

or 8 cm. long, acute, margins not very conspicuous: inflorescences or spadices small, not profusely branched, shorter than the leaves, the ultimate rachillæ very slender or thin: flowers white, narrow and upstanding, not flaring, about 4 mm. long, constricted at base to form a pedicel-like attachment; calyx urceolate, only obscurely ribbed or nervate, deeply notched; petals much exceeding calyx, upstanding, very narrow, acute, not quite equalling the anthers at anthesis and about equalling the columnar pistil: fruit shining black when fully ripe, practically globose, 9-10 mm. transverse diameter; seed 6-8 mm. diameter, chocolate-brown, flattened at bottom, micropyle very small and scarcely sunken.

Low areas and rocky lands, Bahama Islands. Three numbers cited by Beccari in founding var. *Bahamensis*, collected by Eggert: 4360, on New Providence Island, along north side to Lake Killarney, tree 16 feet high; 4114 Hog Island; 4097 Hog Island, 12-14 feet high. New Providence, Britton & Brace 291. Prospect Hill area, New Providence Island, Bailey 1001, in thick stands. Loggerhead Creek region, west side of Andros Island, Bailey 1024, covering acres of land on low ridges with dense forest-like growth, tallest trunks about 18 feet high. Britton and Millspaugh report palmettoes throughout the archipelago.

Palmettoes about residences, in cemeteries and public places on New Providence Island, with taller trunks, larger leaves and broader segments, longer hastulas, more branched inflorescences, larger and more oblate fruits, are probably introduced species.

The Bahaman palmetto differs from the United States palmetto (*S. Palmetto*) in its smaller stature, less shag on trunks, grayish-green rather than pea-green foliage, shorter hastula, leaf-blades less filiferous, less hang of segments, shorter and simpler spadices, more stipitate flowers, rounder fruit and smaller seeds; the trees have a different look.

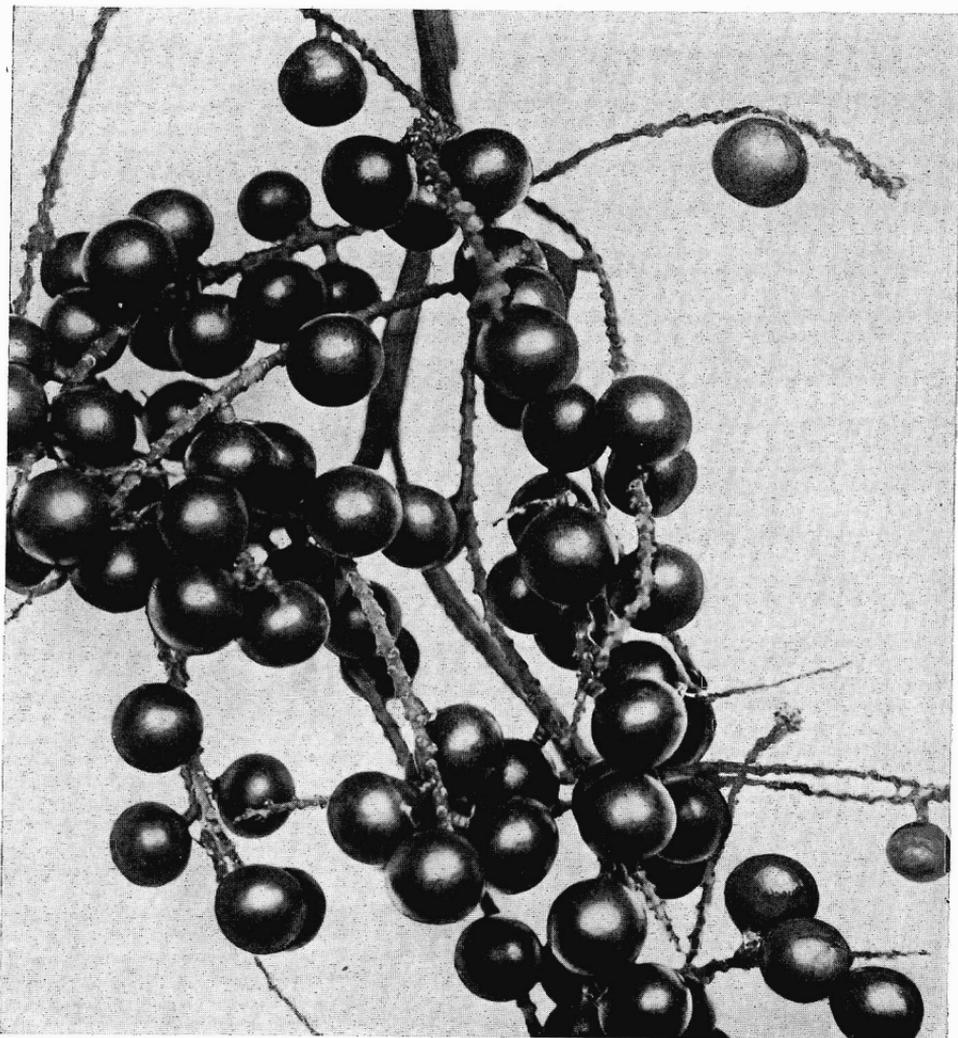
† 13. *Sabal yucatanica*, spec. nov. Figs. 209, 223.

Arbor ad 20 m. alta, truncus 2-3 dm. diam.: folia magna, rigida, concolora, costapalmata, 1 m. vel plus lata; segmenta multa, erecta, 3-4 cm. lata prope basim, costa media prominens, venæ laterales multæ tenuesque, apices longi angustique sed non graciles, sinus non filiferi; hastula brevis, acuminata, margines sæpe incurvi, 8-9 cm. longi, 4-5 cm. lati: infructescencia multo excedens folia, rami breves validique; rachillæ 3-9 cm. longæ, 1.5-2 mm. crassæ cum maturæ; fructus niger, globularis, 12-13 mm. diam., pulposus; semen 8-9 mm. latum, nitido-brunneum, liberum in crasso mesocarpio, micropyla parva, superlateralis vel pæne apicalis.

Tree 6-20 m. tall, trunk 2-3 dm. diameter: leaves large and stiff, 1 m. and more across, costapalmate, practically the same green color on both surfaces, non-filiferous in the sinuses; segments erect, close together, 3-4 cm. across, many, very firm in texture, midrib prominent and elevated on upper surface, lateral nerves many and little noticeable except under a lens, cross-lines many but very obscure, tapering into narrow but not filiform or drooping apices, palman large; hastula relatively short and broad unless

when the margins are strongly inrolled, about 8 or 9 cm. long and perhaps 4-5 cm. broad when expanded, the segment bases stoutly plaited against it: infructescence stout, much exceeding leaves, with short branches and rachillæ; flowers not seen: fruit shining, black, globular, 12-13 mm. across, only indifferently if at all narrowed to base; rachillæ 3-9 cm. long, 1.5-2 mm. thick when dry; seed large, 8-9 mm. across, dark glossy brown, pulpy when fresh and eaten by birds, free in firm mesocarp that becomes hard when dry, micropyle small and inconspicuous, superlateral to mid-apical.

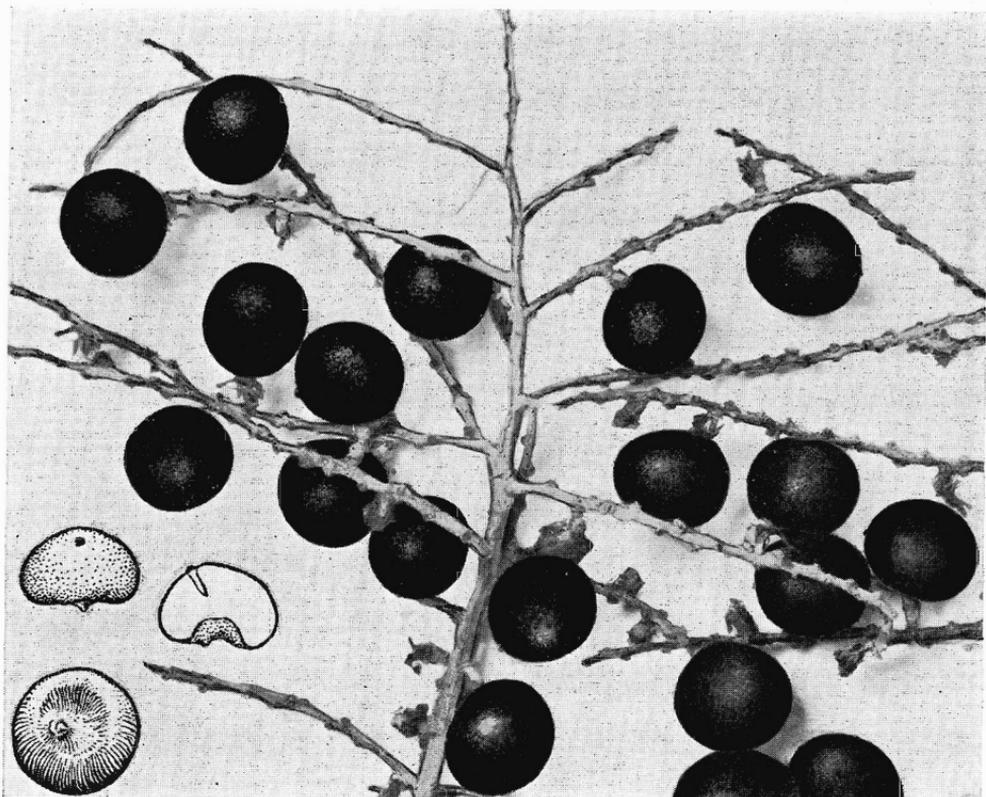
Yucatan peninsula, Mexico, known as "huano" and "xaan," C. L. and



222. *SABAL BAHAMENSIS*. Fruit about natural size, nearly globular. Photographed fresh from the tree.

Amelia A. Lundell: Chichen Itza, Yucatan, in yard of the hacienda, native in the area, *Lundell 7368* (type); Quintana Roo at Coba, bordering Lake Macanxac, *Lundell 7727*.

This palmetto differs from *S. mexicana* in the non-filiferous leaves, segments not filiform or drooping at apex, more rigid and compactly placed segments, shorter hastula, shorter and stouter rachillæ, smaller and rounder fruits. From *S. parviflora* it differs in its erect and not thread-like segment-tips, lack of filaments in the sinuses, shorter and usually broader hastula, longer infructescences, fruits more uniformly rounded, rachillæ commonly stouter. From *S. bahamensis* it is separated by its more rigid segments, strongly margined hastula, longer infructescences, stouter rachillæ, larger fruits. From *S. jamaicensis* it differs in its more rigid less filiformly tipped leaf-segments and its more uniform and rounder not lop-sided fruit as well as stouter rachillæ and broader and relatively shorter hastula and more projected infructescence. It separates from *S. Yapa* by the large palman, erect more rigid leaf-segments, broader or more marginate hastula, shorter



223. *SABAL YUCATANICA*. Fruits natural size. Observe the thick stiff rachillæ. At lower left, the seeds, side and bottom views, micropyle showing near top; section, disclosing embryo.

thicker rachillæ, larger rounder and more pulpy fruit, apparently taller and heavier tree.

This palmetto, *S. yucatanica*, is undoubtedly the *Inodes japa* of Standley in his Flora of Yucatan, 219 (1930), with the vernaculars "xaan" and "xan." He states it is "very common in dry forests, flowering throughout the year."

14. **Sabal jamaicensis**, Becc. in Fedde, Repert. vi, 94 (1909). JAMAICAN PALMETTO. BULL THATCH. Figs. 197, 224, 225.

Erect tree with stout stocky usually bare trunk to about 13 m. tall but often much less than that; head or crown globular but not very dense, the long petioles giving it an open look, many of the leaves declined before final collapse: leaf-blade green, 1 m. or more across, palman 9 dm. or more long, the continuing rib strongly decurved, either not filiferous or only moderately so; segments 80 or more on full grown leaves, very firm or almost stiff, to 1 m. long, the main central ones 6 cm. broad toward base, long-pointed and bifid, with many nerves either side the costa; petiole 1-2 m. long, often exceeding length of blade, shallowly concave on upper surface and also somewhat ribbed at the center; hastula long-acuminate, to 6 dm. long, the thin margins upturned and sometimes inrolled, or in some cases recurved: inflorescences or spadices about equalling the leaves or slightly exceeding them but not prominently projected, sometimes shorter, much branched, ultimate branches or rachillæ 3-8 cm. long and glabrous: flowers closely placed, sessile, 4-5 mm. long; calyx flaring, notched, not striate; petals much exceeding calyx and pistil, upstanding, narrow and semi-acute, not striate, the anthers at anthesis showing prominently just above them: fruit depressed-globular but with a more or less tapered base, 11-13 mm. transverse diameter and 9-11 mm. high not counting the stipe-like projection at base, dark dull brown (becoming black?); seed much depressed, flat on bottom, 8-10 mm. across, about 6 mm. high, shining dark brown, micropyle very small and sometimes supralateral.

Jamaica, British West Indies, on dry lands, bluffs, ridges, marginal lands, frequent. Type station, Pedro Bluff, St. Elizabeth, *Harris 9736*. Ipswich, St. Elizabeth, *Bailey 15047*; Lacovia, St. Elizabeth, *Bailey 210*; Little London, Westmoreland, *Bailey 299*; Alligator Pond, Manchester, *Bailey 15079*; Port Royal Mountains, St. Andrew, *Bailey 15087*; Castleton Gardens, St. Mary, *Bailey 15080*, apparently planted; Kingston, *Bailey 201*, planted.

- † 15. **Sabal Questeliana**, spec. nov. Figs. 225, 226, 227.

Valida erectaque arbor, plus quam 10 m. alta, truncus 40 cm. diam.: folia maxima, 1 m. vel plus lata, rigida, costapalmata, palman magna, lætevirens vel albido-virens subter, filamenta multa in sinubus; segmenta 3-4 cm. lata, apices filiformes et pendentis; petiolus æquans vel excedens laminam; hastula longo-acuminata, 25-30 cm. longa: spadices probabiliter non excedentes folia, 2.5 m. longi, multi-ramosi; rachillæ gracillimæ, 1 mm.