

in his study of *Sabal* (*Gent. Herb.* 6: 396. 1944), where it was applied to the carat of Trinidad.

Though Bailey, in a most indirect way, referred to an earlier description under another name in the text (p. 399) and to the use of the name in a descriptive list, I do not believe that requirements of the ICBN have been met. The name is well established and it seems more satisfactory to validate it than to provide a new name. In so doing, I attribute it to Loddiges on the authority of Martius.

***Sabal glaucescens* Loddiges ex H. E. Moore, sp. nov.**

*Corypha glaucescens* Loddiges ex Martius, *Hist. Nat. Palm.* 3: 247 (ed. 1). 1839, et *Sabal glaucescens* Loddiges ex Martius, op. cit. 320. 1853 (nomina nuda), et ex L. H. Bailey, *Gent. Herb.* 6: 396. 1944, sine validatione vel descriptione Latina.

*Sabal mauritiaeformis* (H. Karsten) Grisebach, *Fl. Brit. W. Ind.* 514. 1864, de exsiccatis citatis non de nomine.

Caulescens ad 16 m., caulibus tenuibus, foliis subtus glaucescentibus costapalmatis, hastulis longe acuminatis 3-5 cm. longis, inflorescentiis folia superantibus, fructibus pyriformibus 8-12 mm. latis.

Type: Trinidad. Quinam Bay, St. Patrick, Jan. 28, 1946, *L. H. Bailey 119* (BH).

The type designated is a specimen collected after Bailey's publication, but it is selected because it has mature fruit from native plants.