

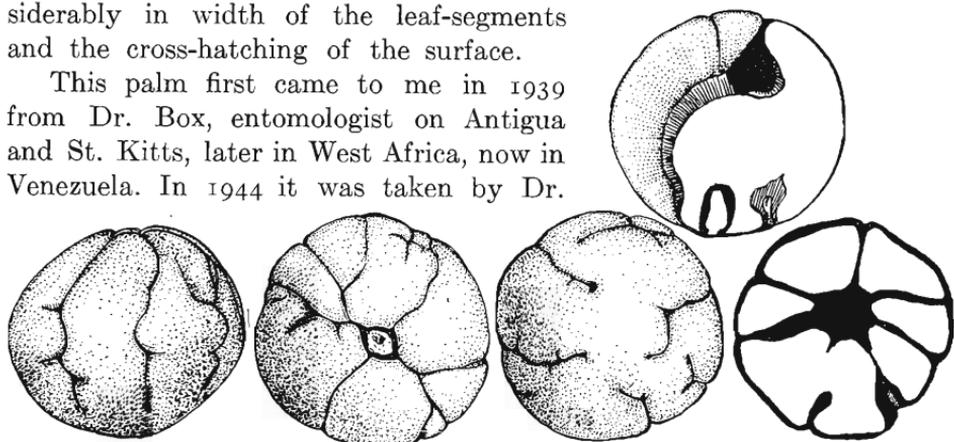
† 8. *Coccothrinax Boxii*, spec. nov. Figs. 24, 25.

Arbor gracilis erectaque ad 24 m. alta, truncus solitarius, 7-10 cm. diam.: folia 10-15, palmata, 1 m. lata, viridia nitidaque supra, subter argentea glabraque, petiolus inermis, 1 m. vel plus longus, 1-1.5 cm. latus, hastula pæne plana, triangulariacuminata, circa 2 cm. alta, segmenta 2-3 cm. vel minus lata, venæ laterales inconspicuæ: spadix 6-7 dm. longus, fasciculi 5 vel 6, glabri, 10-16 cm. longi, simplices, rachillæ circa 1 mm. crassæ; pedicelli circa 2-3 mm. longi: fructus globulares vel aliquid truncati, 8-10 mm. diam. cum sicci, superficies non corrugata; semen 6-7 mm. diam. et 1 mm. minus altitudine, plus vel minus truncatum, mistisulcatum sed vix cerebriforme.

Tall slender erect tree with single not tumid trunk that is 7-10 cm. diameter, to 24 m. tall: leaves 10-15, long-petioled, mostly ascending or horizontal or only the old basal ones hanging, 1 m. broad, green and glossy on upper surface, silvery and glabrous underneath, more or less marked by cross-elevations on both surfaces, segments narrow, about 2-3 cm. or less broad, side-veins inconspicuous, petiole 1 m. or more long and 1-1.5 cm. broad, rather abruptly thin-edged, the base covered in a closely woven mesh; hastula flattish, about 2 cm. high to triangular point: spadix intrafoliar, about 6-7 cm. long and bearing 5-6 short simply branched glabrous clusters 10-16 cm. long with one short continuous rachis, rachillæ about 1 mm. thick when dry; spathelets 10 cm. or less long, broad but narrowed to a point, the blade appressed to the main axis; pedicels 1-3 mm. (usually 2 mm.) long; flowers not seen: fruit globular or somewhat flattened lengthwise, probably purplish, 8-9 or 10 mm. thick when dry and surface hardly roughened, but minutely pimpellate; seed 6-7 mm. thick, the irregular curved divisions strongly marked on the dry surface, not extending to center of albumen which does not split into parts, hardly cerebriform, embryo basal.

Barbuda island, near island of Antigua in British Leeward West Indies, in high xerophytic country usually on limestone rocks, at full growth conspicuous for its tall slender trunk crowned with a few fan-shaped leaves, *Harold E. Box 669* (type), *John Beard 388*, *L. R. Hutson*. It varies considerably in width of the leaf-segments and the cross-hatching of the surface.

This palm first came to me in 1939 from Dr. Box, entomologist on Antigua and St. Kitts, later in West Africa, now in Venezuela. In 1944 it was taken by Dr.



23. *COCCOTHRIX SAXANA* seeds, \times about 4. Side, top, bottom views, cross-section, longitudinal section.

Beard, forester then assigned to British West Indies, now in South Africa. In 1947 it was collected, at my request, by Dr. Hutson, then veterinarian in charge of the agricultural work on Antigua, now returned to his native island, Barbados.

I distinguish this broom palm by its flat rather than declined foliage, leaves green and nitid on upper face and only lightly silvery underneath with narrow segments that do not abjectly hang, very closely woven webs at base of petioles on trunk, conspicuous pedicels.

Contrasts

C. Boxii. Leaf-segments narrow, 3 cm. or less broad at middle, upper surface glossy when fresh and usually marked with short irregular cross-lines, under surface uniformly silvery, tips long and very narrow; hastula with irregular broken margin, the sides not greatly inrolled and central point not upstanding: spathelets (floral sheaths) short and narrow and commonly sharp-pointed, protruding part 10-12 cm. or less long; pedicels thick and stout, about 1 mm. diam.: fruit when dry 8-9 mm. transverse diam. but variable in size; seed gray, with marked deep grooves, proceeding directly from base.

C. australis. Leaf-segments 4 cm. or more broad at middle, not glossy above or cross-marked, under surface whitish and more or less flecked and pubescent tips not long-acuminate; hastula large with upstanding center and strongly rolled sides: spathelets (floral sheaths) broad and long and not attenuately acute; pedicels slender, about .5 mm. thick when dry: fruit when dry 6-8 mm. transverse diam. and mostly uniform in size; seed brown, with weak thin more or less indirect branched or wavy white lines base to apex.

9. *Coccothrinax australis*, Bailey, *Gent. Herb.* vii, 365 (1947). Fig. 26. Abundant on coastal highlands, banks and cliffs, Trinidad, Tobago, Little Tobago.

10. *Coccothrinax alta*, Becc. in *Webbia*, ii, 331 (1907). Fig. 27.

Thrincoma alta, O. F. Cook, in *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, xxviii, 540 (1901).

Described in *Gentes Herbarum*, iv, 256 (1939). Apparently on Water island in St. Thomas group (and Puerto Rico).

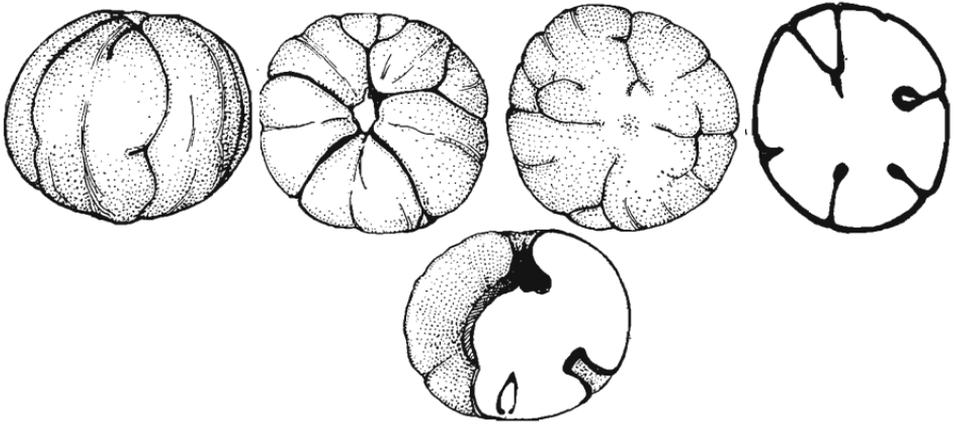
It is customary to refer Cook's *Thringis laxa* and *T. latifrons* to *Coccothrinax alta*, but these names were based on such inadequate material that identification is practically impossible.

2. ROYAL PALMS: ROYSTONEA—NEW ENUMERATION

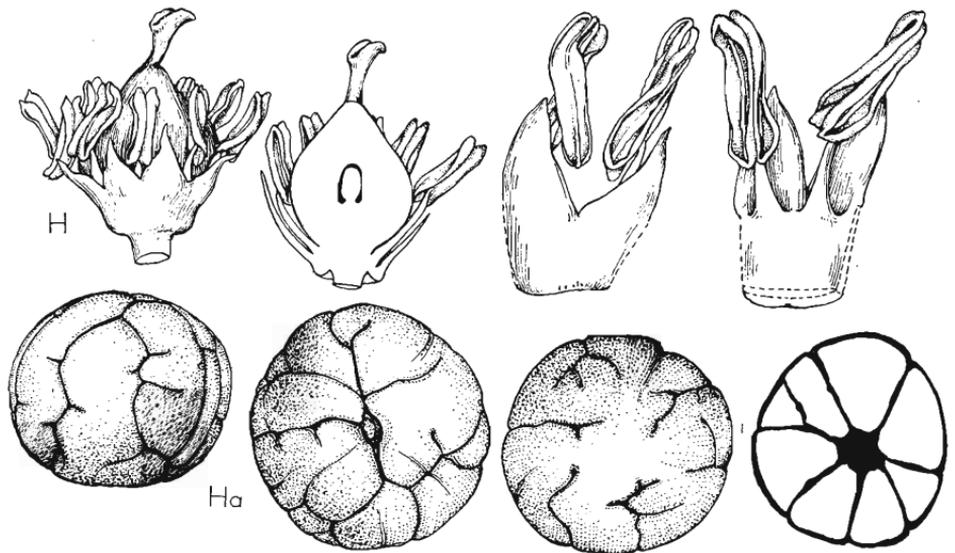
The earliest post-Linnæan botanical treatment of the royal palms is by Nicolaus J. Jacquin in 1763 in his account of *Areca oleracea* of the Carib

lands and swamps). It is now commonly agreed that Willdenow's *Oreodoxa* applies to one or more of the manacs.

We now come to contemporaneous time. In studying the royals and manacs of Puerto Rico, O. F. Cook broke completely with the past and in 1900 established the new genus *Roystonea* (General Roy Stone, 1836-1905), to which he admitted three species, *Roystonea oleracea*, *R. regia* and *R. borinquena*, and a year later added *R. floridana*. In 1912 Beccari, the Italian, wrote on the Palms of Cuba, and discarded *Roystonea* and substi-



25. *COCCOTHRINAX BOXII*, seeds \times about 4. Side view, top view, bottom, cross-section, longitudinal below.



26. *COCCOTHRINAX AUSTRALIS*. H, flowers and stamens \times about 5. Ha, seeds, side, top, bottom, cross-section, \times about 4.