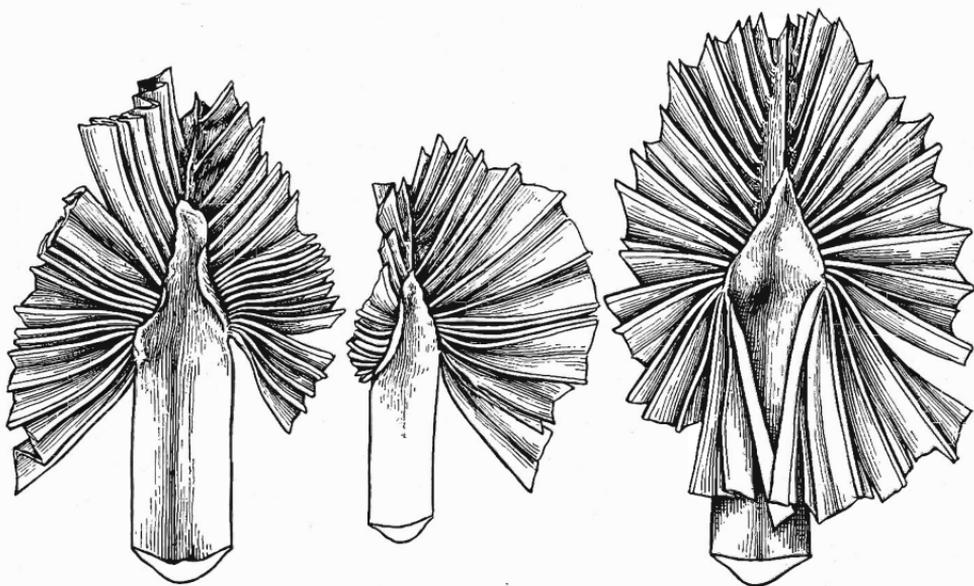


not only obliged to invent a new name but to stop the further popular use of the old one, which would be an impossible procedure with planters. The case for *glaucescens* is at least as good as that of *Sabal Palmetto*, brought over from the insufficient description of *Corypha Palmetto* by Thomas Walter, in whose account the best identification is provided by the specific word *Palmetto* itself, even though it is not descriptive. If I am not allowed under the Rules to hold the name *S. glaucescens* then I must equally discard *S. Palmetto*.

† 5. *Sabal peregrina*, spec. nov. Figs. 208, 209.

Erecta sed non stricta, 8 m. alta, basis trunci 6 dm. crassa; coma compacta, segmentis longis pendentibusque: folia non rigida, lætevirentia, non glauca, 1-2 m. lata, palman brevissima vel pæne absens, filamenta nulla in sinibus; segmenta 4 cm. vel minus lata basi, angustata ad longos, graciles, flexiles et nutantes apices; petiolus longus, excedens laminam, 10-12 cm. latus prope basim; hastula brevis latissimaque, non acuminata, circa 7 cm. lata: spadices breviores quam folia, multi-ramosi, diffusi, pendentes fructu maturo, rami laterales 18-20 cm. longi: fructus nitidus, niger, globularis basi angusta, 10-12 mm. diam.; semen 6-7 mm. latum, situm in duro mesocarpio, micropyla lateralis et parva.

Erect palm 8 m. tall but not strict, trunk rather slender except at swollen base which may be 6 dm. thick, slowly cleaning itself and leaving an irregularly ringed surface but in the meantime likely to be ragged with hanging shreds of leaf-bases; head compact, notable for the many long-hanging segments: leaves light green, not glaucous, flexible in texture or at least not hard and stiff, 1-2 m. across, palman very short so that the



205. *SABAL ETONIA*, two on left, of which the left-hand one is from a tree with emergent bole. *SABAL MAYARUM* at right, hastula from British Honduras. All  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ .

segments extend nearly or quite to the hastula, filaments none in sinuses; segments 4 cm. or less broad at base, midrib and perhaps two side-ribs prominent but the leaf not ridged, ends long and narrowly acuminate but not filiform, bent or knuckled over about midway so that the ends hang prone; petiole exceeding blade, nearly flat on top except for a slight central ridge, but convex toward the base, where it becomes 10-12 cm. broad; hastula short and broad, about 7 cm. long, blunt-pointed: inflorescences or spadices shorter than leaves, much branched and diffuse, usually very floriferous and either hanging prone when in fruit or lying on the petioles and blades, side branches 18-20 cm. long, sheaths or spathelets strongly striate and the short point mostly breaking away by fruiting time: flowers not seen: fruit shining black when ripe, 10-12 mm. thick when dry and mature, globular but more or less tapering to a stalk at the apex of which the somewhat accrescent floral envelopes persist as reflexed pointed parts; seed 6-7 mm. across, closely embraced in a hard somewhat adherent mesocarp, micropyle lateral and small.

Known to me only as a planted palm. Type, Key West, Florida, in a yard at Duval and Caroline streets, *Bailey 2DH, 322x*, in prime fruiting condition in 1935, beginning to fail in 1938. Trois Ilets, Martinique, French West Indies, in an old public yard, *Bailey 267*. Barranquilla, Colombia, on a private property, *Bailey*. Jardim Botânico, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as *Sabal Ghiesbreghtii*, *Bailey 639*. I reported the Brazilian tree in my *Sabal* monograph of 1934 (*Gent. Herb.* iii, 336) as "a striking palm with characteristics quite unknown to the writer."

† 6. *Sabal viatoris*, spec. nov. Figs. 209, 210, 211.

Arbor altitudine mediocri; coma sparsa, petioli longi, segmenta angusta pendulaque: folia magnitudine mediocri vel parva, 1-2 m. lata; palman 8-16 cm. longa; segmenta angusta, circa 2 cm. lata basi, apices longi et postea filiformes, lætevirerentes subter et supra, sinus filiferi; petiolus longus gracilisque, 2-3 cm. latus medio; hastula 6-8 cm. longa, acuminata: spadices breviores quam folia, multi-ramosi, pendentes fructo maturo; rachillæ validæ, 2 mm. crassæ cum siccæ, 6-8 cm. longæ: fructus nitidus, globularis, 8-9 mm. diam.; semen obscure brunneum, 4-5 mm. latum, liberum in mesocarpio, micropyla submersa et superlateralis.

Erect tree of medium stature, trunk in the type tree (planted) covered with persistent leaf-bases in the regular palmetto pattern (although becoming bare at base) and also much fiber; head open because of the long petioles and short palman so that the segments extend nearly to base of blade: leaf of medium or small size, 1-2 m. across, light green on both surfaces, thin in texture, sinuses prominently filiferous; segments narrow, not much if any exceeding 2 cm. broad at base, very long-attenuate and the slender upper part bending over and hanging, midrib prominent on lower part and the several lateral veins thin and inconspicuous, cross-hatching obscure or lacking; palman 8-16 cm. long; petiole long and slender, 2-3 cm. broad above base, shallowly concave to flat on upper surface; hastula narrow and long-acuminate, 6-8 cm. long, the narrow margins little if at all upturned: inflorescences shorter than leaves or even of



208. *SABAL PEREGRINA* as grown at Key West, Florida. Note the conspicuously drooping segments, the palman being short. Fruit natural size. Planted in many regions, but nativity unknown.