

An entertaining account of *Sabal texana*, with three plates, may be found in vol. xxviii of the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, pages 132-143, 1927, by John K. Small.

21. *Sabal Rosei*, Becc. in Webbia, ii, 83 (1907). TEPIC PALMETTO.

Figs. 186, 187, pages 329, 331.

Inodes Rosei, Cook, in Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xxviii, 534 (1901).

Sabal uresana var. *roseana*, Johnston, in Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. xii, 995 (1924).

Slender palm with small open globose head and markedly decurved leaves, and a self-cleaning trunk 7-12 m. tall ("trees 6-12 or sometimes even 18 m. high," *Rose*) that bears many leaf-scars, 6-8 dm. in girth, the base not bulged: petiole 1 m. long, slender, 3-4 cm. broad toward base and about 2 cm. at apex, convex on under surface, nearly flat but with narrow ascending margins on upper face and somewhat ridged in center; hastula small and narrow, 5-8 cm. long with inrolled margins; costa strong and continuous; leaf-blade green throughout, conspicuously filiferous, about 1 m. either way, cut nearly to base so that the palman is very short; segments 30 and more on either side, very narrow, deeply bifid at apex into long slender caudate points, main ones about 2 cm. broad at middle, with conspicuous rib which may bear brownish loose scales underneath, and many very close fine secondary veins: inflorescence 2 m. long, much branched, about equaling leaves or projecting somewhat in fruit, main sheaths bearing long narrow-acuminate points: flowers light stramineous, faintly fragrant, sessile, about 6 mm. long, petals reflexed in anthesis and stamens prominent (as in Fig. 186): fruit spherical, 18 mm. diameter, blackish or bluish at maturity.

Common palm, leaves employed for thatch, in southwestern Sinaloa and northwestern Tepic (Nyarit), western Mexico, on dry levels and in hilly country. The range of distribution is not determined. The writer has taken it in the tropics south of Mazatlan, also north of the line far east of Culiacan in the hill country, and has seen apparently the same palm as far north as Retes and Palos Blancos. It was first collected by the late J. N. Rose. Type station, Acaponeta, Nyarit, western Mexico.

† 22. *Sabal Dugesii*, S. Watson in herb., spec. nov. GUANAJUATO PALMETTO. Figs. 189, 190.

Arbor trunco columnari rectoque 10 m. alta, como compacto: petioli breves validique, folia decurvata: inflorescentia brevis, denique pendens: fructus depressus, fastigiatior ad basim, 27 mm. latus et fere 17 mm. altus, nitido-fulvus, crasso mesocarpio; semen depressum, 16 mm. latum, 8 mm. altum, ad basim cavum, nitide atrofulvum.

Stout tree to 10 m. high, trunk becoming bare; head rather close, the petioles short, leaf-blades decurved: inflorescence short, pendent in fruit, sheaths with points; rachillæ 6-10 cm. long, stout, nearly or quite terete, glabrous, thickly flowered: fruit largest in the genus, conspicuously depressed, 27 mm. across and about 17 mm. high, somewhat tapering to base.

dark brown and glossy, containing a thick mesocarp that becomes spongy when dry; seed flattened, hollowed at base, 16 mm. broad and about one-half as thick, glossy, very dark brown, micropyle super-lateral, small for size of body.

Guanajuato, central-southern Mexico, long ago sent to the Gray Herbarium where Sereno Watson, who died in 1892, gave it a name in honor of the collector, the distinguished Alfredo Dugès. Native of Montpellier, Dr. Dugès was French Consular Agent at Guanajuato, where he died in 1910 at the age of eighty-three years. He was professor of natural history at Colegio de Guanajuato, member of scientific societies, contributor to "La Naturaleza," and discoverer of many new species of plants and animals.

NON-VALID AND UNPLACED NAMES

(not mentioned in text)

Nomina nuda et incerta

Sabal

Adansoni var. *major*, Wendl. Index Palm., 35 (1854): nomen. Mexico?

australis, Hort. Petr. ex Pfister, Sabaleenblätter, 42 (1892): nomen.

Carat. "S. *Carat* and S. *Mucini* were planted at Mount Langton with promise of permanence," Lefroy, The Botany of Bermuda, 113 (1884). S. *mauritiæformis*? *carolinianum*, Hort. ex Poir. Encyc. vi, 356 (1804): nomen. Presumably S. *minor*.

cærulescens, Hort. Bull. adv. in Gard. Chron. ser. ii, iii, 589 (1875). Leaves plicate, glaucous underneath. Colombia. S. *mauritiæformis*?

columnaris, Hort. ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. iii, 320, 348 (1850): nomen. Cuba.

dealbata, Linden, in Ill. Hort. xxviii, 32 (1881): nomen. Tabasco (Mexico).

Denisoni, Hort. Kew ex Pfister Sabaleenblätter, 41 (1892): nomen.

elata, Hort. ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. iii, 320, 348 (1850): nomen. Cuba.

extonianum, Hort. ex Gentil. Plant Cult. Serr. Gard. Bot. Brux., 170 (1907): nomen.

floribunda, Katzenstein catalogue, 1934. Texas.

Ghiesbreghtii, Hort. Petr. ex R. Pfister, in Beitrag. z. vergl. Anatomie d. Sabeleenblätter, 41 (1892); brief anatomical description, not sufficient to constitute phytographic publication. Beccari, spelling the name *Giesbreghtii*, states that a tree so named in Palermo botanic gardens is S. *Palmetto*. A barren tree in a private California estate, labelled *Ghiesbreghtii*, is apparently S. *Palmetto*; in the botanic garden at Gavea, Rio de Janeiro, one so named is a striking palm with characteristics quite unknown to the writer (see discussion on page 321).

gigantea, Fulchir. ex Steud. Nomen., ed. ii, ii, 489 (1841): nomen.

graminifolia, Lodd. ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. iii, 247 (1850): nomen. Antilles.

Histrix, Pursh ex Nutt. in Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. i, v, 293 (1822): *Rhapidophyllum Histrix*.

longifolia, Hort. Petr. ex Pfister, Sabaleenblätter, 42 (1892): nomen.

macrophylla, Hort. Petr. ex Pfister l.c.: nomen.

Magdalenzæ, Linden, in Ill. Hort. xxviii, 32 (1881): nomen. Colombia.

maritima, Burret, in Fedde, Repert. xxxii, 101 (1933). *Corypha maritima*, HBK. Gen. Nov. et Spec. i, 298 (1815).

The account of *Corypha maritima* in HBK is not sufficient to identify the species intended. Flowers and fruits were not known. In an unpublished manuscript on the Cuban palms, made many years ago, the late N. L. Britton transferred the name *maritima* to *Sabal* and made it replace *Sabal parviflora*, Becc. In Webbia, 1907, and again in the Palms of Cuba, 1912, Becarri questions whether *maritima* may not be S. *Yapa*, and this is the more probable disposition. Or there may be a third species at Batabanó, the accredited station. It must remain a *nomen incertum*.

Mocini, Wendl. Index Palm., 35 (1854): nomen.

oleracea, Hort. ex Martius, Hist. Nat. Palm. iii, 320, 348 (1850): nomen. Mexico.