

half to three feet long, pale yellow-green, an inch and a half wide at the base, coated at first like the young leaves with silvery-white deciduous tomentum toward the orange colored apex. Spadix from eighteen to twenty-four inches in length with a flattened peduncle, slender, much flattened, primary branches from eight to ten inches long and light orange-colored like the slender terete secondary branches; spathes thin, fibrous, brittle, pale reddish-brown and coated toward the ends with pale pubescence.

Dry coral ridges from the shores of Bay Biscayne, where it is rare, along many of the southern keys to the Marquesas group, west of Key West. Discovered by A. H. Curtiss in 1880. Very similar to *Thrinax argentea* R. & S., the seeds differing, however, from those of that species as named in the herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in their brown, not mahogany-red, color and larger size.

**Coccothrinax Garberi**, nom. nov.

*Thrinax Garberi* Chapman, Bot. Gazette 3:12. 1878; Flora S. States Suppl. [ed. 2] 651. Sargent, Silva 10:50.

*Thrinax argentea* var. *Garberi* Chapman, Flora S. States [ed. 3] 462. 1897.

A stemless plant similar to the last in the structure of its flowers-and fruit and in the texture and color of the leaves, but smaller in all its parts, the leaves being only about ten or twelve inches in diameter. Found only on dry coral ridges near the shores of Bay Biscayne, and possibly only a depauperate form of the last.

**Serenoa arborescens**, n. sp.—Flowers minute, one twentieth of an inch long or less, perfect, sessile, in from one to three-flowered clusters in the axils of ovate acute chestnut-brown bracts, bibracteolate. Calyx truncate at the base, three-lobed, the lobes oblong, rounded and more or less lacinate on the margins, light chestnut-brown, thickened and persistent under the fruit. Corolla yellow-green, three-parted to the base, the divisions valvate in æstivation, oblong-ovate, thick, concave,