

from the Bahamas and was grown under glass in the gardens at Schoenbrunn, near Vienna. Fig. 140 is a reduction from the Jacquin picture; it is the palm we have known in Florida as *Coccothrinax Garberi* and *C. jucunda* and erroneously as *C. argentea*. Even the scarious marks on the ridge-folds beyond the petiole are indicated in the original but do not appear in the reduction in Fig. 140. The Latin text mentions the silvery pubescence on the under surface and the glabrous green of the upper surface.

The genus *Palma* appears as early as 1768 in Philip Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary*, 8th ed., with diagnosis and binomial combinations; in fact, the name appears in his *Abridged Edition*, 1754, but that work had not adopted the Linnæan method.

Putting all these findings together we have the following result:

† ***Coccothrinax argentata***, trans. nov.\* Figs. 140, 141, 142, 143.

*Palma argentata*, Jacq. *Fragm. Bot.* 38 t. 43 fig. 1 (1803).

*Thrinax Garberi*, Chapman, in *Bot. Gaz.* iii, 12 (1878); *Fl. So. U. S.* ed. 2, 651.

*Thrinax argentea* sensu Chapman, *Fl. So. U. S.* ed. 2, 651 (1883) non Roem. & Schult.

*Thrinax argentea* var. *Garberi*, Chapman, *Fl. So. U. S.* ed. 3, 463 (1897).

*Coccothrinax Garberi*, Sarg. in *Bot. Gaz.* xxvii, 90 (1899).

*Coccothrinax jucunda*, Sarg. in *Bot. Gaz.* xxvii, 89 (1899).

*Coccothrinax argentea*, Auth., non Sarg.

Only one author, as far as I know, has taken up the *argentata* of Jacquin. This was Martius, who made it a synonym of the later *argentea*. *Index Kewensis* enters it as *Palma argentea*, as also the *Index of American Palms*, page 272. In original publication the names *argentata* and *argentea* are independent of each other. What is to become of the West Indian *C. argentea* I shall discuss in another paper, but there is no inharmony between the two names and one name cannot invalidate the other.

It now remains to discuss the range of *Coccothrinax argentata*. We have noted that the original or type locality for *Coccothrinax Garberi* was about Miami, Florida. In founding the species *C. jucunda*, Sargent did not specify a type locality, saying only that it is "now known only in Florida, where it inhabits dry coral ridges and sandy flats from the shores of Biscayne Bay, along many of the southern keys, to the Marquesas group west of Key West." I have seen his botanical specimens in the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum.

Southernmost limit in the United States is on the uninhabited Mar-

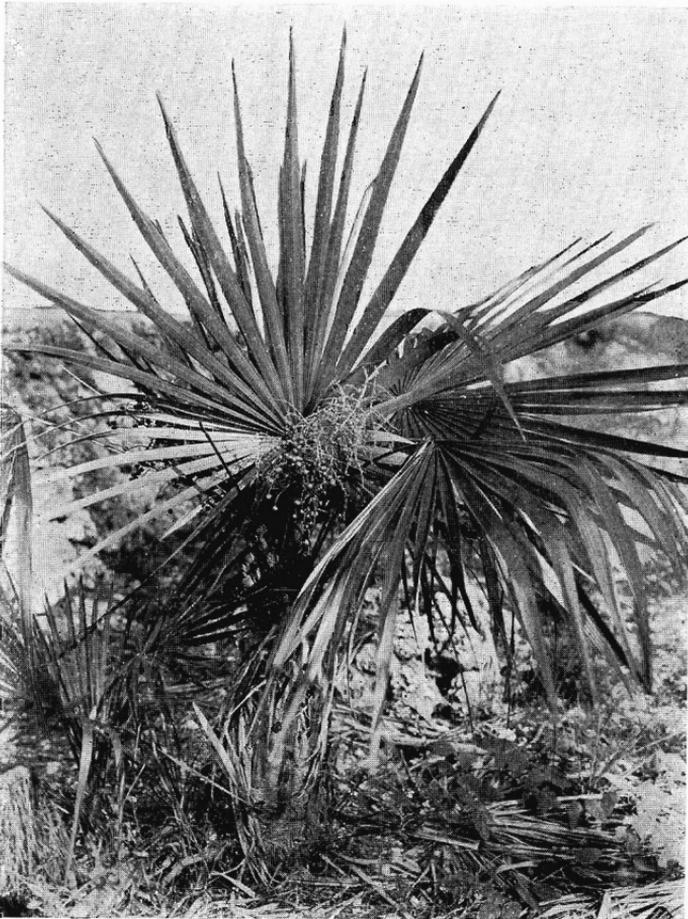
\* *Translatio nova*, new transfer or new combination: *Gent. Herb.* i, page 8.

quesas keys southwest of Key West. The palm from those islands has been described as a botanical variety by Beccari (Webbia, ii, 313, 1907): *C. jucunda* var. *marquesensis*. I have visited that group of islands and have good specimens of its palms, but have not found the *Coccothrinax* there to show varietal differences. A clump of these Marquesan trees is seen in the background of Fig. 75 in the *Thrinax* paper (Gent. Herb. iv, fasc. iv, 1938).

Northernmost limit of *C. argentata* as a native plant is not definitely established. John K. Small, who knew its region well, states (Journ. N. Y. Bot. Gard. xxxi, 63) that "occasional specimens may be found on the coastal sand-dunes along the Gulf Stream up to the Lake Worth region," which is in Palm Beach County. In an earlier paper (vol. xxv, 242) he stated that the occurrence of the silver palm along construction work north of Miami was because "migratory birds brought the seeds northward either

from further south in Florida or from the West Indies." This statement is based on the assumption that the West Indian palms are the same as the Floridian, but no other species than *C. argentata* has been reported from such supposed introductions.

What appears to be a native colony of *C. argentata* is reported to me by Clyde Harris, who lives near Palm Beach and who sends good photographs and specimens. He finds it near the sea from Oak-



142. SMALL FORM, WITH SUCKER, of *Coccothrinax argentata*, from the Miami region.

land Park north to Deerfield in Broward County, the northernmost stand being nearly up to the line of Palm Beach County. Proceeding southward from Palm Beach along the beach road, he writes: "I have not found *Coccothrinax* again until east of Deerfield and approaching Hillsboro Lighthouse. In this strip of coast the palm is fairly abundant and occasional plants stand above the others with several feet of stem. Still farther south, near the coast opposite Pompano, land has been cleared for homesites, and the silver palm is conspicuous as people have permitted specimens to remain as a choice part of the native vegetation. The next several miles between Pompano and Oakland Park, but east of the inland waterway, *Coccothrinax* palms are present in even greater abundance. There is a low scrub of them near the shore road, and westward about a quarter of a mile on the east slope of a ridge scattered specimens are found with two or more feet of stem. (I have found several with a little more than five feet). These palms of the ridge are part of an environment where there is considerable competition for light. Such species as *Zanthoxylum Fagara*, *Z. Clava-Herculis*, *Genipa clusiifolia*, and *Icacorea paniculata* are associates. (Also, *Zamia floridana* is present, but shows need of more light.)"

We may state the natural range of *Coccothrinax argentata* to be along the eastern coastal region and keys of Florida from Palm Beach County to the Marquesas islands beyond Key West, and in the Bahamas.

If photographs of native silver palms are examined, one is likely to note young plants about the base, as if they were seedlings (Fig. 142). These are really offshoots or suckers, however, soon detaching from the parent; they have been described and figured recently by John T. Presley in *Journal of Heredity* (xxv, 485, 1934).

I remember to have seen very little of the *argentata* palm in cultivation. What is called *argentea* in plantations appears to be one or more of the West Indian species; but the brightness of the Florida native silver palm should make it a welcome addition to parks and home grounds. Now that we distinguish between the Floridian and the West Indian silver palms, we may pay more attention to the native one.