

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

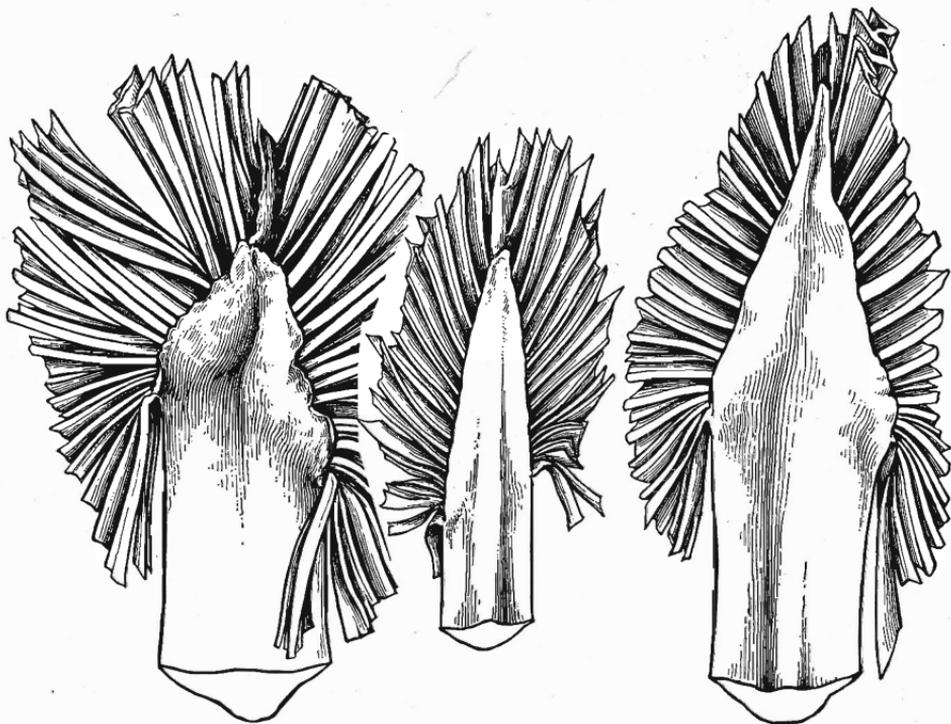
petiole, closely branched, hanging prone in fruit, individual clusters small and compact; rachillæ stout, 2 mm. thick when dry, 6-8 cm. long: flowers unknown: fruit shining black or brown-black, globular, 8-9 mm. thick, stalk prominent; seed dull brown, 4-5 mm. crosswise diameter, free in an independent firm mesocarp, micropyle sunken and superlateral.

Type tree in cultivation in Huntington Botanic Garden, San Marino, California, *Bailey 9248, 399*, under the name *Sabal longipedunculata*.

This viator has no acknowledged habitat. The name *longipedunculata* appears as a *nomen nudum* in 1907 in a list of plants grown in Belgium.

The tree here described from the California garden has no longipedunculate character. The plant in the Huntington Gardens I saw and collected in 1927 and again in 1937 when it had grown much taller, as shown in Fig. 210. In 1944 the Curator, William Hertrich, sent me other fruits from it. In my *Sabal* monograph I referred this tree to *S. Palmetto* (Gent. Herb. iii, 308), a disposition I am now glad to correct.

7. *Sabal mauritiæformis*, Grisebach & Wendl., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 514 (1864), as *mauritiiformis*; Becc. in *Webbia*, ii, 61 (1907).
 PALMA AMARGA. PALMA DE VACA. Figs. 188, 212, 213, 214.
Trithrinax mauritiæformis, Karsten, in *Linnaea*, xxviii, 244 (1856); Fl. Columb. ii, 137-8, t. 172 (1862-1869).



209. THREE HASTULAS, $\times \frac{1}{2}$. Left, *Sabal peregrina*. Middle, *S. viatoris*. Right, *S. yucatanica*.