royal palms.
Oreodoxa of many authors, not of Willdenow.
 see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 3: 342-387. 1935; 8: 117-134. 1949.
- R. borinquena* O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 552. 1901. Puerto Rican royal. Puerto Rico.
- R. caribaea*: *R. oleracea*.
- **R. elata* (Bartram) F. Harper, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 59: 29. 1946. Florida royal. Florida.
Palma elata Bartram, Travels, contents iv, 91, 94, 115-116, 141. 1791 ('elate').
Roystonea floridana O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 554. 1901.
- R. floridana*: *R. elata*.
- R. Jenmanii* (C. H. Wright) Burret, Bot. Jahrb. 63: 76. 1929. Cultivated.
Euterpe Jenmanii C. H. Wright, Kew Bulletin 1906: 203. 1906.
- R. oleracea* (N. J. Jacquin) O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 554. 1901. Caribee royal, cabbage palm. West Indies.
Areca oleracea N. J. Jacquin, Sel. Stirp. Am. Hist. 1: 278. 1763.
Oreodoxa oleracea (N. J. Jacquin) Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 166. 1837.
R. caribaea (Sprengel) P. Wilson, Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden 8: 385. 1917.
- **R. regia* (Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth) O. F. Cook, Science, ser. 2, 12: 479. 1900. Cuban royal palm. Cuba.

Oreodoxa regia Humboldt, Bonpland et Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 1: 305 [fol. 244]. 1816.

Euterpe ventricosa C. H. Wright, Kew Bulletin 1906: 203. 1906.

Sabal

SABAL Adanson, Familles des Plantes 2: 495, 599. 1763.

Inodes O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 529. 1901.

see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 366-459. 1944.

S. acaulis: a name once used for *S. minor*.

S. Adansonii: *S. minor*.

S. Beccariana L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 397. 1940. Cultivated.

S. princeps of horticulture as interpreted by Beccari but not by most others.

**S. bermudana* L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 3: 326. 1934. Bermuda.

S. Blackburniana Hemsley, Report of the Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger, Botany 1(1): 70. 1884 not *S. Blackburniana* Glazebrook ex J. A. et J. H. Schultes (1830).

**S. Blackburnia* Glazebrook in Loudon, The Gardener's Magazine and Register of Rural and Domestic Improvement 5: 52. 1829. Described from cultivation and not clearly applicable. See annotation list for notes.

S. Blackburniana Glazebrook ex J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1488. 1830 ('*Blackburnianum*').

S. umbraculifera Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm 3: 245 [ed. 1]. 1839 as to name but not necessarily to plants in cultivation.

S. Blackburniana: see *S. bermudana*, *S. Blackburnia*.

S. causiarum (O. F. Cook) Beccari, Webbia 2: 71. 1907. Puerto Rico.

Inodes causiarum O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 531. 1901.

S. Deeringiana: *S. minor*.

**S. domingensis* Beccari, Webbia 2: 49. 1907. Hispaniolan palmetto. Hispaniola.

S. neglecta Beccari, Webbia 2: 40. 1907.

S. umbraculifera of authors and some horticulturists but not of Martius.

S. Etonia Swingle ex Nash, Bull. Torrey Club 23: 99. 1896. Scrub palmetto. Florida.

S. exul: *S. texana*.

S. filamentosa: name without botanical standing, perhaps used for *Washingtonia filifera*.

S. Ghiesbreghtii: a name without botanical standing.

S. glabra: see *S. minor*.

**S. glaucescens* Loddiges ex H. E. Moore, Gent. Herb. 9: 287. 1963. Carat. Trinidad.

S. guatemalensis Beccari, Webbia 2: 68. 1907. Guatemala.

S. havanensis: name without botanical standing.

S. humilis: name without botanical standing.

**S. jamaicensis* Beccari, Repert. Sp. Nov. 6: 94. 1908. Jamaican palmetto. Jamaica.

S. Jamesiana: *S. Palmetto*.

S. louisiana: *S. minor*.

S. longepedunculata: name without botanical standing used in some collections for *S. minor*.

S. magdalenae: name without botanical standing.

S. Masonii: name without botanical standing.

S. mauritiaeformis (H. Karsten) Grisebach et H. Wendland in Grisebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 514: 1864. Colombia. *Trithrinax mauritiaeformis* H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 244. 1856.

S. mayarum H. H. Bartlett, Carnegie Inst. Publ. 461: 35. 1935. Small botan. British Honduras. Yucatan.

- S. mexicana* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 246 [ed. 1]. 1839. Mexico.
- S. minor* (N. J. Jacquin) Persoon, Synopsis Plantarum 1: 399. 1805. Bush palmetto, dwarf palmetto. Southeastern United States.
Corypha minor N. J. Jacquin, Hortus Botanicus Vindobensis 3: 8. 1776.
Sabal Adansonii Guersent, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris 3(87): 206. 1804.
S. louisiana (Darby) Bomhard, Journ. Wash. Acad. 25: 44. 1935.
S. Deeringiana Small, Torreya 26: 34. 1926.
S. glabra as to plants described by Sargent, Silva of North America 10: 38. 1896 but not as to the name based on *Chamaerops glabra* Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8, n. 2, 1768, which is an insufficiently described species of the West Indies.
- S. nematoclada* Burret, Repert. Sp. Nov. 48: 256. 1940. Green botan. British Honduras.
- S. Palmetto* (Walter) Loddiges ex J. A. et J. H. Schultes, Syst. Veg. 7(2): 1487. 1830. Palmetto, common palmetto. Southeastern United States.
Corypha Palmetto Walter, Flora Caroliniana 119. 1788.
S. Jamesiana Small, Journal of the New York Botanical Garden 28: 182. 1927.
- S. parviflora* Beccari, Webbia 2: 43. 1907. Cuban palmetto. Cuba.
- S. peregrina* L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 400. 1944. Cultivated.
- S. princeps*: see *S. Beccariana*.
- S. Questaliana* L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 422. 1944. Cultivated in West Indies but possibly native in southern Bahamas.
- S. Rosei* (O. F. Cook) Beccari, Webbia 2: 83. 1907. Western Mexico.
Inodes Rosei O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 534. 1901.
- S. texana* (O. F. Cook) Beccari, Webbia 2: 78. 1907. Rio Grande palmetto. Texas and Mexico along the Rio Grande River.
Inodes texana O. F. Cook, Bull. Torrey Club 28: 534. 1901.
Inodes exul O. F. Cook, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry Circular 113: 14. 1913.
S. exul (O. F. Cook) L. H. Bailey, Rhodora 18: 155. 1916.
- **S. umbraculifera*: *S. domingensis* as to much material in cultivation, *S. Blackburnia* as to name. See annotations.
- S. uresana* Trelease, Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden 12: 79. 1901. Sonoran palmetto. Mexico.
- S. viatoris* L. H. Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 403. 1944. Cultivated.
- S. Yapa* C. Wright ex Beccari, Webbia 2: 64. 1907. Cuba.

Saguerus

- S. pinnatus*: *Arenga pinnata*.

Sagus

- Sagus*: METROXYLON, but see also *Raphia farinifera*.
S. filaris: *Pigafetta filaris*.
S. taedigera: *Raphia taedigera*

Salacca

- SALACCA Reinwardt, Syllabus Ratisbonensis 2: 3. 1828.
Zalacca of many authors.
see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 12(2): 67-98. 1918; Furtado, Gard. Bull. Singapore 12: 378-403. 1949.
- S. affinis* W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 9. 1844. Malaya, Sumatra.
- S. Blumeana*: *S. edulis*.
- S. conferta* W. Griffith, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 16. 1844. Malacca.
- S. dubia* Beccari, Malesia 3: 68. 1886. Sunda Islands?

- S. edulis* Reinwardt, Syllabus Ratisbonensis 2: 3. 1828. Java.
Calamus Zalacca J. Gaertner, Fruct. 2: 267. 1791.
Salacca Blumeana Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 202 [ed. 1]. 1839.
- S. Rumphii*: see *S. Wallichiana*.
- **S. Wallichiana* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 201 [ed. 1]. 1839. Burma. Malaya. Sumatra.
S. Rumphii of authors not of Wallich.
- Saribus**
- Saribus*: LIVISTONA.
- Scheelea**
- SCHEELEA H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 264. 1857 ('1856').
 see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 651-689. 1929.
- S. amyloacea* Barbosa Rodrigues, Pl. Nov. Cult. Rio de Janeiro 1: 17. 1891. Brazil.
- S. butyracea* (Mutis ex Linnaeus filius) H. Karsten ex H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 241, 256. 1878. Colombia.
Cocos butyracea Mutis ex Linnaeus filius, Supplementum Plantarum 454. 1781.
S. regia H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 266. 1857 ('1856').
- S. excelsa* H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 267. 1857 ('1856'). Colombia. See also *S. osmantha*.
- S. gomphococca* (Martius) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 666. 1929.
Attalea? gomphococca Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 3: 301. 1845.
- S. Huebneri* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 663. 1929. Brazil.
- S. Humboldtiana* (Spruce) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 658. 1929. Colombia.
Attalea Humboldtiana Spruce, Journ. Linn. Soc. 11: 163. 1871.
- S. insignis* (Martius) H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 269. 1857 ('1856'). Brazil, Colombia.
- Maximiliana insignis* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 133. 1826.
- S. kewensis* J. D. Hooker, Bot. Mag. 123: pl. 7552, 7553. 1897. Cultivated.
- S. Lauromulleriana* Barbosa Rodrigues, Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 4: 108. 1907. Brazil.
- S. Leandroana* Barbosa Rodrigues, Pl. Nov. Cult. Rio de Janeiro 1: 19. 1891. Brazil.
- S. Liebmannii* Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10 (2): 617. 1916. Mexico.
- S. macrocarpa* H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 268. 1857 ('1856'). Venezuela.
- S. Martiana* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 661. 1929. Brazil.
Attalea excelsa Martius ex Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 2: 624. 1825 not *S. excelsa* H. Karsten.
- S. osmantha* Barbosa Rodrigues, Pl. Nov. Cult. Rio de Janeiro 4: 24. 1894. Trinidad.
S. excelsa Barbosa Rodrigues, Pl. Nov. Cult. Rio de Janeiro 1: 30. 1891 not *S. excelsa* H. Karsten.
- S. princeps* (Martius) H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 269. 1857 ('1856'). Brazil, Bolivia.
Attalea princeps Martius, Palm. Origin. 113. 1844.
- S. regia*: *S. butyracea*.
- S. Urbaniana* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 672. 1929. Tobago Island.
- S. Wallisii* (Huber) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 657. 1929; 11: 1047. 1934. Peru, Brazil.
Attalea Wallisii Huber, Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier, series 2, 6: 267. 1906.*
- Schippia**
- SCHIPPPIA Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 867. 1933.
- S. concolor* Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 11: 868. 1933. British Honduras.
- Sclerosperma**
- SCLEROSPERMA G. Mann et H. Wendland,

Trans. Linn. Soc. 24: 427. 1864. West Africa.

S. Mannii H. Wendland, Trans. Linn. Soc. 24: 427. 1864.

Seaforthia

Seaforthia: PTYCHOSPERMA but see also Archontophoenix Cunninghiana, Pinanga malaiiana.

Serenoa

SERENOA J. D. Hooker in Bentham et Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3: 926, 1228. 1833. see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 6: 379-381. 1944.

S. repens (Bartram) Small, Journal of the New York Botanical Garden 27: 197. 1926. Southeastern United States.

Corypha repens Bartram, Travels 61. 1791.

Brahea serrulata (Michaux) H. Wendland in Kerchove, Les Palmiers 235. 1878.

S. serrulata (A. Michaux) Nicholson, Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening 3: 423. 1887.

S. serrulata: S. repens.

Siphokentia

SIPHOKENTIA Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 198. 1927.

see: Moore, Gent. Herb. 8: 309-315. 1953.

S. Beguinii Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 198: 1927. Molucca Islands.

Socratea

SOCRATEA H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 263. 1857 ('1856').

see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 10: 918-919. 1930.

S. durissima (Oersted) H. Wendland, Bonplandia 8: 103. 1860. Central America.

Iriartea durissima Oersted, Vid. Medd. Kjoebenh. 1858: 30. 1859.

S. exorhiza (Martius) H. Wendland, Bonplandia 8: 103. 1860. Brazil.

Iriartea exorhiza Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 36. 1824.

Stephanostachys

Stephanostachys: Chamaedorea Tepejilote.

Stevensonia

Stevensonia: PHOENICOPHORUM.

Syagrus

SYAGRUS Martius, Palm. Fam. 18. 1824. see: Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 13: 677-696. 1937.

S. campestris (Martius) H. Wendland, Index Palmarum 17, 38. 1854. Brazil. *Cocos campestris* Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 121. 1826.

S. Camposporteanae: a name apparently without botanical standing.

S. catechucarpa (Barbosa Rodrigues) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 465. 1916. Cultivated.

Cocos catechucarpa Barbosa Rodrigues, Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 2: 41. 1901.*

S. chloroleuca (Barbosa Rodrigues) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 13: 692. 1937. Brazil.

Cocos chloroleuca Barbosa Rodrigues, Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 6: 135. 1907.*

S. comosa (Martius) Martius, Palm. Orhign. 134. 1847. Brazil.

Cocos comosa Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 122. 1826.

S. coronata (Martius) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 466. 1916. Brazil.

Cocos coronata Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 115. 1826.

S. edulis (Barbosa Rodrigues) Frambach in Dahlgren, Index of American Palms 266. 1936. Brazil.

Cocos edulis Barbosa Rodrigues, Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 4: 105. 1907.*

S. flexuosa (Martius) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 466. 1916. Brazil.

Cocos flexuosa Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 120. 1826.

S. Hoehnei: Lytocaryum Hoehnei.

- S. Inajai (Spruce) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 467. 1916. Brazil.
Maximiliana Inajai Spruce, Journ. Linn. Soc. 11: 163. 1871.
- S. *insignis*: Microcoelum insigne.
- S. oleracea (Martius) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 467. 1916. Brazil.
Cocos oleracea Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. 2: 117. 1826.
- S. orinocensis (Spruce) Burret, Notizbl. Berlin 13: 695. 1937. Venezuela.
Cocos orinocensis Spruce, Journ. Linn. Soc. 11: 161. 1871.
- S. quinquefaria (Barbosa Rodrigues) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 467. 1916. Brazil.
Cocos quinquefaria Barbosa Rodrigues, Palmae Hasslerianae Novae 13. 1900.
- S. Sancona H. Karsten, Linnaea 28: 247. 1856. Colombia.
- S. Treubiana (Beccari) Beccari, Agr. Colon. 10(2): 468. 1916. Paraguay?
Glaziova Treubiana Beccari, Ann. Buitenzorg. ser. 2, supplement 3(2): 791. 1910.
- S. *Weddelliana*: Microcoelum Weddellianum.

Synechanthus

- SYNECHANTHUS H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 16: 145. 1858.
- S. angustifolius H. Wendland, Wochenschrift für Gärtnerei und Pflanzenkunde 2: 15. 1859. Central America.
- S. fibrosus (H. Wendland) H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 16: 145. 1858. Central America.
?Chamaedorea fibrosa H. Wendland, Index Palmarum 57. 1854.
- S. Warscewiczianus H. Wendland, Bot. Zeit. 16: 145. 1858. Central America. Colombia?

Taliera

T. Gebanga: Corypha elata.

Teysmannia

Teysmannia: JOHANNESTEIJSMANNIA.

Thrinax

- *THRINAX Swartz, Nova Genera et Species Plantarum Prodrumus 4, 57. 1788.
see: Bailey, Gent. Herb. 4: 128-149. 1938; 8: 94-99. 1949.
- T. argentea*: Coccothrinax argentea
- T. barbadosis*: a name impossible to apply — see also *Coccothrinax barbadosis*
- **T. excelsa* Loddiges ex Grisebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 515. 1864. Jamaica.
- T. floridana* Sargent, Bot. Gaz. 27: 84. 1899. Florida, West Indies.
T. Wendlandiana Beccari, Webbia 2: 265. 1907.
- T. keyensis*: *T. microcarpa*
- T. microcarpa* Sargent, Garden and Forest 9: 162. 1896. Florida, Bahamas.
T. keyensis Sargent, Bot. Gaz. 27: 86. 1899.
- T. microphylla*: a name without botanical standing.
- **T. Morrisii* H. Wendland, Gard. Chron., ser. 3, 11: 104. 1892. Anguilla and Anegada Islands.
- T. multiflora*: a name that has been used in two senses, the horticultural usage not certain.
- **T. parviflora* Swartz, Nova Genera et Species Plantarum Prodrumus 57. 1788. Jamaica.
- T. punctulata* Beccari, Webbia 2: 280. 1907. Cuba.
- T. radiata*: a name impossible to apply with certainty.
- T. sapida*: a name without botanical standing.
- T. Wendlandiana*: *T. floridana*

Thrincoma

Thrincoma: COCCOTHRINAX

Toxophoenix

T. aculeatissimum: *Astrocaryum aculeatissimum*.

Trachycarpus

TRACHYCARPUS H. Wendland in J. Gay, Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 8: 429. 1863? ('1861').

see: Beccari, Ann. Calcutta 13: 272-286. 1931.

- T. caespitosus* Beccari ex Roster, Bul-
letino della R. Società Toscana di
Orticoltura 40: 164. 1915. ('*caespit-
osa*'). Cultivated.
- T. excelsus*: *T. Fortunei* as to plants in
horticulture, *Rhapis excelsa* as to bot-
anical synonymy.
- T. Fortunei* (W. J. Hooker) H. Wend-
land in J. Gay, Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 8:
429. 1863? ('1861'). China.
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ANNOTATIONS

[Additional nomenclatural notes, mostly relating to typification of palm genera, have recently appeared in *Gentes Herbarum* 9: 235-274. 1963.]

**Acoelorrhaphe*. The name *Acoelorrhaphe* first appeared in a key to fan palms in the vegetative state accompanied by a brief description which, though fulfilling requirements for valid publication, was not sufficient to identify the palm in question. Beccari, working with actual specimens annotated by Wendland, finally provided an amplified description in 1907, five years after Cook had described *Paurotis*.

Paurotis Wrightii has been used for this palm for many years but is clearly a name which must be abandoned under the present ICBN since Cook's genus and Wendland's are taxonomically identical. Earlier attempts to find a way to reject *Acoelorrhaphe*, however well intended, are ill-founded and the name should be taken up. For a more elaborate commentary, see Moore, *Gentes Herbarum* 9: 245. 1963.

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**Acrocomia crispa*. Two names are currently used for this species, *A. crispa* and *A. armentalis*. The latter name begins with Morales, whose argument against recognizing the application of *Cocos crispa* to the Cuban *Acrocomia* (or *Gastrococos* as he called it) was followed by Bailey.

Morales concluded that *Cocos crispa*, originally described from trees growing between Havana and Regla in Cuba, was a doubtful species which he could not definitely equate with his *Gastrococos armentalis*. This conclusion, however was based on an unfortunate error made by C. S. Kunth in *Enumeratio Plantarum* 3: 287, 1841, wherein he stated that *Cocos crispa* was a palm with a ventricose unarmed trunk 4-6 feet (4-6 pedalis) high. A tree of such height, Morales correctly stated, would have been densely armed with prickles and would not have borne flowers or fruit. Furthermore, he stated that the *corojo*, as the palm is known in Cuba, never grew between Havana and Regla, and that the fruit was always globose, the endocarp never three-angled, as opposed to the depressed-globose fruits with three-angled endocarp described by Kunth.

The original description of *Cocos crispa* was apparently not seen by Morales. The palm described in 1816 had an unarmed ventricose trunk well over 20 feet high (4-6-orgyalis — orgyalis being a term of measurement representing a fathom or the height of a man). At such a height, the trunks of *A. crispa* are frequently so weathered as to appear

unarmed, they are normally conspicuously swollen and the trees are mature, bearing flowers and fruit. Both Beccari and Bailey note that the fruit of the species is globose or depressed-globose, and Beccari noted the endocarp as "somewhat irregularly globose, or else obsoletely trilobed and slightly depressed . . ." The latter condition is prevalent in fruits at the L. H. Bailey Hortorium.

Actual specimens of *Cocos crispera* are unfortunately lacking in the Humboldt herbarium at Paris but the description and the location of the palm clearly point to the species of *Acrocomia* common throughout Cuba. The apparent discrepancies noted by Morales are due to error and misinterpretation. Beccari, after full and careful study, was convinced that there was no doubt as to the identity of *Acrocomia crispera* and a re-examination of the evidence confirms his conclusion. Two other species may be eliminated from consideration by the characteristics given for them by León in *Flora de Cuba*.

**Acrocomia fusiformis*. The copy of *Hortus Britannicus* part II (containing page 432) is dated 1826 and marked from "R. Barclay, 30 Oct. 1826. Berry Hill" in the library of the New York Botanical Garden. The date of 1826 rather than 1827 is therefore accepted as that of publication of the name.

**Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. The name *A. sclerocarpa* is illegitimate and nomenclaturally becomes a synonym of *A. aculeata*. The Brazilian plants and those in cultivation to which the name has recently been applied require further study before identification can be made clearly.

**Aiphanes disticha*. The name is based on a drawing which cannot be identified certainly with any known species of *Aiphanes*. The identity of

plants cultivated under this name is unknown. It may be noted that Burret attributes the name *Martinezia disticha* to J. Linden (*Catalogue* 93: 32. 1875) but publication there was not valid since no description accompanied the name.

**Aiphanes erosa* was first described from young plants grown in Belgium from seed said to have come from the Antilles. The description of 1871 and later figures (*Gardeners' Chronicle* 1872: 1927, f 296, 1872 and 1875: 475, f. 101, 1875), are insufficient for exact identification of the species. Burret has attempted to fix application of the name to the species of *Aiphanes* native on Barbados. Lacking a better course dictated by sound study of the genus, it seems best to accept this disposition for the present. It may be noted however, that the name, even in this sense, may be misapplied in cultivation.

**Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana* was mistakenly equated by Hooker with the palm that Robert Brown had described earlier as *Seaforthia elegans*. The latter is properly called *Ptychosperma elegans*. Although Wendland corrected Hooker's error, the name *Seaforthia elegans* even now persists and is used erroneously for *A. Cunninghamiana*. See also *Ptychosperma elegans*.

**Areca Catechu*. The specific epithet for the betel palm has also been spelled *Cathecu*. Linnaeus himself used this spelling incorrectly as noted in *Principes* 3: 47, 1959, where a fuller commentary on the correctness of *Catechu* is to be found.

**Arecastrum Romanzoffianum*. The incorrect name *Cocos plumosa* is still used erroneously in horticulture for *A. Romanzoffianum* var. *Romanzoffianum*.

**Arenga obtusifolia* was based on a mixture of two totally different palms but for the most part representing a

species of *Arenga* similar to or possibly identical with *A. pinnata*. Beccari and Hooker considered *A. obtusifolia* the same as *A. Westerhoutii* in *Flora of British India* 6: 421, 1892. Ridley, in *Flora of the Malay Peninsula* 5: 19, 1925, thought otherwise and his conclusion is borne out by a study of the type material of *A. Westerhoutii* which has staminate flowers with only about 70 stamens while *A. obtusifolia* has 135-215 stamens.

**Arenga tremula* is accepted here as the correct name for *A. mindorensis*, which has been listed in cultivation, on the basis of Merrill's study of Blanco species published in *Species Blancoanae*. On page 97, Merrill gave cogent reasons for considering the two identical, a view repeated in *An Enumeration of Philippine Flowering Plants* 1: 160, 1923. Beccari, in his studies of Philippine palms, applied the name to a palm which Merrill considered identical with *Arenga Ambong*.

**Attalea crassispatha*, the great carosier of Haiti, was thought, perhaps correctly by O. F. Cook, to represent a distinct genus. Unfortunately Cook's name *Borhoa crassispatha* was published without a Latin description in *National Horticultural Magazine* 18: 265, 266, 1939, and has no botanical standing. A detailed study of this palm, especially of the staminate flowers, is much to be desired.

**Bactris*. The author considers the genera *Guiljelma*, *Pyrenoglyphis* and *Yuyba*, maintained as distinct genera by some writers, to represent only subdivisions of *Bactris*. The nomenclature thus reflects his taxonomic opinions. For those who wish to acknowledge more than one genus, correct names may be determined from the synonymy.

**Bentinckia Condapanna*. The epithet for this species is often spelled *Cod-*

dapanna. The original spelling, however, is *Condapanna* from the Tamil *condapana*. It is not certain that *B. Condapanna* is actually cultivated today.

**Bismarckia* is united with *Medemia* by some writers including Jumelle and Perrier in *Flore de Madagascar*. Beccari, however, distinguished *Medemia* and *Bismarckia* from each other and from *Hyphaene* on the basis of differences in the fruit. Further study of relationships among the three genera is desirable. The proper combining authority for *Medemia nobilis* appears to be Gallerand since earlier citations are not correct.

**Butia Bonnetii* is a confused and incompletely known species possibly not distinct from *B. capitata*. Bailey gives a full analysis of the problem in *Gentes Herbarum* 4: 37-39, 1936.

**Caryota* is a genus easily distinguished from all other palms by its twice-pinnate leaves with more or less "fishtail" shaped pinnules. The species are very imperfectly understood botanically thus the synonymy listed here must be accepted with reserve. They are often misidentified and probably hybridize in cultivation.

**Caryota Cumingii*. Beccari applied the name to a small species said to have solitary stems but the original description is of a cluster palm. In cultivation at least two distinct palms are grown under the name, perhaps neither being correctly identified.

**Caryota mitis*. The synonyms referred to *C. mitis* on the authority of Beccari and Hooker in *Flora of British India* 6: 423, 1894, and Gagnepain in *Flore Générale de l'Indo-chine* 6: 972, 1937, may well belong to this species but the plants bearing these names in cultivation often appear to be of hybrid origin or otherwise erroneously associated with *C. mitis*.

**Caryota Rumphiana*. The name *Car-*

yota Albertii is referred here on the authority of Beccari in *Malesia* 1: 74, 1877, where he considered it no more than a form (forma *australiensis*) of *C. Rumphiana*.

**Ceroxylon alpinum* has been known for a century and a half as *C. andicola* but the correct name is *C. alpinum* as noted in *Principes* 5:12, 1961. The taxonomy of *Ceroxylon* is not well worked out and the exact application of the name *C. alpinum* to living plants is not certain. It is doubtful that *Ceroxylon* is successfully cultivated anywhere.

**Chamaedorea cataractarum* is probably not cultivated, most material so labelled in cultivation being of another species, perhaps *C. monostachys*.

**Chamaedorea geonomaeformis* is a name often applied to plants of *C. Ernesti-Augusti* in cultivation. The true species has only recently been introduced and is very rare in collections.

**Chamaedorea graminifolia*. Most if not all material so named in cultivation is incorrectly identified.

**Chamaedorea oblongata* has been grown under the incorrect name "*C. corallina*" and has also been called *Mauranthe lunata* though this name has no botanical standing.

**Chamaedorea Pacaya*. The vernacular name *pacaya* is used for *Chamaedorea Tepejilote* in Guatemala and through association the latter species has also been incorrectly called *C. Pacaya* in cultivation. The true species is probably not cultivated.

**Chamaedorea stolonifera* has recently been introduced but material so named in many collection is *C. brachypoda*.

**Chamaedorea Tepejilote* is sometimes grown incorrectly under the name *C. Pacaya*, which see for comments.

**Chamaerops humilis* is considered the only species in the genus. Many variants have received names in horti-

culture. Those lacking botanical standing and many of doubtful status may be referred to as cultivars — as 'Arborea,' 'Argentea,' 'Canariensis,' 'Dactylifera,' 'Elegans,' 'Longifolia,' 'Nivalis,' 'Robusta,' 'Sphaerocarpa.' It is by no means certain that all these names truly apply to *C. humilis*, the cultivars of which need study.

**Chamaerops humilis* var. *elator*. Beccari used the epithet *macrocarpa* for this variety but the epithet is antedated by var. *elator* in the same category. Gussone cited *C. humilis* var. *major* Tineo, *Catalogus Plantarum Horti Regii Panormitana* 70, 1827, but this is only a name without description so has no standing in priority. There is no indication that this was based on *Chamaeriphes major* J. Gaertner which is quite possibly the same.

**Chrysalidocarpus lucubensis*. The most recent disposition of this species is in the status of variety which is perhaps the proper one. Apart from the solitary versus clustered trunks there is little to distinguish it as a species.

**Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*. Wendland did not refer to either of the synonyms cited when he described the species so Bory is not to be cited as parenthetical authority, neither can the epithet *madagascariensis* be transferred since it is preoccupied by Beccari's use for another species. This species was long cultivated under a variety of horticultural or misapplied names — *Areca borbonica*, *Areca Dicksonii*, *Areca indica*, *Hyophorbe indica*, *Hyophorbe lutescens* — some of which properly apply to quite different species. Most of these names have been supplanted by the correct one or by *Areca lutescens* which is still commonly though incorrectly used in horticulture.

**Coccothrinax argentea* is often attributed to Sargent in *Botanical Gazette*

27: 89, 1899, but the combination was not made there formally.

**Coccothrinax Miraguama*. The name for this species dates from Beccari's transfer even though he confused the plants themselves with *C. Yuruguana* according to León.

**Coccothrinax Yuruguana*. Owing to a technicality, the name *Thrinax Yuruguana* A. Richard ex Sagra (*Historia física, política y natural de la Isla de Cuba* 2(11): 278. 1850) cannot be the basionym for *Coccothrinax Yuruguana*. Richard cited *Corypha Miraguama* as a synonym and under Article 63 of the ICBN Richard should have adopted the above epithet. *Thrinax Yuruguana* is thus an illegitimate name which must be listed as a synonym of *Coccothrinax Miraguama*. The actual plants described by Richard and León, however, when considered to represent a distinct species may bear the name *C. Yuruguana* León under Articles 32 and 72 of ICBN.

**Cocos australis* is a name used erroneously in horticulture for plants referable to *Butia capitata*. The true *Cocos australis* applies to plants that both Beccari and Bailey considered a variety of *Arecastrum Romanzoffianum*.

**Cocos flexuosa* is used erroneously in horticulture for plants apparently referable to *Arecastrum Romanzoffianum* var. *australe*. The true *Cocos flexuosa* is now known as *Syagrus flexuosa*.

**Cocos nucifera*. The numerous variants with vernacular or Latin names are not listed. Most of the names have no botanical standing and the variants are best considered as cultivars.

**Colpothrinax* was described from vegetative characters in a key in 1879 and was more amply described in 1883, but the specific name appears to have had no formal botanical standing before 1895. It appears as a name only in Sauvalle's *Flora Cubana* 152, 1873, where

a *C. Wright* specimen is cited, and as a name (incorrectly as *C. Wightii*) in Salomon, *Die Palmen*, 1887. The description in *Vilmorin's Blumengärtnererei* is very short but seems sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the ICBN though Bailey did not accept any combination made before 1930. Beccari had studied a specimen of the Wright collection cited by Sauvalle, thus he was able to give a detailed and clearly applicable description of the species with corrected spelling of the epithet but as a species of *Pritchardia* rather than *Colpothrinax* in 1907.

**Corypha elata*. Although there are two epithets that antedate *elata* for this species, neither can be used. The epithet *rotundifolia* cannot be transferred from *Gembanga* because it would then be a later homonym of *Corypha rotundifolia* Lamarck. Since Blume cited *Gembanga rotundifolia* as a synonym of *Taliera Gebanga*, the latter named is illegitimate by today's rules which require the taking up of the earliest epithet in a category if there is no bar to doing so. Thus *Corypha elata* is the correct name for the widespread species as it was interpreted by Beccari. If two species are recognized in this complex, then *Corypha Gebanga* may be treated as a new name (Article 72). If taxonomic study ever clarifies the status of *C. Utan*, perhaps this epithet will take priority (see below).

**Corypha Utan*. Beccari considered this poorly understood species to be no more than a form of the widespread *C. elata* in which event the epithet *Utan* takes precedence. What the horticultural material bearing the name may be requires study of actual specimens. Further study of Lamarck's species is also required.

**Cryosophila nana* is the correct name for *Acanthorrhiza aculeata* but the plants grown in gardens under the latter name

have usually proved to be a different and as yet unidentified species.

**Desmoncus polyacanthos* is thought by Burret to represent a mixture of two species and the status of the species is not clear.

**Dictyosperma album*. Authorities for the combination are often but incorrectly cited as H. Wendland ex I. B. Balfour in Baker, *Flora of Mauritius* . . . 384, 1877. The names *D. (Areca) furfuraceum* Hort. and *D. (Areca) rubrum* Hort. are invalid since they were proposed as synonyms of *D. album* (as *furfuracea* and *rubra*) by Balfour. Balfour wrote "A very variable palm of which the following are the principal forms." It is evident that he did not accept them as species. These names had no botanical standing until Nicholson described them in 1884. L. H. Bailey gave varietal status to these forms and presumably Nicholson need not be cited as a parenthetical author since no basionyms were given. The names *Areca furfuracea* and *A. rubra* of horticulture (quite different from *A. rubra* of botany) seem never to have been validated though they appear in several works and are incorrectly attributed to H. Wendland in Kerchove, *Les Palmiers*, by *Index Kewensis*.

**Dictyosperma aureum*. Balfour cited *Areca aurea* Hort. as a synonym of *D. album* var. *aureum*. The name apparently first appeared in *Flore des Serres* 17: 43, pl. 1738, 1868, where Louis Van Houtte used it for a young palm briefly characterized and supposedly originating from the Seychelles Islands. Van Houtte, however, used the name in a provisional sense ("While waiting for Herm. Wendland to perfect his scientific work and to classify *Areca aurea*, we present it still under the garden name . . . and return later to assign all the anatomical details in our Répertoire de botanique."). The name appears to be not validly pub-

lished under provisions of Article 33, ICBN.

The young palm was later shown in a reduced drawing in 1873 accompanied by an inconclusive brief description headed with the name *Areca aurea*. This may be considered the beginning of the name *Areca aurea* Hort. The description, however, in both instances is inadequate to identify the palm precisely and it is entered only as a questionable synonym. The exact application of the epithet *aureum* begins with Balfour in 1877.

**Elaeis guineensis*. The name *Elaeis melanococca*, here cited as a synonym, was long thought applicable to the American oil palm which today is more generally known as *Corozo oleifera*.

**Erythea* differs from *Brahea* in characteristics that scarcely seem adequate to distinguish it generically when variation in such related genera as *Livistona* and *Licuala* is considered. *Erythea* is maintained, however, until field studies can be completed and a reappraisal of its relationship to *Brahea* can be made.

**Erythea armata*. In 1937, Bailey identified *E. Roezlii* with wild palms of northwestern Mexico. Until that time, the species had been known only from cultivation. By 1943, however, Bailey was convinced that *E. Roezlii* represented no more than one of the several forms of *E. armata* and that it was distinct from the wild plants with which he had earlier associated the name. The latter now bear the name *E. clara* L. H. Bailey (*Gentes Herbarum* 6: 197, 1943) but are probably not in cultivation.

**Erythea loretensis* appears as a name in the trade. It has no botanical standing since it was not validly published by Jones. According to Bailey (*Gentes Herbarum* 6: 459, 1944), fruits of the plant described by Jones are actually those of a *Sabal*, possibly *S. texana*, planted in Loreto on the eastern side of Baja

California. The identity of plants cultivated under the name *E. loretensis* is not known.

**Euterpe* is used here in the sense of Martius as proposed for conservation and not necessarily in the sense of Gaertner who used the name in a fashion difficult to interpret. The genus has been broadly defined by Martius, Beccari and Burret but is perhaps better divided into two — *Euterpe* and *Prestoea* (see Moore, *Gentes Herbarum* 9: 256-262. 1963).

**Euterpe edulis* has often been reported in cultivation but much of the material grown under this name proves to be *E. stenophylla*, a cluster palm with densely white-tomentose inflorescence axes. The name *E. oleracea* may also be improperly applied in cultivation.

**Howeia* is sometimes spelled incorrectly as *Howea*. Hybrids between the two species have been reported to occur on Lord Howe Island but have not been formally named nor do they appear to be in cultivation.

**Hyphaene crinita*. The exact identity of this palm appears to be still unknown. Beccari was not able to identify it unquestionably with any of the species of Africa, Arabia and Madagascar. Others have attempted to identify it variously. Until further research is done, the name remains one of doubtful application to native plants and cultivated plants alike. Beccari considered *H. natalensis* to represent the plants assigned to *H. crinita* by Martius. The genus requires very careful and extended study over the whole of its range before it can be understood adequately.

**Hyphaene Schatan*. Bojer used the name *Hyphaene Schatan* in *Hortus Mauritianus* 308, 1837, but did not provide a description. It apparently remained for Dammer to validate the name in 1900.

**Jubaea chilensis*. The name most frequently used for this palm is *Jubaea spectabilis*. The earlier epithet of Molina has priority however.

**Kentia*. No true species of this genus is currently known in cultivation and those in the wild must bear another name since the generic name *Kentia* is preoccupied. Some have recently been transferred to *Gronophyllum* as the next oldest applicable name (Moore, *Gentes Herbarum* 9: 264, 265. 1963). The common kentias of cultivation are *Howeia* and a few others are referred to various other genera.

**Korthalsia scaphigera* is accepted here as a legitimate name following Furtado in *Gardens Bulletin, Singapore* 13: 319, 320, 1951. There is some question as to whether, owing to a technicality, the name should be placed in the synonymy of *Calamosagus wallichiaefolius* W. Griffith which Furtado equates with *Korthalsia rigida*. If the name is not accepted, then *Korthalsia Lobbiana* H. Wendland (*Botanische Zeitung* 17: 174. 1859) becomes the correct name.

**Latania lontaroides*. The priority of the epithet has only recently been demonstrated.

**Livistona Saribus*. The data given by Merrill in *A Commentary on Loureiro's "Flora Cochinchinensis"* 91, 1935, are incorrect in part. The volume mentioned for publication of *L. Saribus* is 21 (1918) in which no mention of *Livistona Saribus* is made.

**Lytocaryum*. Toledo originally included in this genus two additional species which Burret and Potztl transferred to *Microcoelum*. The relationship between these two and with *Syagrus* needs careful study. Perhaps we do not yet have a final answer as to the best names to use for the species, all of which are or have been in cultivation.

**Mascarena*. The identity of *Hyophorbe amaricaulis* of horticulture and botany has received comment from both Bailey and Pichi-Sermolli (*Webbia* 11: 154, 1955). There is still some question as to the application of this name.

**Maxiliana regia* was used twice by Martius, the first time (as *Maximiliana regia*) in 1819 for the tree which is now called *Cochlospermum regium* (Martius) Pilger, the second time in 1826 for the palm. Although the generic name *Maximiliana* has been conserved for the palm by international action, conservation of the specific epithet is not permitted. The second use of *regia* is illegitimate, thus we must accept the next available epithet which was supplied by Karsten.

**Medemia*. See *Bismarckia* for comments on the disposition of *M. nobilis*.

**Metroxylon amicarum* appears as a name without standing in *Kew Report* 1882: 68, 1884. There is no reference to Wendland's earlier description under another genus so I have accepted Beccari's later but formal transfer as correct.

**Metroxylon Sagu*. The cultivated and wild sago palms appear to vary widely in the same manner as the coconut and the peach palm (*Bactris Gasipaes*). Beccari, who most recently monographed the genus, maintained two species depending on whether the leaves and inflorescences were prickly or not. Since Jumelle reports that both forms may arise from a single seed lot, this division seems scarcely natural. The various forms, many of which are propagated vegetatively, may be considered as cultivars if it is desired to distinguish them. For the whole assemblage, the name *M. Sagu* is the earliest. If the materials assigned to *M. Rumphii* by Beccari are accepted as representing a distinct species, it appears that a new epithet based on *Sagus genuina* Giseke will be necessary.

**Microcoelum*. See *Lytocaryum* for comments.

**Nannorrhops*. The generic name sometimes appears as *Nannorhops*, a spelling adopted by Hooker. The doubled r is classically correct so the original spelling of the generic name is to be used. The specific epithet is often spelled *Ritchiana*, but although Griffith named the species in honor of Dr. Ritchie, he consistently used the spelling *Ritchiana* in the original publication and in *Palms of British East India* (1850).

**Nenga pumila* is better known in horticulture as *N. Wendlandiana*. The confusion between *Areca pumila* of Martius and of Blume has been mentioned by Furtado in *Gardens Bulletin, Singapore* 8: 159-163, 1935. *Areca pumila* Martius provides the oldest epithet available and *Nenga pumila* is therefore the correct name. *Areca pumila* Blume is a true *Areca* which now bears the name. *A. latiloba* Ridley.

**Nenga Schefferiana* is a poorly known palm which may be no more than a variety of *N. pumila*. Further study is required to ascertain its status but no varietal combination appears to have been made under *N. pumila*, therefore the name is retained in specific status for the present.

**Normanbya*. The specific epithet is very similar to the generic name but does not exactly duplicate it and is thus acceptable under the ICBN.

**Orbignya Lydiae* was originally described from plants grown at the Rio de Janeiro botanical garden. It is still incompletely known botanically and identity of horticultural material under this name is not certain.

**Palma*. The genus and the original species included in it have recently been considered by Moore (*Gentes Herbarum* 9: 235-244, 1963).

**Phoenicophorium* was treated by Bailey under the name *Stevensonia*. The ICBN, however, requires that the earliest generic name in proper form be used. *Phoenicophorium* meets this requirement as pointed out by Pichi-Sermolli in *Webbia* 11: 159, 1955.

**Phoenix*. The treatment of *Phoenix* here is admittedly not what is desired. The genus, surprisingly for one including so important a palm as the date, has not been well studied. I have relied heavily on Beccari's treatment of 1890 and later papers, bringing nomenclature up to date but largely accepting his taxonomic conclusions for lack of better. Moreover, it seems apparent that in cultivation, hybridization and misidentification may both have complicated matters so that names are sometimes meaningless without detailed study of the plants to which they are attached.

**Phoenix Hanceana*, according to Gagnepain, is only one of the forms of *P. Loureirii*.

**Phoenix Loureirii*, as accepted here, is a wide-ranging species from the Himalayas to Indochina and Hong Kong. *P. Roebelenii* has been confused with this species but is distinct.

**Phoenix Roebelenii* and its relationship to *P. Loureirii*, from which it is certainly distinct, have been considered by Moore in *Baileya* 1: 25-30. 1953.

**Phoenix spinosa*. Beccari united this species with *P. reclinata* but Chevalier recognizes it as distinct in *Revue Internationale de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agriculture Tropicale* 32: 223. 1952.

**Prestoea*. The name for this genus has been proposed for conservation to avoid a further confusion with *Oreodoxa* and *Martinezia* (which are direct synonyms). Some may wish to follow Burret and retain *Prestoea* within the confines of *Euterpe*, but the writer cannot escape the conviction that *Prestoea* is

best recognized as distinct. It is unlikely that *P. acuminata* is actually in cultivation although the name has been used for cultivated material.

**Pritchardia aurea* is a species of unknown provenance which has never been sufficiently described. The name had appeared several times in the literature without description (*Revue Horticole* 50: 186, 1878; *Illustration Horticole* 28: 32, 1881; *Webbia* 2: 207, 1907) but was validated by publication of a description of some leaves in 1921. The name, however, should be dropped as one probably impossible to apply correctly.

**Pritchardia macrocarpa* has also appeared several times in the literature without description (*Illustration Horticole* 26: 105. 1879; *Revue Horticole* 48: 375. 1876; *La Belgique Horticole* 30: 134. 1880; *Illustration Horticole* 28: 32. 1881). Beccari and Rock provided a full description in 1921 of Hawaiian material which appear to represent a distinct species and which was associated with the name suggested by Linden.

**Pritchardia pericularum*, an incompletely known species, was mentioned as a name in *Revue Horticole* 55: 206, 1883, and was provided with a brief description by Beccari in 1890.

**Ptychosperma* has often been treated as feminine in gender but properly is neuter, hence appropriate terminations have been given specific epithets. The genus is an important one in horticulture but is also badly in need of monographic study both botanically and horticulturally.

**Ptychosperma angustifolium* was based on notes made by Zippelius and on a drawing made by Latour, who had to depend largely on his imagination. Neither flowers nor fruit were described so even the proper genus is in question. Beccari and Burret both suggest that it may represent a species of *Coleospadix*

(or *Drymophloeus*). The name should be relegated to the ranks of those impossible to apply and should be dropped. Some of the plants bearing this name in horticulture may be *P. Schefferi*, though the name has probably been used for several narrow-leaved species.

**Ptychosperma appendiculatum* is another obscure species which should be dropped as nearly or quite impossible to understand from the old references upon which it is based.

**Ptychosperma elegans*. *Archontophoenix Cunninghamiana* is sometimes grown under the name *Seaforthia elegans* owing to a mistake in identification. See *Archontophoenix*.

**Ptychosperma Kerstenianum* was originally described from vegetative material and is poorly understood botanically as well as requiring further nomenclatural study. Apparently more than one species (or hybrid) bears this name in collections.

**Ptychosperma Nicolai* is a name that probably can never be associated correctly with a known species. It was used first, as *Romanowia Nicolai*, for juvenile plants from the Sander Nursery grown in England and Europe from seed said to have come from New Guinea. One of these plants, illustrated in *Gardeners Chronicle*, series 3, 33: fig. 108, 1903, shows a suckering species with pinnae of the *Ptychosperma* type but there does not appear to be a further account or flowers or fruit without which no determination is certain. Plants grown under the name today may have no relation to the original and the name is best abandoned.

**Ptychosperma Sanderianum* is still another species described originally from juvenile plants and difficult if not impossible to identify correctly.

**Raphia farinifera*. There is little question but that *Raphia farinifera* is

the correct name for the raffia palm, more generally known as *Raphia Ruffia*. The fruit so beautifully illustrated by Gaertner seems unmistakably to represent the palm of Madagascar. Martius, Beccari and Burret have all equated the fruits represented by Gaertner (though not the pre-Linnaean synonymy) with *Raphia Ruffia* but none of the three took up the earlier epithet. This was done recently by Hylander.

**Rhapidophyllum hystrix*. Martius cited *Rhaphia arundinacea* Aiton (1789) in the synonymy of this species in *Historia Naturalis Palmarum*. An examination of a photograph of authentic material at the British Museum (Natural History) shows that the Aiton species is not the same, hence the epithet does not antedate that in current use for the needle palm.

**Rhapis excelsa*. Wendland, following Martius, misinterpreted Thunberg's *Chamaerops excelsa*, thinking it to represent plants which today are called *Trachycarpus Fortunei* (though often found in collections under the incorrect name *T. excelsus*). Thunberg's specimen represents *Rhapis* so the name *Trachycarpus excelsus* is a synonym of *Rhapis excelsa* despite the fact that horticultural material labeled *T. excelsus* is *T. Fortunei*.

**Rhopalostylis*. The name *Areca sapida* has been used in two senses. The first use of Endlicher was legitimate but the epithet cannot be transferred to *Rhopalostylis* because Wendland and Drude used the epithet *sapida* for a second species in 1878 based on Hooker's illegitimate use of *Areca sapida*. *Areca Baueri* is illegitimate since it was superfluous when published. The two epithets in *Rhopalostylis* do not have parenthetical authorities since there is no direct evidence that *R. Baueri* was based on *Areca Baueri* when published (though this name was later included

in synonymy by Wendland and Drude in Kerchove's *Les Palmiers* 255, 1878) and since *R. sapida* is based on an illegitimate name it is treated as a new name under Article 72 of ICBN.

**Roystonea elata* is the earliest name for the Florida royal and must supplant *R. regia* if the Florida and Cuban royals are considered the same. Pending more detailed study, the two are kept separate here.

**Roystonea regia*, if considered the same as the above, must be called *R. elata*.

**Sabal bermudana*. Bailey has provided this name for the Bermudan palmetto which has been confused, at least in the literature, with *S. Blackburniana* (= *S. Blackburnia*).

**Sabal Blackburnia* was described from material cultivated in England from an unknown source. The description and specimens representing it (at Kew) are not sufficient to identify it with a wild species at present. The name, or a variation of it, has been associated with the sabals of Bermuda and Hispaniola. Unless subsequent studies enable us to define the species more exactly, the name is best dropped from use.

**Sabal domingensis*. Since the name *Sabal umbraculifera* is not to be used for the species of Hispaniola, one of two names proposed by Beccari must replace it. If Bailey is correct in uniting the plants of the island under one species, a choice may be made between *S. domingensis* and *S. neglecta*. The former is chosen for use because it is typified by specimens still extant and from a known locality.

**Sabal glaucescens*, though in use for a long time, is a name that does not appear to have been validly published until recently. See the *Gentes Herbarum* cited for comments.

**Sabal jamaicensis*. It may be that *Chamaerops glabra* Miller (see *S. minor*) is an earlier name for this species but the evidence is insufficient to warrant replacement.

**Sabal umbraculifera* is a name with a most unhappy history. When it was originally proposed, Martius equated with it a plant grown in Austria which Jacquin thought to represent *Corypha umbraculifera* Linnaeus. He also cited *Sabal Blackburnia* Glazebrook as a synonym and even though the name *Sabal umbraculifera* might be considered a new name under ICBN Article 72, it must still give way to the earlier epithet cited as a synonym. Thus, through a technicality, the name *S. umbraculifera* becomes a synonym of *S. Blackburnia*, a name which cannot be identified with any wild species. Bailey has used the name *S. umbraculifera* for the Hispaniolan palmetto which should be called *S. domingensis*. The real identity of palms cultivated as *S. umbraculifera* can only be determined by comparison with descriptions.

**Salacca Wallichiana*. Wallich published the name *Salacca Rumphii* with plates 222-224 and in the index of *Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* 3 (1831) but in the text equated the name with *S. edulis*. Furtado (*Gardens Bulletin, Singapore*) accepts the name *S. Rumphii* since the plates and index probably appeared before the text. If one accepts the right of Wallich to correct what he thought to be an error, then *S. Rumphii* technically belongs in the synonymy of *S. edulis* and the correct name for the plants actually described is *S. Wallichiana*.

**Thrinax*. The genus is currently being studied by R. W. Read at the Fairchild Tropical Garden. It has become apparent to him that names have been much confused in cultivation. Thus

T. excelsa is probably not in cultivation and plants so named may be *T. floridana*; *T. Morrisii* is listed but plants in cultivation do not fit the description of that species; *T. parviflora* is a species of Jamaica not presently known in cultivation though often listed. Most material under the last name is probably *T. floridana*.

**Veitchia Montgomeryana* has been grown under the name *V. Joannis*. Specific differences between the two species are noted in *Principes* 2: 25. 1958.

**Wallichia caryotoides*. Much of the material cultivated under this name is

actually one or more species of *Arenga*. True *W. caryotoides* is seldom encountered in gardens.

**Washingtonia filifera*. The epithets *filifera* and *filamentosa* both appeared in 1876 accompanied by poor descriptions of juvenile plants grown in Europe. Since Fenzi mentions the publication of a description in Linden's *Catalogue* for Spring, 1876, the epithet *filifera* has priority and is thus maintained in its contemporary usage. The first use of the name (*Illustration Horticole* 21: 28, 1874) is invalid since no description accompanied it.

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A Correction

Since the publication of my article on the germination of palm seeds, I have been informed that the material referred to as M31, *Aiphanes erosa* in *Principes* 7: 29, table 1, which had been received as *Martinezia erosa* was incorrectly identified. The species has not yet been identified, but it is certainly not *Aiphanes erosa* as it has no stem spines. I am grateful to my former colleague in Nigeria, Mr. T. Menendez, for drawing my attention to the error.

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