Sargentia aricocca H. Wendland & Drude in Salòmon, Die Palmen 160 1887.

Inflorescence 75–120 cm. long, less than one-third as long as leaves, erect ir fruit; bract less than three-fourths as long as peduncle.

The typical subspecies occurs not only in the Florida Keys but also or Ambergris Cay off the coast of British Honduras, and in Mexico in Quintana Roo and (according to a personal communication from F. Miranda to H. E Moore, Jr.) at a station on the Río Lagartos, Yucatán. Plants with short, erect inflorescences have been reported on Andros Island in the Bahamas, but this has not been verified.

In the United States this palm has been variously referred to as the Sargent palm, false date palm, cherry palm, and Sargent cherry palm. Starting with J. K. Small (1922), the name buccaneer palm (originally used for *P. vinifera*) has sometimes been misapplied to the Florida plants (*P. Sargentii* subsp. *Sargentii*), since Small did not distinguish between the two species.

Specimens examined: UNITED STATES: FLORIDA: Elliott Key, Filer's plantation, Apr 16, 1886, *C. S. Sargent s.n.* (A, holotype; GH, isotype); Apr 19, 1886, *C. S. Sargent s.n.* (A); Feb 16, 1892, *J. H. Simpson 541* (GH); Nov 6–7, 1901, *J. K. Small* & *G. V. Nash s.n.* (NY); Apr 8, 1920, *J. K. Small, P. Matthaus,* & *C. A. Mosier 9499* (NY, US); Jan 4, 1925, *L. H. Bailey* & *E. Z. Bailey 6128a* (BH); July 24, 1959, *D. B.* & *S. S. Ward 1579* (BH); Sep 7, 1959, *R. W. Read 197* (BH); Sands Key, Jan 3, 1923, *J. K. Small* & *J. B. DeWinkeler 10770* (GH, NY); Long Key, Apr 25, 1896, *A. H. Curtiss 5637* (GH, NY, US); Mai 1896, *A. H. Curtiss s.n.* (A); Jan 2, 1925, *J. K. Small, L. H. Bailey,* & *P. Matthaus 11592* (NY); Jan 3, 1925, *L. H. Bailey* & *E. Z. Bailey 6128* (BH).
BRITISH HONDURAS: Ambergris Cay (off the north coast of British Honduras), Oct 1959, *H. Turner 33* (BH).
MEXICO: QUINTANA ROO: on coral bench back of mangroves about two km. from Puerto Juarez on road to Leona Vicario and Valladolid, Oct 5, 1959, *H. E. Moore 8087* (BH).

4B. **Pseudophoenix Sargentii** subsp. **saonae** (O. F. Cook) Read, **stat. nov.** Type: *N. Taylor 513* (US, holotype; NY, isotype).

Inflorescence 90–170 cm. long, more than one-third as long as leaves, not erect but pendulous from an arcuate peduncle in fruit; bract more than three-fourths as long as peduncle. Trunk usually heavier and fruit larger than in the typical subspecies.

4Ba. **Pseudophoenix Sargentii** subsp. **saonae** var. **saonae**

Cyclospathe Northropii O. F. Cook, Mem. Torrey Club **12**: 25. 1902. Type: *J. I.* & *A. R. Northrop 508* (NY, holotype).

Pseudophoenix saonae O. F. Cook, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci. **13**: 406. 1923. Type: *N. Taylor 513* (US, holotype; NY, isotype).

Pseudophoenix linearis O. F. Cook, op. cit. 407. 1923. Type: *J. A. Schafer 2644* (US, holotype; NY, isotype).

Pseudophoenix gracilis Ekman in Burret, Sv. Vet-akad. Handl. III, 6(7): 27. 1929. Type: *E. L. Ekman H-9622* (S, holotype; A, DA, NY, US, isotypes).

Leaves gray-green below; fruit globular or subpyriform, less than 1.5 cm. in diameter.

The typical variety ranges from the easternmost extension of the genus, on the island of Saona, westward into Hispaniola, Cuba, and the Bahama Islands.

According to León (1946), "palma de Guinea" is the name used in Cuba. In the Dominican Republic "cacheo" refers to this and all other *Pseudophoenix*. In the Bahama Islands it is known as "hog cabbage" and "hog palmetto," not to be confused with the cabbage palm or palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*) of Florida.

Specimens examined: CUBA: SANTA CLARA: Cayo Frances, exposed places on rocky beach, Feb 22, 1924, *E. L. Ekman 18572* (S). CAMAGÜEY: Cayo Romano, Oct 21, 1909, *J. A. Shafer 2644* (US, holotype of *P. linearis*; NY, isotype); Oct 28, 1909, *J. A. Schafer 2790* (NY); Cayo Guajaba, Mar 7, 1909, *J. A. Schafer 680* (GH, NY, US); Nov 7–8, 1909, *J. A. Schafer 2815* (NY, US); Cayo Sabinal, in forest, Oct 14, 1922, *E. L. Ekman 15507* (S).

HAITI: LA GONAVE: Hills above Pte-à-Raquettes, rare, Feb 19, 1928, *E. L. Ekman H-9622* (S, holotype of *P. gracilis*; A, DA, NY, US, isotypes).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: PUERTO PLATA: Sosúa, coastal thickets, Jul 12, 1958, *R. W. Read 198* (BH); Mar 26, 1930, *E. L. Ekman H-14526* (DA, NY, S, US). LA ALTAGRACIA: Saona Island, banks of salt lake, Dec 9, 1909, *N. Taylor 513* (US, holotype of *P. saonae*; NY, isotype); Jan 20, 1932, *H. F. Loomis 23* (US).

BAHAMA ISLANDS: South Bimini, Apr 15, 1904, *C. F. Millspaugh 2398* (NY); Berry Islands, Whale Cay, coppice, Jan 29, 1905, *N. L. Britton & C. F. Millspaugh 2197* (NY); New Providence, Sep 5, 1904, *N. L. Britton & L. J. K. Brace 547* (NY); Andros, Big Cabbage Creek, Jun 19, 1890, *J. I. & A. R. Northrop 508* (NY, type of *Cyclospathe Northropii*); High Point Cay, Aug 18–Sep 10, 1906, *L. J. K. Brace 5301* (NY); Purser Point, Wide Opening, Mar 9, 1907, *L. J. K. Brace 6771* (NY); Little San Salvador, rocky soil, Feb 25–26, 1907, *N. L. Britton & C. F. Millspaugh 5671* (NY); Small Key near Mastic Key, Nov 9, 1937, *L. H. Bailey 1047* (BH); Mayaguana, southeast point, Dec 10–12, 1907, *P. Wilson 7563* (GH, NY); Inagua, Miners Tent to Balsam Hill, Oct 22, 1904, *G. V. Nash & N. Taylor 1290* (NY).

4Bb. **Pseudophoenix Sargentii** subsp. **saonae** var. **navassana** (Ekman) Read, **stat. nov.**

Pseudophoenix navassana Ekman in Burret, Sv. Vet-akad. Handl. III, **6**(7): 27. 1929. Type: *Ekman H-10302* (S, holotype; DA, NY, US, isotypes).

Leaves white or silvery below; fruit ovoid, more than 1.5 cm. in diam. Flowers and fruits, insofar as observed, larger than those found in any other part of range of this species.

This variety occurs on Navassa, a limestone island with steep cliffs rising high out of the sea off the westernmost peninsula of Haiti. Interestingly, an endemic species of *Thrinax*, *T. Ekmanii* Burret, also occurs on this island.

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