

It will be very helpful if members will notify the Society of their changes in address. Each month several copies of PRINCIPES are returned by the Post Office because members have moved. This entails delay in receipt of the journal by those members, as well as payment of postage three times on each copy.

Helpful Hint

Mrs. Mulford Foster, Orlando, Fla., has called our attention to a very attractive notepaper: Eaton's "Palmetto." There are two fan-shaped leaves in palest gray against an ivory background. You may want to look for this paper at your stationer's.

LUCITA H. WAIT

Orania sylvicola—the Correct Name for Orania Macrocladus

During the preparation of a checklist of cultivated palms, it has been necessary to consider the name for the *ibul* palm of Malaya and Sumatra which for many years has been called *Orania Macrocladus* and is so listed in Ridley's *Flora of the Malay Peninsula* 5: 17. 1925.

Martius took as his epithet for this palm the generic name *Macrocladus* proposed by W. Griffith in 1845 instead of the epithet *sylvicola* used by Griffith. The present *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (1961) requires that the earliest epithet (*sylvicola*) be used. The appropriate transfer is made here. The correct name for *Orania Macrocladus* is *Orania sylvicola*.

Orania sylvicola (W. Griffith) H. E. Moore, *tr. nov.*

Macrocladus sylvicola W. Griffith, in *Calcutta Journal of Natural History* 5: 490, 1845.

Orania Macrocladus Martius, *Historia Naturalis Palmarum* 3: 186 [ed. 2]. 1849
HAROLD E. MOORE, JR.

Essays on the Morphology of Palms

VII. A DIGRESSION ABOUT SPINES

P. B. TOMLINSON

A tendency on the part of palms to develop sharp spinous processes is suggested by the frequent use of specific epithets like *aculeata*, *armata*, *horrida*, *hystrix*, *polyacanthos*, *spinosa* and so on. Several quite different organs in palms may become modified as spines, whilst other spines may originate as mere outgrowths of surface tissues and are not equivalent to another part. If spines, then, are not a morphologically homogeneous group it might be suggested that they are biologically homogeneous, all having the same function, whatever their mode of origin. But even this is not true because insofar as we

can be aware of the "function" of spines it is quite evident that they may have one of two contrasted purposes.

Nevertheless, although a consideration of spines in palms may involve a rather artificial lumping of quite unrelated structures, a study of their great variety reveals much of botanical interest. Also, no previous attempt has been made to assemble information on this subject, so that it is hoped that this present article will be of value, as well as of interest.

In this article I have considered any pointed or hooked structure to be a spine. The expression "spine" has no