

length at the base of the panicle to an inch and a half in length at the apex, bright orange colored like the short secondary branches. Flowers opening in June and occasionally also irregularly in November; the fruit ripening six months later.

*Thrinax Keyensis* inhabits the north shore of the largest of the Marquesas group of islands about fifteen miles west of Key West, where it was first seen by me in November 1886, but without flowers or fruit, and where there are several large groves; it grows also on Crab Key, a small island to the westward of Torch Key, one of the Bahia Honda group. It is this plant which I referred to EUTHRINAX (Garden and Forest 9: 162; Silva 10: 50), with the mistaken idea that the large black fruit which I had gathered on the Marquesas in 1886 had been produced by this tree. Seeds of *Thrinax Keyensis* were distributed from the Arnold Arboretum in December 1898 as *Thrinax no. 3*.

THRINAX MICROCARPA Sargent, Garden and Forest 9:162. 1896; Silva 10: 53. *pl. 511*.

This tree, which is the commonest and most generally distributed species on the south Florida keys, is correctly figured in the tenth volume of *The Silva*, except the fruit, which, until recently, I supposed to have an orange-brown crustaceous pericarp. It differs from *Thrinax Keyensis* in its taller and more slender trunk without a basal enlargement, in its shorter spadix and smaller fruit with darker colored seeds, and in its smaller and thinner leaves. The structure of the flower and fruit is identical. This is the *Thrinax argentea* of Curtiss's distribution (*no. 2679*), but not of Loddiges, which belongs to another genus.

#### COCCOTHRINAX, n. gen. CORYPHEÆ.

*Thrinax* Endlicher, Gen. 253. 1836 (in part). Martius, Nat. Hist. Palm. 3:254 (in part). Bentham & Hooker, Gen. 3:930. Drude in Engler & Prantl Pflanzenfam. II. 3:34 (§ EUTHRINAX). Baillon, Hist. Pl. 13:317 (in part). Sargent, Silva 10:49 (§ EUTHRINAX.)

Flowers perfect, solitary, minute, articulate on slender pedicels in the axils of ovate acute caducous bracts. Perianth cupu-

lar, truncate at the base, obscurely six-lobed, deciduous. Stamens nine, inserted on the base of the perianth, exerted; filaments subulate, barely united at the base; anthers oblong, attached on the back near the middle, introrse, two-celled, the cells opening longitudinally. Ovary superior, ovoid, one-celled, narrowed above into a slender columnar style crowned by the funnelform oblique stigma; ovule solitary, basilar, anatropous; micropyle subbasilar. Fruit baccate, subglobose, one-seeded, crowned with the remnants of the style, raised on the thickened torus of the flower; exocarp at first thin, of two closely united coats, the outer crustaceous, bright green, the inner membranaceous, silvery-white; in ripening becoming thick, sweet, juicy, homogeneous, black and lustrous, easily separable from the seed. Seed free, erect, depressed-globose; testa thick and hard, vertically sulcate with numerous narrow grooves running irregularly from the base of the seed toward its apex, deeply infolded into the ruminant albumen; hilum subbasilar, minute, obscure; raphe hidden in the folds of the testa; embryo lateral.

Trees with slender stems marked below by the ring-like scars of fallen leaf-stalks and clothed above with the long-persistent petiole-sheaths, or rarely stemless. Leaves terminal, induplicate in vernation, alternate, orbicular or truncate at the base, pale or silvery-white on the lower surface, thin and brittle, more or less deeply divided into narrow acute two-parted obliquely folded lobes; rachis short; ligule free, thin, erect, concave, rounded or long, pointed at the apex; petioles compressed, slightly rounded and ridged on the two surfaces, thin and smooth on the margins, gradually enlarged below into elongated vaginas of coarse fibers forming an open conspicuous net work generally clothed while young with thick hoary tomentum. Spadix interfoliar, paniculate, shorter than the petioles; its short primary branches incurved, furnished with numerous short flower-bearing secondary branchlets from the axils of scarious acute bracts; spathes numerous, papyraceous, two-cleft at the apex.

The generic name is in allusion to the berry-like fruit.

The following extra-Florida species previously referred to

*Thrinax* belong in *Coccothrinax*. *Thrinax argentea* R. & S.; *Thrinax radiata* R. & S. (*Thrinax gracilis*, *elegans* and *aurita* of gardens). Wright's no. 3966 from Cuba labeled *Thrinax acuminata* Griseb. & Wendl., apparently an unpublished name, also belongs to this genus.

***Coccothrinax jucunda*, n. sp.**

*Thrinax parviflora* Sargent, Forest Trees N. Am., Tenth Census U. S. 9:217. 1884 (not Swartz); *Silva* 10:51, in part pl. 510 (excl. figure of leaf).

*Thrinax argentea* Chapman, *Flora S. St.* [ed. 3] 462. 1897 (not Roemer & Schultes).

Flowers raised on rigid spreading pedicels an eighth of an inch long; perianth white; anthers light yellow; ovary orange color; stigma pale rose color. Fruit from one half to three quarters of an inch in diameter, bright green when fully grown, later becoming succulent, bright violet color, very lustrous and ultimately nearly black, the flesh sweet and edible. Seed light tawny-brown, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in diameter. Flowers in June and also irregularly in November; fruit ripening six months later.

A tree with a stem slightly enlarged from the ground upward, from fifteen to twenty-five feet in height and from four to six inches in diameter, covered with pale blue-gray rind. Leaves nearly orbicular but rather longer than broad, thin and brittle, from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter, divided to below the middle or toward the base of the leaf nearly to the ligule into narrow lobes, an inch across in their widest part, with much thickened bright orange-colored midribs and margins, pale yellow-green and very lustrous on the upper surface, bright silvery-white on the lower surface: rachis thin, undulate, obtusely short-pointed, dark orange colored; ligule thin, concave, crescent shaped, often oblique, slightly undulate, occasionally obtusely short-pointed, three quarters of an inch wide, one third of an inch deep, light or dark orange color; petioles slender, flexible, soon becoming pendent, rounded on the upper side, obscurely ribbed on the lower side, with low rounded ribs, from two and a