

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 & Wendl., apparently an unpublished name, also belongs to this genus.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

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 laciniate 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,