

branches of a compoundly-branching spadix in the axil of a leaf with a long compressed glabrous peduncle. Spathes several, smooth, complete. **MALE.** Perianth very minute. Stamens 6, included, united into a ring. Budimentary pistil a column as long as the stamens, capped by a triquetrous disk. **FEMALE.** Staminodes forming a minutely-toothed cup. Fruit small, black, elliptical; stigma subbasilar; mesocarp thin, fibrous; endocarp crustaceous. Seed ascending, elliptical, slightly oblique; raphe spreading from the base, its branches anastomosing on the side opposite the hilum; albumen loosely ruminant; embryo basal. **DISTRIB.** The only species.

1. **R. melanochoetes**, *Wendl. MSS.* Palm 15–25 feet high, with many aerial roots and a stem 2–3 in. in diameter, with a ring of spines when young below each leaf-scar. Leaf $4\frac{1}{2}$ –7 feet long; petiole $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, smooth, subtriquetrous, grooved down the face with a pale band running from the top of the sheath down the back of the petiole; leaf-sheath $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with a few fine black spines rising from a compressed cushion; blade pale green, 3–5 feet long, 2–3 feet broad, entire when young, unequally pinnate; pinnæ 1 – $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, bifid at the apex, with many primary veins $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 in. apart, clothed on the under side with medially-attached scales. Spadix $2\frac{1}{2}$ –6 feet long; peduncle 1–3 feet long, compressed, an inch thick; branches very slender, flattened at their insertion. Spathes marginate. Fruit $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; scar of stigma very prominent. Seeds sometimes 2 (*Horne*). *Verschaffeltia melanochoetes*, *Wendl. in Ill. Hort.* 1871, t. 54.

SEYCHELLES, in shaded forests above 1000 feet in elevation, common, *Kirk!* *Horne!* Endemic. *Latanier Haubbaum.*

3. **VERSCHAFFELTIA**, *Wendl.*

Monoicous. Flowers in 3-flowered clusters, one female between and below two males, spirally arranged on the short branches of a doubly-branched slightly amplexicaul slender drooping spadix with a glabrous compressed peduncle. Spathes 3. Perianth very minute, not seen in the flowering stage. Staminodes forming a ring with 6 short 2-lobed teeth. Fruit globular; scar of the stigma subbasal; mesocarp spongy; endocarp thick, woody, brittle, with vertical ridges reaching from base to apex. Seed ascending, globular, umbilicate at the base, marked with ridges corresponding to the grooves of the endocarp; raphe branching from the hilum and anastomosing freely over the surface; albumen deeply ruminant; embryo subbasal. **DISTRIB.** The only species.

1. **V. splendida**, *Wendl. in Ill. Hort.* xii. *Misc.* 5. Palm 80 feet high, with many aerial roots and a stem 6–12 in. in diameter, which, like the leaf-sheaths and petiole, is very spiny when young. Leaf 5–8 feet long; petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 foot long, pale green, semiterete, grooved down

the face; leaf-sheath $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, white-granular; blade cuneate obovate, bright green, 4–7 feet long, 3–5 feet broad, bifid, the edges deeply incised, the primary veins prominent on both surfaces, furnished with a few medially-attached scales on the lower one, each primary nerve bordered by two inconspicuous veinlets. Spadix 3–6 feet long; peduncle compressed, 3–4 feet long; flowering-branches 7–8 inches long. Fruit $\frac{1}{3}$ –1 in. diam. *Regelia magnifica*, princeps, and *majestica*, *Hort.* *Stevensonia viridifolia*, *Duncan*, *MSS.*

SEYCHELLES, very common amongst rocks in all the islands, *Horne!* Endemic. *Latte.*

10. STEVENSONIA, Duncan.

Monoicous. Flowers in 3-flowered clusters, one female between and below two males, spirally arranged on the thick branches of a doubly-branched erect long-peduncled spadix in the axil of a leaf. Spathes 2; outer persistent, covered with bristles; inner woody, deciduous. (*Horne.*) MALE. Inner segments of perianth valvate, many times longer than the outer ones. Stamens 15–20, connate at the base, included. Rudimentary pistil a subulate grooved column. FEMALE. Staminodes forming a shortly-toothed cup. Fruit a small ovoid drupe, flattened on the side on which the subbasilar stigma is placed, furnished with a ridge on the convex side when dry; mesocarp thin fibrous; endocarp crustaceous, not grooved. Seed ascending, cordate-ovoid, flattened on the side on which it is attached; branches of the raphe spreading from the base and anastomosing near the apex; albumen deeply ruminant; embryo basilar. **DISTRIB.** The only species.

1. *S. grandifolia*, *Duncan*, *Cat. Hort. Maur.* 87 (name only). Palm 40–50 feet high, the stem very spiny when young, less so when old. Petiole 9–18 in. long, glabrous, pale green, convex below; leaf-sheath 2–3 feet long, hoary, scaly and spiny; blade cuneate-obovate, bifid, oblique at the base, deeply lacinated down the side, with incised segments; primary veins prominent, bordered with two secondary veinlets on each side, clothed with a few medially-attached brown scales beneath. Spadix 3–6 feet long; peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ –3 feet long, compressed at the base; branches 1– $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot long. Lower spathes 15 in. long; upper club-shaped, smooth, 2– $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long (*Horne*). Fruit orange-red, $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{2}{8}$ in. long. Seed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. *Phœnicophorium sechellarum*, *Wendl. in Ill. Hort.* xii. 433, *Misc.* 5. *Astrocaryum pictum* and *Borsigianum*, *Hort.* *Areca sechellarum*, *Hort.*

SEYCHELLES, common in all the islands, *Horne!* Endemic. *Latanier feuillé.*

We retain the name given to this plant by its discoverer, and published by him, though without description. The name *Phœnicophorium*, subsequently given, and invented for the purpose of commemorating the disgraceful fact of a specimen of this Palm having been stolen from Kew by a foreign employé, should surely be suppressed.