

The floral characters noted on previous page are contrasted in Fig. 227, showing *Colpothrinax* and three species of *Eupritchardia*.\*

**COLPOTHRINAX**, Grisebach & Wendl. ex Benth. & Hook., Gen. Pl. iii, 927 (1883); Drude in Engler & Prantl, *Naturl. Pflanzenf.*, ii, pt. 3, 33 (1889).

Monotypic genus in Cuba, as now known: fan-leaved palm allied to *Eupritchardia* but differing in the technical floral and carpellary characters contrasted in the preceding paragraphs as well also as in the peculiarly ventricose bole, webby or cloth-like vestiture, and the very short obtuse or rounded free hastula, closely sessile flowers and fruits, perianth parts persistent at base of fruit.

***Colpothrinax Wrightii***, Wendl.; Bailey, *Hortus*, 166 (1930).

*Pritchardia Wrightii*, Becc. in *Webbia*, ii, 203 (1907); Pomona Coll. Journ. Econ. Bot. iii, 398 (1913).

Unarmed tree 5-10 m. tall, erect but trunk not always straight, bole for a few years stout and cylindrical and closely invested in coarse woven fiber, at length becoming smooth and slender but with a conspicuous bulge twice or more the usual diameter midway or at some other point above or below, the slender upper crane-like part bearing a small compact head of a dozen or more leaves, fibrous vestiture persisting among the petioles and peduncles: leaves palmate, upstanding, bluish-green, much plicate, blade divided to one-third or one-half its length into 50 or more stiff glabrous segments 4 cm. or less broad at middle or base, midrib stout and elevated, side-veins many and prominent, apex acutely bilobed; hastula very short, free from the blade, making an obtuse scarious lip topping the petiole, its margin usually broken; petiole glabrous but bearing long fibers toward base, plano-convex, edges thin: spathes infrafoliar, to 1 m. or more long, not exceeding the foliage, consisting of a few lateral branches issuing from clasping long-pointed tomentose or furfuraceous spathelets: fruit globular or shortly oblong-globular, rounded at apex, about 10 mm. transverse diameter, brown or black, with a firm thin shell; nut striate, practically filling shell but free, albumen plain.

Barrigona, Bottle or Barrel palm. Sandy country in western Cuba and Isle of Pines, occurring mostly in an open colony (barrigonal) or as stragglers from such groves; leaves much employed in thatch and the trees likely to be cropped, with new foliage coming out above. The fruit is eaten by pigs, and canoes are made from the trunks.

This odd palm appropriately bears the name of Charles Wright, 1811-1886, American botanist well known for his early collections in Cuba, as well as in the region from Texas to Arizona, and around the world in the Ringgold-Rodgers Expedition. Type specimen is usually associated with his *no. 3964*, from the Isle of Pines.

\* *Eupritchardia pacifica* and *E. Thurstonii*, O. Kuntze, *Rev. Gen. Plant.* iii, 2, p. 323 (1898).

† *Eupritchardia kamapuana*, trans. nov.

*Pritchardia kamapuana*, Caum, in *Bishop Mus. Occas. Papers*, ix, no. 5, p. 10, tt. viii, xiv (1930).  
Cotype in Herb. Bailey.