

radiata, minor, aculeata of Charles Plumier, the priest who so devotedly studied the Haitian flora and who published in 1703. Burret recognized it from one of Plumier's inedited drawings and from which he made a picture for his Ekman palms. The palm is also known to the natives in Haiti, by whom it is called *latanier zombi*, a name recorded in Barker & Dardeau, Flore d'Haiti. The word *latanier* is employed for fan-leaved palms, and *zombi* is the name of the dead who have come to life, the application to the palm being unknown to me. It would be preferable if this endemic palm could bear a Latin name indicative of its nativity rather than an exotic binomial of no relation with its country and the people.

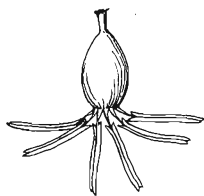
It appears to have been overlooked that midway between Plumier and Beccari another writer had treated this palm and has left us a binomial for it. Perhaps this work may not be cited directly as taxonomic authority because it does not consistently adopt binomial nomenclature; but the binomial was taken up by Index Kewensis in 1895 and again in Index Londinensis in 1930. This work is by Descourtilz, Flore Pittoresque et Medicale des Antilles, second edition, volume 1, 1833, and the binomial is *Chamærops Antillarum*. The binomial has been officially approved as validly published.

Michael Etienne Descourtilz, 1775-1835, travelled extensively from France in Africa and the West Indies and wrote "Voyages d'un Naturaliste, et ses observations," in three volumes published in Paris, comprising accounts of animals and plants and other objects, with excellent illustrations, and in which he used binomial nomenclature in footnotes and elsewhere. As late as 1935 the part relating to his travels in Haiti, 1799-1803, was republished in Paris. In his "Flore Pittoresque" he gives a long account of *latanier épineux* ou *hache*, the spinous or armed fan-palm, of which the Latin name was stated as *Chamærops Antillarum*. His picture somewhat resembles that of Plumier as reproduced for Burret, although there is no indication in the text that he had seen the Plumier portrait of it. He cites Plumier's Latin name, as does Burret. Apparently his observations on the plant are original. He was particularly interested in the medicinal and other uses of the palm.

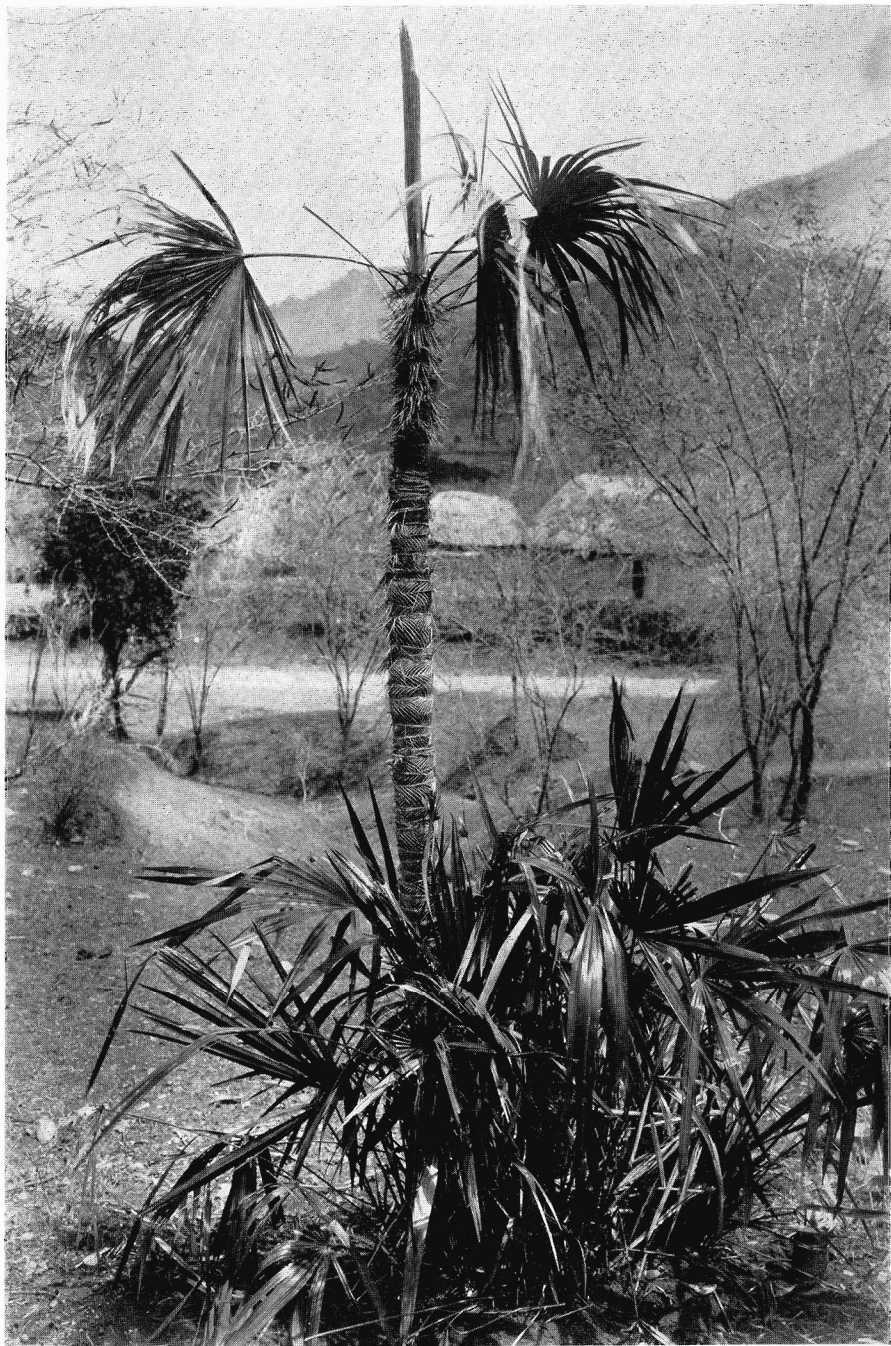
The nomenclature of this Haitian palm works itself out as follows:

† **ZOMBIA**, gen. nov. Thrinacearum.

Flores hermaphroditi, albi, sessiles, in parvis sed gracilibus spadiceis interfoliaribus cum brevibus ramis lateralibus; spathæ siccae angustæ appressæ vaginæ vel bracteæ: flos ad anthesim circa 5 mm. longus; stamina probabiliter 12, fixa prope basim in brevissimis filamentis; antheræ primo erectæ, bis excedentes, simplex



154. FLOWER of
Zombia antillarum
($\times 4$).



155. THE ZOMBI PALM, as it grows in the wild in Haiti. *Zombia antillarum*.

pistillum conicum, denique explicantes deflexæque pistillo tum amplificato; perianthium minutum, non tubulare, partibus eius acutis bracteis ad basim similibus: fructus albus, 19-22 mm. diam. brevi-oblongus, exocarpium album, glabrum, apice depresso; exocarpium siccum, tenue firmumque, brevi-oblongum, 12-15 mm. longum; semen brevi-oblongum, 8-10 mm. longum, liberum, rugosum, venosum, plus vel minus fissum vel bilobatum cum siccum, conspicuo columnari pariete intruso centrali. Arbor palmatifrondata, sobolifera; vaginæ frondis reticulatæ, apex spinis longis rigidisque. A Coccothrinace differt tuba perianthii obsoleta, staminibus elongatis pluribus quam 6, maximo fructu drupaceo, semine bilobato cum cavo centrali intruso et superficie venosa, albumine in lobis non ruminato, vaginis frondis tubularibus et longo-spinatis in apice, planta sobolifera vel cespitosa.

† **Zombia antillarum**, trans. nov. ZOMBI PALM. Figs. 153, 154, 155, 156, 157.

Chamærops Antillarum, Desc. ex Jackson in Index Kewensis, i, 505 (1895).

Coccothrinax anomala, Becc. in Fedde, Repert. vi, 95 (1908); in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta, xiii, 343 t. 31, v (1931); Burret, in Palmæ Cubenses et Domingenses a cl. E. L. Ekman, 17, t. 6, in Kungl. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl. ser. iii, vi (1929).

Palma pluribus truncis vel turionibus seriatim, circa 3 m. altis, 4-5 cm. diam.; frondi vaginæ reticulatæ et tubulares, spinis in apice 8-10 cm. longis; folia palmata, subter argentea, segmenta multa, 5 cm. vel minus lata, prope usque ad basim divisa, apices breviter bilobati; spadix interfoliaris, minus quam 1 m. longus, rami brevissimi; spathillæ tubulares, apressæ ad axim, 10-25 cm. longæ, apex acutus neque foliaceus neque elongatus.

Palm making a dense clump of slender shoots from the ground like young stools of bamboo, as well as slender trunks to about 3 m. tall and 5 cm. or less in thickness; small thin pneumatophores arise through the ground: leaves soon shedding from bole so that foliage may be only near the top and dead spadices may be hanging from sterile axils far below the crown; sheath of petiole much expanded and completely encircling the bole, consisting of many strong flat smooth strands of warp held together on the under side by close woof, the strands projecting at the top into stiff spines 8-10 cm. long (Fig. 156), the investiture becoming straw-colored, the succeeding layers of spines more or less spiral on the trunk in accordance with the phyllotaxy: leaves fan-shaped, rather thin, silvery on under surface and dull above, full grown blades 50-60 cm. long and 80 or 90 cm. broad, cut one-half to two-thirds to the base into 30-40 segments (segments from younger leaves much fewer and separated nearly to base) that taper either to long slender somewhat bifurcate points or to a broader end with flaring big notch, middle ones 5 cm. broad but outer ones very narrow, the narrower ones with strong central rib and broader ones with 3 or 4 main ribs and mostly lesser ones between, petiole 1 m. less or more long and 1 cm. or less broad, convex on both surfaces but thin-edged, hastula small, with projecting part at middle: spadices interfoliar but perhaps soon appearing infrafoliar from dropping of leaves, spreading, about 3-4 dm. long,