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In This Issue

Native to the Florida Keys, **Leucothrinax morissii** thrives in the Florida sun.

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The Palm Report - May 2014

INTRODUCTION TO THE PALMS OF CUBA

By Leonard Goldstein

The theme of the 2014 Palm Society Spring Sale is Palms of Cuba. We first focused on this topic during the 1986 Fall Sale. As you are well aware, lots of things have changed in the past 27-plus years: Hurricane Andrew raked southern Florida. The Internet expanded. So did your waistline. Why, heck, in 1986 the Miami Marlins were yet to be created, but by last year they managed to field a perfectly respectable minor league team.

Likewise, change has come to the list of known native Cuban palms. The featured article of the 1986 Fall Sale booklet provided an overview of the native palms of Cuba, based upon two primary sources: (1) The work of Hermano León (birth name Joseph Sylvestre Sauget, 1871-1955), a French friar assigned to Cuba, where he botanized voraciously and, in 1946, published the first comprehensive summary of the island's native palms; and (2) the 1982 revision of Cuba's palm flora by botanists Onaney Muñiz (1937-2008) and Attila Borhidi (1932-). By the mid-1980s experts were in general agreement that the island supported 16 native palm genera comprising 83 species and 23 varieties and subspecies. We noted in the 1986 article that perhaps the most remarkable aspect of Cuban palms was their uniqueness: Over 90% of the species – including all the Copernicias – were considered endemic, native only to the island.

We also forecast then that "future revision will probably reduce the number of species as taxonomists discover duplications." But that's not exactly what has happened. Two important works yielded inconsistent results. In 1996, Andrew Henderson, Gloria Galeano and Rodrigo Bernal published *Field Guide to the Palms of the Americas*, in which the authors consolidated numerous taxa; for instance, they slashed the total number of Coccothrinax species by more than 70%!

But in 2000, Celio Moya López and Angela Leiva Sánchez, the leading contemporary Cuban palm researchers, published "Checklist of

the Palms of Cuba, with Notes on their Ecology, Distribution and Conservation." In contrast to the *Field Guide*, this study produced a list that was remarkably close to León's. Why did this compilation differ so greatly from that of Henderson et al.? The answer is simple: As Henderson himself acknowledged, "…this guide is not a taxonomic treatment, but a field guide for nonspecialists."

Moya and Leiva, on the other hand, had as their express goal to update León's 1946 list. Their work involved a thorough review of archival lists (along with nomenclatural updates) compiled both before and after León's: Grisebach (1866), Sauvalle (1868), Beccari (1912, 1913), Dahlgren (1936), Moore (1967), Read (1968), Alain (1969), Read (1975), Muñiz and Borhidi (1982), Borhidi and Muñiz (1985), Quero and Read (1986), Zona (1990), Moya et al. (1991), Zona (1992), Borhidi and Hernández (1993), Henderson et al. (1995), Zona (1995), Salzman and Judd (1995), Henderson and Galeano (1996), and Zona (1996).

Moya and Leiva's checklist was certainly a validation of the solid scholarship of León. He alone described 45% of Cuba's known palm species, without the technological aides available today, a sterling achievement. But the checklist of 2000 was also something else: recognition that the palms of Cuba were ripe for revision. The authors concluded, "There are still pressing taxonomic problems in Cuban palms. There is an urgent need for modern taxonomical revisions of Coccothrinax, Copernicia and Acrocomia, as well as detailed evolutionary genetic studies of hybrids and disjunct taxa."

The call by Moya and Leiva 14 years ago for urgent revision of the Cuban palm flora has not yet been fulfilled, but neither has it been ignored. Several taxonomic changes have been made since their checklist was published, but much work remains to be done. Given the uneven history of taxonomical advances since 1986, this article won't attempt to forecast anything. Rather, it concludes with a question: Will DNA barcoding – or some other technology – permit us finally to know the Cuban palm species with certainty?

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Below is the article published in 1986, with a few modifications made in the interest of modernity and accuracy. Following it is a chart of the Cuban palms as shown then and, after that, a description of the taxonomical changes made since that article was published. The 1986 species chart gives particular insight into the difficulties encountered in making precise identifications: Common names are often misleading; many of the Cuban species share the same common name. And many species, particularly *Acoelorrhaphe wrightii*, have been known by a number of scientific names over the years. But we hope you remain undaunted and enjoy this updated introduction to the remarkable native palms of Cuba.

About 180 miles south of Miami lies the coast of a place that Christopher Columbus is said to have called "the loveliest land that human eyes have ever beheld." What Columbus was talking about was, of course, Cuba, largest and westernmost island of the West Indies. At roughly 42,800 square miles, Cuba is three-quarters the size of Florida, and its length, about 780 miles, is the distance between Chicago and Mobile.

Columbus mistook Cuba for part of the Asian mainland, but there was nothing mistaken in his judgment of its beauty. Contributing significantly to that beauty is the impressive variety of palms growing there. Cuba boasts around 90 species, as well as natural hybrids, of native palms. By contrast, in spite of its geographic proximity, Florida has only 12 native species.

What accounts for this vast difference in palm diversity between Florida and Cuba? The major factor is climate. As an island lying entirely south of the Tropic of Cancer, Cuba is insulated from the incursions of frost that occasionally plague even the most southerly sections of mainland Florida. In addition, Cuba is favored with large areas of excellent soil – along with poor ones – that range from alkaline to acidic and with elevations that ascend from sea level to 6,500 feet. These features create a variety of conditions conducive to supporting a great array of palm species.

One might lament the limitations of growing tropical plants in southern Florida, but that would be to ignore the good news: Not only are six Cuban palm species also native to Florida, but many others have proven adaptable to our imperfect conditions, and our landscape is the richer for them. The purpose of this article is to identify some of the Cuban species that grow well in southern Florida and to encourage their increased use here.

Gaussia princeps (Palma de Sierra) is a mid-sized palm (15-40') endemic to Cuba in Pinar del Río province, on the western end of the island. It is notable not for classic beauty, but for its uncommon characteristics. First, the trunk tapers fairly evenly throughout its height, from 8-12" at the base to 4-6" at the crown. Second, the roots fan out along the surface of the ground, a habit which occurs not only in Gaussia's rocky, hilly natural setting, limestone formations known as mogotes, but also in cultivation. In fact, Gaussia roots are even known to cascade over the rim of a container and spread across patios in an almost supernatural fashion.

The genus most widely represented in Cuba is Coccothrinax, typified by species of medium height with persistent fibers encasing a thin trunk. Leaves are palmate and sturdy, deeply-segmented, and often silvery-white underneath. Most species are fairly slow-growing, but remarkably adaptable to growing conditions in South Florida.

Coccothrinax fragrans (Yuraguana) is known, as the name implies, for its sweet-smelling flowers, an unusual trait among palms. It is endemic to the hills around Santiago de Cuba in Oriente province. With an ultimate height well under 25', *C. fragrans* makes an excellent palm for sunny locations in small yards.

Coccothrinax miraguama (Miraguano, Yuraguana) is a moderate-sized palm (15-20') endemic to savannas and serpentine (heavy-metal bearing) barrens in all provinces but Pinar del Río. There are a number of subspecies or varieties of this species, not all of which are slow-growing. The trunks of *C. miraguama* feature an attractive, distinct pattern of tightly-woven fibers.

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Easily one of the most intriguing of all palms is *Coccothrinax crinita* (Palma Petate) (see outside back cover), endemic to Pinar del Río and Las Villas provinces where it is now highly endangered. The common name, Old Man Palm, refers to the massive beard of long brown fibers that completely enwraps the trunk; even seedlings under 6" high bear the distinctive fibers. Particularly slow-growing in early years, *C. crinita* reaches a mature height generally well under 25' and is one of the hardiest of its genus.

The second most widely represented palm genus in Cuba is Copernicia, named in honor of the Polish astronomer, Copernicus. Its species are remarkable for their large, rigid palmate leaves edged with saw teeth. Those known on the island as jatas retain their old leaves for a very long time. Those known as yareyes lose old leaves more rapidly.

In 1939, famed botanist Hermano León (Brother Leon) (1871-1955) of Havana sent seeds of Copernicia species to another revered botanist, David Fairchild (1869-1954) of Coconut Grove. Many of the plants that germinated from those seeds are now mature trees on the grounds of Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden. Supplemented by specimens moved from the home of Garden benefactor Col. Robert Montgomery, the Garden's collection of cultivated Copernicias is perhaps the largest in the world.

Copernicia is best known economically for a product of one of its South American species, *Copernicia prunifera.* Indigenous to Brazil, it is the source of world-famous carnauba wax, which is harvested from the surface of leaves by shaking, chopping, or beating them. However, it is a species endemic to Cuba, *Copernicia hospita* (Guano hediondo), which at least experimentally has proven faster-growing than *C. prunifera*, producing larger leaves and greater wax yield. Aside from its economic value, *C. hospita* is an excellent ornamental palm, featuring eye-catching gray-green or blue-green leaves. The species is endemic to Oriente, Las Villas, and Camagüey provinces, and it reaches a height in the 15' range at maturity.

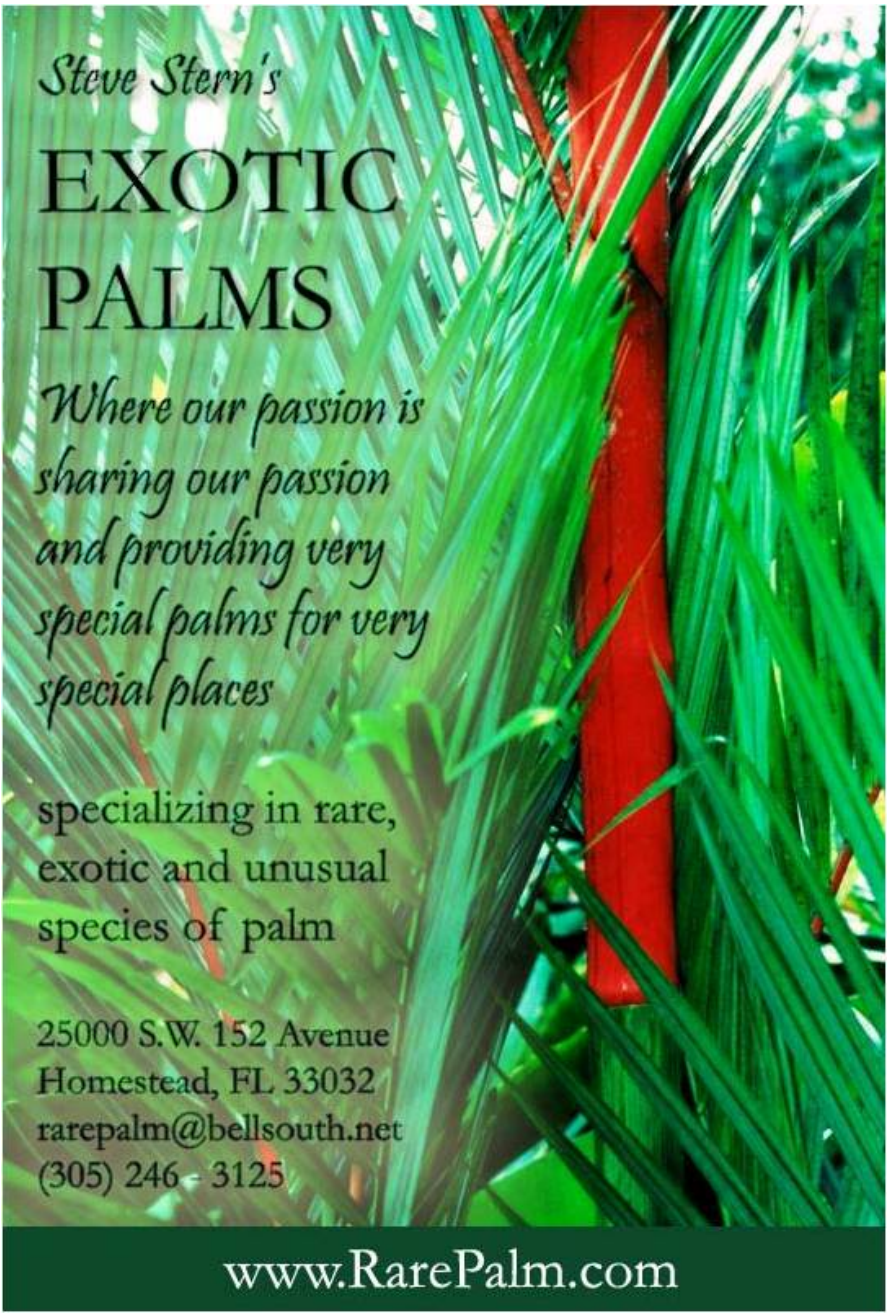
Few palms exceed the massive beauty of *Copernicia baileyana* (Yarey Hembra). Endemic to Cuba, it occurs in the savannas of all provinces but Matanzas. A mature specimen bears numerous bright

green, upright leaves on a robust trunk 2' in diameter and 30-50' high. A walk through the colony of *C. baileyana* at Fairchild Garden imparts a feeling not unlike that of strolling among a group of living classic columns.

But since the late 1990s, an even more striking species, *Copernicia fallaense* (Yarey), has been introduced to gardens in southern Florida. It produces even larger leaves than those of *C. baileyana*, and they are distinctively colored in the silver-blue to blue-green range. This endemic species was evidently once found in Camagüey, Ciego de Avila and Villa Clara provinces, but is now critically endangered, known only from one locale in the northern part of Ciego de Avila province, near the town of Falla.

Among the most spectacular of all palms is the Petticoat Palm, *Copernicia macroglossa* (Jata de Guanabacoa) (see inside back cover). Yet another species endemic to Cuba, it is found in serpentine barrens in every province but Oriente. The palm is characterized by a nearly impenetrable 8'-wide mass of dead leaves that totally obscures a truck only 8-14" in diameter until the plant is several decades old. Above the petticoat is a spiraling crown of large, glossy-green, nearly stemless leaves so tightly packed that their edges cannot be seen. At maturity, *C. macroglossa* reaches a height of 10-20'.

This survey of eight palms is just an introduction to the Cuban species intended to whet your appetite. With the great diversity and eye appeal of these plants, one might wonder why southern Florida is not heavily planted in Cuban palms. Our poor soils are not the major problem; happily, many of the species are tolerant of our alkaline rock and sand. Rather, the explanation lies in the slow growth rate of many of the species, especially during early years. Most commercial growers historically have not wished to bear the economic burden of holding seedlings of these palms until they are large enough to sell. In addition, some species – particularly Copernicias – that might be grown in field nurseries require a long period of time to root-prune for successful transplanting. Consequently, though most Cuban palms are not difficult to raise, large field-grown specimens continue to lag containerized plants in availability.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Nevertheless, the tide has turned significantly over the past 27 years. As more of the southern Florida public has become familiar with the attributes of native Cuban palms, member growers of the South Florida Palm Society have been raising them with increasingly greater diversity to offer to buyers at the Society's semi-annual sales. In 1986 they listed 20 of the then-accepted Cuban taxa for sale; this year there are 41. So start thinking about where you can plant these wonderful palms, and if the slow growth of some of them worries you, take encouragement from this fact: At the time of Brother Leon's gift of seeds to Dr. Fairchild, the donor was 67 and the recipient was 69!

Status of Cuban Palm Flora, 2014

It is of paramount importance to recognize that no chart of species within a family can be taken as gospel. Rather, any such list can only be regarded as a snapshot; it captures a moment in time, providing a useful, but imperfect means of seeing what's in a plant family. So when using such a 'photo,' remember that potential change is always just around the corner.

As proof of this proposition, consider that the November 1986 chart of Cuban palms was flawed the minute it was published, in two significant ways. First, your author was unaware of the recent reclassification of the genus Hemithrinax; in 1985, its species had been moved into Thrinax. Second, Muñiz and Borhidi erred, if inadvertently, when listing species represented by two or more subspecies or two or more varieties. They continued to show the original type species along with the infraspecific taxa, leaving the impression that there was an extra taxon.

To illustrate
the mistake, let's look at one of the Copernicias: *Copernicia yarey* is the name assigned to the type species, i.e., the plant originally described by a botanist. But later it was found that there were two varieties of the species, and they were named *C. yarey* var. *robusta* and *C. yarey* var. *yarey*. From that point forward, a reference to *C. yarey* was proper only when meant to be inclusive of <u>both</u> varieties of the species. But the correct name of the type species was now *C. yarey* var. *yarey*, so by including the original type name in their list, Muñiz and Borhidi left the

impression that there was a third taxon. They made the same sort of error with respect to *Calyptronoma clementis* (now *Calyptrogyne plumeriana)*; *Coccothrinax alexandri, clarensis, crinita* (but see below) *miraguama,* and *salvatoris*; *Copernicia glabrescens*; *Thrinax* (formerly *Hemithrinax*) *rivularis*; and *Roystonea regia.* This news may cause consternation to hobbyists and commercial growers who believe they possess a larger number of distinct taxa, but it's the rule.

With that background in mind, here are the other changes to the chart of Cuban palm flora published for the November 1986 sale:

1) *Copernicia fallaensis* was returned to *C. fallaense*, its original spelling.
2) *Gastrococos crispa* was moved into the genus Acrocomia, where it had earlier resided.
3) *Coccothrinax crinita* var. *brevicrinis* was elevated to species rank as *C. brevicrinis.* Consequently, *C. crinita* var. *crinita* was no longer one of two varieties, so it reverted to *C. crinita.*
4) *Scheelea cubensis* was dropped from the flora after having been found to be an introduction, rather than part of the natural Cuban vegetation.
5) *Acrocomia subinermis* was dropped from the flora upon a determination that León mistakenly had based his description on an old, unarmed specimen of *A. crispa.* (The Latin word "inermis" means unarmed.)
6) *Bactris cubensis* was reduced to synonymy with *B. plumeriana.*
7) *Roystonea regia* var. *maisiana* was added to the flora; later it was elevated to species rank as *R. maisiana.*
8) *Gaussia spirituana* was added to the flora.
9) *Sabal domingensis* was added to the flora.
10) *Sabal palmetto* was added to the flora.
11) Calyptronoma was revised to place all Cuban species under a single name, *C. plumeriana*. Later the entire genus was moved into Calyptrogyne.
12) *Prestoea montana* was determined to be a variety of *P. acuminata* and accordingly renamed *P. acuminata* var. *montana.*
13) The names of *Pseudophoenix sargentii* subspecies and varieties carved out to describe the variable populations on the Caribbean islands of Navassa and Saona were dropped because their differences were not

deemed sufficiently distinct to warrant placement in separate taxa. *Pseudophoenix sargentii* is now the sole name used for all the populations.
14) *Thrinax morrisii* was moved into a new genus, Leucothrinax.

It's clear that even though the palm flora of Cuba has not undergone the broad revision that experts have long hoped for, advances in specific pockets have been made. But important issues still await resolution. And on a smaller scale, one specific question dogs many hobbyists and growers: Exactly where does the beautiful *Coccothrinax sp. 'Azul'* belong? However, as to one issue there's no uncertainty: The percentage of palm species endemic to Cuba remains remarkably high. Revisions made to the flora since 1986 have reduced the percentage of endemism only a few points below the old 90% mark. Probably no other plant family on the island has so many endemic species.

Finally, a taxonomic change outside Cuba may have thrown the island's propaganda machine off its feed. *Roystonea elata*, the so-called Florida Royal Palm, was found to be conspecific with, i.e., identical to, *R. regia*, by far the most widespread Royal Palm within Cuba. Puzzlingly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, on the website of its embassy in Canada, reported in 2010 that "Even though the Royal Palm tree is not native to Cuba, it has been considered the symbol of Cuban strength due to its abundance in the Cuban landscape and its symbolic character."

Perhaps Castro government officials mistakenly believe that *R. regia* is no longer native just because it's no longer endemic. Or maybe they're irritated over having to share the species' nativity with other countries in the region, especially the U.S. Or maybe they're miffed that their national tree is named for Roy Stone, a U.S. Army Brigadier General in the Spanish-American War. Aah, politics!

Did you know that Cuba was once east of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico or that, in an earlier time, the entire Greater Antilles chain was located just off the Pacific coast of Mexico? **Keep reading to learn more…**

Copernicia baileyana

Photo by Tim McKernan

Our Mission

The South Florida Palm Society is a not-for profit organization whose mission is to disseminate information about and encourage interest in palms and the use of those plants. Funds donated to the Chapter through its annual sales have been used to help support Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden, Montgomery Botanical Center and other institutions, individual research, planting projects, and educational efforts.

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GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	SYNONYMS
Acoelorrhaphe	*wrightii*	Guano prieto	*Serenoa arborescens, Copernicia, wrightii, Paurotis wrightii, Acanthosabal caespitosa, Acoelorrhaphe wrightii* var. *nova-geronensis*
Acrocomia	*subinermis*	Corojo	–
"	*aculeata*	Corojo, Corojo de Jamaica	*Cocos aculeatus*
"	*pilosa*	Corojo	–
Bactris	*cubensis*	Palma pajua, Palmilla	*Bactris plumeriana*
Calyptronoma	*dulcis*	Manaca	*Geonoma dulcis, Calyptrogyne dulcis, Calyptrogyne swartzii*
"	*microcarpa*	Manaca	*Calyptrogyne microcarpa*
"	*intermedia*	Manaca	*Geonoma intermedia, Calyptrogyne intermedia*
"	*clementis*	Manaca	*Calyptrogyne clementis, Geonoma swartzii, Calyptrogyne swartzii*
"	*clementis subsp. clementis*	–	–
"	*clementis subsp. brevifolia*	–	–
Coccothrinax	*crinita*	Palma petate	*Thrinax crinita*
"	*crinita ssp. crinita*	–	–
"	*crinita ssp. brevicrinis*	–	–
"	*gundlachii*	–	–
"	*camagueyana*	–	–
"	*borhidiana*	–	–
"	*garciana*	–	–
"	*clarensis*	–	*Coccothrinax clarensis* var. *perrigida*
"	*clarensis ssp. clarensis*	–	–
"	*savannarum*	–	*Coccothrinax muricata* var. *savannarum*
"	*pauciramosa*	–	–
"	*pseudorigida*	–	*Coccothrinax pseudorigida* var. *acaulis*
"	*nipensis*	–	–
"	*munizii*	–	*Haitiella munizii*
"	*hiorami*	–	–

"	*guantanamensis*	–	*Coccothrinax argentea*, *Coccothrinax argentea* var. *guantanamensis*
"	*victorini*	–	–
"	*fragrans*	Yuraguana	–
"	*acunana*	–	–
"	*orientalis*	–	*Coccothrinax yuraguana* var. *orientalis*, *Coccothrinax yuraguana* ssp. *orientalis*
"	*muricata*	–	–
"	*moaensis*	–	*Coccothrinax yuraguana* var. *moaensis*
"	*microphylla*	–	–
"	*leonis*	–	–
"	*litoralis*	–	–
"	*saxicola*	–	–
"	*macroglossa*	–	*Coccothrinax miraguama* var. *macroglossa*, *Coccothrinax miraguama* ssp. *macroglossa*
"	*yunquensis*	–	–
"	*salvatoris*	Yuraguana	–
"	*salvatoris* ssp. *salvatoris*	–	–
"	*salvatoris* ssp. *loricata*	–	*Coccothrinax salvatoris* var. *loricata*
"	*yuraguana*	Miraguano	*Thrinax yuraguana*, *Coccothrinax miraguano*
"	*cupularis*	–	*Coccothrinax miraguama* var. *cupularis*
"	*elegans*	–	–
"	*alexandri*	Yuraguana	–
"	*alexandri* ssp. *alexandri*	–	–
"	*alexandri* ssp. *nitida*	–	*Coccothrinax alexandri* var. *nitida*
"	*bermudezii*	Yuraguana enana	–
"	*miraguama*	Miraguano, Yuraguana	*Corypha miraguama*, *Thrinax miraguano*, *Thrinax acuminata*, *Coccothrinax acuminata*
"	*miraguama* ssp. *miraguama*	–	–
"	*miraguama* ssp. *arenicola*	–	*Coccothrinax miraguama* var. *arenicola*
"	*miraguama* ssp. *havanensis*	–	*Coccothrinax miraguama* var. *havenensis*
"	*miraguama* ssp. *roseocarpa*	–	*Coccothrinax miraguama* var. *roseocarpa*

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Colpothrinax	*wrightii*	Palma barrigona	*Pritchardia wrightii*
Copernicia	*gigas*	Hediondo, Barrigón	*Copernicia excelsa*
"	*macroglossa*	Jata de Guanabacoa	*Copernicia torreana*
"	*rigida*	Jata, Jata guatacuda	*Copernicia rigida* forma *fissilingua*
"	*longiglossa*	Jata	–
"	*oxycalyx*	Jata macho	*Copernicia clarkia*
"	*curbeloi*	Yarey macho	*Copernicia molineti* var. *cuneata*, *Copernicia sueroana* var. *semiorbicularis*
"	*baileyana*	Yarey hembra	*Copernicia baileyana* var. *laciniosa*, *Copernicia baileyana* forma *bifida*
"	*fallaensis*	Yarey	*Copernicia fallaense*
"	*cowellii*	Jata enana	–
"	*humicola*	Yarey	–
"	*molineti*	Yarey	–
"	*brittonorum*	Yarey de costa, Jata de costa	*Copernicia brittonomum* var. *acuta*, *Copernicia brittonorum* var. *sabaloense*
"	*yarey*	Yarey hediondo	*Copernicia holguinensis*
"	*yarey* var. *yarey*	–	–
"	*yarey* var. *robusta*	–	–
"	*roigii*	Yarey de sabana	–
"	*glabrescens*	Guano blanco, Jata	*Copernicia ramosissima*, *Copernicia glabrescens* var. *havanensis*
"	*glabrescens* var. *glabrescens*	–	–
"	*glabrescens* var. *ramosissima*	–	–
"	*hospita*	Guano hediondo	*Copernicia* X *escarzaza*
"	*curtissii*	Guano espinoso	*Copernicia pauciflora*, *Copernicia hospital* var. *clarensis*
"	X *burretiana* (*hospita* X *macroglossa*)	Jata	*Copernicia burretiana*, *Copernicia macroglossa*, *Copernicia leoniana*
"	X *vespertilionum* (*gigas* X *rigida*)	Jata de los murciélagos	*Copernicia vespertilionum*

"	X *sueroana* (*hospita* X *rigida*)	Jata	*Copernicia sueroana*
"	X *textilis* (*hospita* X *baileyana*)	Yarey	*Copernicia textilis*
"	X *shaferi* (*hospita* X *cowellii*)	–	–
"	X *occidentalis* (*curtissii* X *brittonorum*)	–	*Copernicia occidentalis*
Gastrococos	*crispa*	Corojo	*Cocos crispa, Acrocomia crispa, Gastrococos armentalis, Acrocomia armentalis*
Gaussia	*princeps*	Palma de sierra	–
Hemithrinax	*rivularis*	–	–
"	*rivularis* var. *rivularis*	–	–
"	*rivularis* var. *savannarum*	–	*Hemithrinax savannarum*
"	*compacta*	Yuraguancillo, Yarey	*Trithrinax compacta*
"	*ekmaniana*	–	–
Prestoea	*montana*	Palma boba, Palma justa	*Euterpe globosa*
Pseudophoenix	*sargentii*	Palma de Guinea	–
"	*sargentii* ssp. *saonae*	–	*Pseudophoenix saonae*
Roystonea	*regia*	Palma real	*Oreodoxa regia, Roystonea floridana*
"	*regia* var. *regia*	–	–
"	*regia* var. *pinguis*	–	–
"	*lenis*	Palma de seda	–
"	*violacea*	Palma criolla azul, Palma morada	–
"	*stellata*	Palma blanca	–

Sabal	*yapa*	Cana jata, Rabo de toti	*Inodes yapa, Sabal mayarum*
"	*parviflora*	Guano cana, Palma cana	*Sabal florida, Sabal mexicana, Sabal maritima*
Scheelea	*cubensis*	–	–
Thrinax	*radiata*	Guano de costa, Miraguano de lana, Guano campeche	*Thrinax wendlandiana, Thrinax floridana, Thrinax parviflora, Thrinax martii, Porothrinax pumilio*
"	*morrisii*	Guanito de sierra, Palmita	*Simpsonia microcarpa, Thrinax microcarpa, Thrinax keyensis, Thrinax bahamensis, Thrinax drudei, Thrinax punctulata*

A look at some previous sales...

Palms available at the event:

PLANTS	VENDOR #
Palms	
Acanthophoenix crinita	57
Acoelorrhaphe wrightii	67
Acrocomia crispa (formerly *Gastrococos crispa*)	4, 35, 57, 59, 66, 67
Acrocomia aculeata	4, 50, 67
Actinokentia divaricata	57, 66
Actinorhytis calapparia	57, 68
Adonidia merrillii	4, 26, 31, 66
Aiphanes horrida (formerly *A. aculeata* and *A. caryotifolia*)	4, 31, 67,68
Aiphanes sp.	35
Allagoptera arenaria	31, 59, 66, 67, 68
Allagoptera caudescens	57
Allagoptera leucocalyx	57
Archontophoenix maxima	50
Archontophoenix myolensis	50, 57, 66, 67
Archontophoenix purpurea	35, 57
Archontophoenix tuckeri	57
Areca camarinensis	68
Areca catechu	57, 59, 66, 68
Areca catechu 'Alba'	35, 57, 68
Areca catechu 'Dwarf'	35, 57, 66, 92
Areca catechu 'Super Dwarf'	92
Areca hutchinsoniana	57, 68
Areca macrocalyx	35
Areca montana (formerly *A. latiloba*)	57
Areca oxycarpa	68
Areca triandra	57
Areca vestiaria	57, 66, 67, 68
Areca vestiaria var. 'Maroon Leaf'	35, 57, 66, 67
Areca vestiaria var. 'Orange Form'	66, 67
Arenga australasica	66
Arenga caudata	66
Arenga engleri	4, 31, 66, 68
Arenga hookeriana	57, 66
Arenga microcarpa	66
Arenga obtusifolia	66, 69
Arenga pinnata	4, 57, 66, 67, 68, 69
Arenga tremula	26
Arenga undulatifolia	35, 57, 66, 67
Arenga sp.	69
Asterogyne martiana	57, 68
Astrocaryum alatum	57, 66, 67
Astrocaryum mexicanum	67
Astrocaryum standleyanum	57
Attalea butyracea	66, 67
Attalea cohune	59, 66, 67, 68
Attalea phalerata	50
Attalea sp.	67
Bactris gasipaes	67
Bactris sp. 'Fairchild'	50
Balaka longirostris	68
Balaka seemannii	57, 68
Basselinia plancheri	57
Beccariophoenix alfredii	4, 50, 57, 59, 66, 68
Beccariophoenix madagascariensis	4

Beccariophoenix madagascariensis 'Maruala'	57
Beccariophoenix sp. 'Coastal'	57
Bentinckia condapanna	57, 68
Bentinckia nicobarica	57
Bismarckia nobilis	4, 26, 31
Borassodendron machadonis	59, 66
Borassus aethiopum	35, 66, 67
Borassus flabellifer	67
Brassiophoenix drymophloeoides	57
Brassiophoenix schumannii	66, 68
Burretiokentia dumasii	68
Burretiokentia grandiflora	68
Burretiokentia hapala	57, 66, 67, 68
Burretiokentia koghiensis	57, 68
Burretiokentia vieillardii	35, 57, 66, 68
Butia capitata	4, 66
Butia eriospatha	57
X Butiagrus nabonnandii	59
Calamus diepenhorstii	68
Calyptrocalyx albertisianus	57, 68
Calyptrocalyx doxanthus	68
Calyptrocalyx hollrungii	57, 68
Calyptrocalyx laptostachus	68
Calyptrocalyx lauterbachianus	57
Calyptrocalyx multifidus	57
Calyptrocalyx polyphyllus	57, 68
Calyptrocalyx spicatus	57
Calyptrocalyx aff. fasciculatus	57
Calyptrocalyx aff. Flabellatus	68
Calyptrocalyx sp. 'Boalak'	57
Calyptrocalyx sp. 'Kal-Keyik'	57
Calyptrocalyx sp. 'Puah'	68
Calyptrocalyx sp. 'Sanumb'	57, 68
Calyptrocalyx sp. 'South Napu Island'	68
Calyptrogyne costatifrons var. *occidentalis*	68
Calyptrogyne ghiesbreghtiana	35, 57
Carpentaria acuminata	26
Carpoxylon macrospermum	31, 35, 57, 66, 67, 68
Caryota mitis	31, 57, 99
Caryota mitis (variegated)	35
Caryota no	67
Caryota obtusa (formerly *C. gigas*)	35, 57
Caryota ophiopellis	35, 57, 92
Caryota urens	4, 31, 66, 67
Caryota zebrina	35, 66, 67, 92
Chamaedorea adscendens	35, 57, 66, 67
Chamaedorea arenbergiana	50
Chamaedorea brachypoda	57, 66, 68
Chamaedorea cataractarum	4, 31, 57, 66, 69
Chamaedorea deckeriana	57, 66
Chamaedorea elegans	26, 50, 66
Chamaedorea ernesti-augusti	57, 66, 67
Chamaedorea erumpens	26
Chamaedorea fragrans	57, 92
Chamaedorea glaucifolia	66
Chamaedorea hooperiana	4, 57, 59
Chamaedorea klotzschiana	57
Chamaedorea macrospadix	66

Chamaedorea metallica	4, 57, 59, 66, 67, 69
Chamaedorea microspadix	57, 66
Chamaedorea oblongata	67
Chamaedores pochutlensis	57
Chamaedorea radicalis	26, 66, 99
Chamaedorea sartorii	57
Chamaedorea seifrizii	4, 66, 99
Chamaedorea stolonifera	57, 66
Chamaedorea tepejilote	66, 68
Chamaedorea tuerckheimii	35, 92
Chamaedorea woodsoniana	68
Chamaerops humilis	26, 31, 66, 69
Chamaerops humilis var. *argentea* (formerly var. *cerifera*)	59, 66
Chambeyronia macrocarpa	4, 26, 31, 35, 57, 66, 67, 68
Chambeyronia macrocarpa var. 'Houaïlou'	66
Chambeyronia macrocarpa var. *hookeri*	4, 35, 66, 68
Chelyocarpus chuco	57, 66, 67, 68, 69
Chuniophoenix hainanensis	57, 66, 67, 68, 69
Chuniophoenix nana	57, 66, 68
Clinostigma exorrhizum	57
Clinostigma ponapense	57, 68
Clinostigma savoryanum	57, 68
Coccothrinax alexandri	66
Coccothrinax alta	4, 26, 66
Coccothrinax argentata	26, 59, 66, 67, 99
Coccothrinax argentea	66
Coccothrinax barbadensis	66, 99
Coccothrinax borhidiana	35, 57, 59, 66, 67
Coccothrinax borhidiana hybrid	57
Coccothrinax boschiana	66
Coccothrinax brevicrinis (formerly *C. crinita* subsp. *brevicrinis*)	57, 66, 67
Coccothrinax crinita	4, 26, 31, 35, 59, 66, 67, 69
Coccothrinax cupularis	66
Coccothrinax ekmanii	66, 67
Coccothrinax gracilis	66
Coccothrinax gundlachii	66
Coccothrinax hioramii	66
Coccothrinax macroglossa	66, 68
Coccothrinax miraguama	59, 66, 67, 69
Coccothrinax miraguama subsp. *arenicola*	66, 68
Coccothrinax moaensis	66
Coccothrinax montana	35, 66, 67
Coccothrinax munizii	66
Coccothrinax proctorii	66, 69
Coccothrinax pseudorigida	66
Coccothrinax readii	59
Coccothrinax salvatoris	66
Coccothrinax scoparia	66
Coccothrinax spissa	4, 66, 67, 69, 99
Coccothrinax sp.	31, 69, 99
Coccothrinax sp. 'Azul'	66, 68
Cocos nucifera var. 'Fiji Dwarf'	35, 66
Cocos nucifera var. 'Malayan Gold'	66
Cocos nucifera var. 'Malayan Green'	4, 31, 66
Cocos nucifera var. 'Malayan Red'	31
Cocos nucifera var. 'Malayan Yellow'	31
Cocos nucifera var. 'Maypan Hybrid'	31
Copernicia alba	57, 66, 67

Copernicia baileyana	4, 31, 59, 66, 67, 99
Copernicia berteroana	31, 66
Copernicia cowellii	66, 92
Copernicia ekmanii	57, 66, 67
Copernicia fallaense	66, 92
Copernicia gigas	59, 67, 68
Copernicia glabrescens	57, 66
Copernicia hospita	66
Copernicia hospita (silver form)	67
Copernicia macroglossa	4, 26, 31, 59, 66, 67, 69, 99
Copernicia prunifera	31, 66
Copernicia rigida	59, 66, 67
Copernicia tectorum	68
Copernicia yarey	66, 68, 99
Copernicia sp.	69
Copernicia X *sueroana* (*C. hospita* X *rigida* hybrid)	66
Corypha umbraculifera	4, 35, 67
Corypha utan	4, 31, 67
Cryosophila warscewiczii	57
Cryosophila williamsii (formerly *C. albida)*	67
Cyphophoenix alba	68
Cyphophoenix elegans	50, 57, 66
Cyphophoenix nucele	35, 57, 66, 68, 92
Cyphosperma balansae	66, 68
Cyrtostachys renda	26, 35, 57, 66, 67, 68
Cyrtostachys sp. hybrid	57
Deckenia nobilis	67
Dictyocaryum lamarkianum	35
Dictyosperma album	4, 31, 66, 99
Dictyosperma album var. *furfuraceum*	35, 59, 66
Dictyosperma album var. *rubrum* (See *D. album*)	
Drymophloeus oliviformis	66, 67
Dypsis albofarinosa	4, 68
Dypsis ampasindavae	57
Dypsis arenarum	57
Dypsis baronii	35, 57
Dypsis basilonga	57
Dypsis bosseri	68
Dypsis cabadae	4, 26, 31, 50, 59, 66, 67, 69, 99
Dypsis carlsmithii	57, 66, 68
Dypsis ceracea	57
Dypsis crinita	4
Dypsis decaryi	4, 26, 66, 99
Dypsis decipiens	31, 67
Dypsis faneva	57
Dypsis florencei	35
Dypsis forficifolia	68
Dypsis hovomantsina	57
Dypsis lanceolata	4, 50, 57, 66
Dypsis lantzeana	57
Dypsis lastelliana	4, 31, 57, 66, 67
Dypsis lastelliana 'Highland'	57
Dypsis leptocheilos	35, 57, 66, 67
Dypsis leptocheilos X *decaryi* hybrid	66
Dypsis lutea	57
Dypsis lutescens	4, 31, 66
Dypsis lutescens 'Blue'	57
Dypsis madagascariensis	31, 66

Dypsis malcomberi	57
Dypsis mananjarensis	57
Dypsis mirabilis	35
Dypsis ovobontsira	57
Dypsis pembana	35, 57, 66, 67
Dypsis pilulifera	35, 68
Dypsis procera	57
Dypsis psammophila	57, 68
Dypsis pusilla	68
Dypsis rivularis	68
Dypsis robusta	57
Dypsis saintelucei	68
Dypsis utilis	57
Dypsis sp. "Mayotte Island"	66
Dypsis sp. 'Pink Crown'	57
Elaeis guineensis	4, 31, 67, 99
Elaeis oleifera	50
Euterpe edulis	67
Euterpe oleracea	57, 67
Euterpe sp. 'Orange Crownshaft'	57
Gaussia attenuata	50, 66
Gaussia gomez-pompae	68
Gaussia maya	31, 66, 69
Gaussia princeps	26, 50, 57, 66, 68
Geonoma cuneata var. *cuneata*	68
Geonoma interrupta	57
Geonoma pohliana	68
Guihaia argyrata	67
Hemithrinax ekmaniana	35, 57
Heterospathe barfodii	68
Heterospathe cagayanensis	57, 68
Heterospathe elata	4, 57, 66, 67, 69
Heterospathe longipes	57, 68
Heterospathe minor	66
Heterospathe salomonensis	66
Heterospathe woodfordiana	57
Howea belmoreana	66
Howea forsteriana	35, 66, 67, 99
Hydriastele beguinii (formerly *Siphokentia beguinii*)	57, 67, 68
Hydriastele beguinii 'Obi Island Form'	57
Hydriastele dransfieldii (formerly *Siphokentia dransfieldii*)	50, 57, 66
Hydriastele hombonii	66
Hydriastele kasesa	57
Hydriastele microcarpa	57
Hydriastele microspadix	66
Hydriastele pinangoides	57, 68
Hydriastele pleurocarpa	57, 68
Hydriastele sp. 'Highland Form'	57
Hyophorbe indica	57
Hyophorbe lagenicaulis	4, 26, 31, 66
Hyophorbe verschaffeltii	4, 26, 31, 66, 99
Hyospathe elegans	50
Hyphaene coriacea	4, 59, 67
Hyphaene thebaica	4
Iguanura bicornis	68
Iguanura palmuncula	68
Iguanura wallichiana	68
Iriartea deltoidea	57, 68

Itaya amicorum	92
Johannesteijsmannia altifrons	35, 57, 66, 67, 68
Johannesteijsmannia magnifica	57, 66, 68
Johannesteijsmannia perakensis	57
Kentiopsis magnifica	66, 68
Kentiopsis oliviformis	4, 35, 57, 59, 66, 67, 68
Kentiopsis piersoniorum	66
Kentiopsis pyriformis	57, 66, 68
Kerriodoxa elegans	4, 35,57, 59, 66, 67, 68
Laccospadix australasicus	57
Lanonia dasyanthus	57, 92
Latania loddigesii	4, 66
Latania lontaroides	4, 26, 31, 59, 66
Latania verschaffeltii	4, 57, 66
Lemurophoenix halleuxii	66, 68
Leucothrinax morrisii (formerly *Thrinax morrisii*)	26, 31, 66, 67, 99
Licuala cabalionii	57
Licuala concinna	68
Licuala distans	68
Licuala elegans	35
Licuala fordiana	57, 68
Licuala grandis	4, 35, 57, 59, 67, 69
Licuala khoonmengii	35, 57
Licuala lauterbachii var. *bougainvillensis*	57
Licuala mattanensis var. *mapu*	57, 68
Licuala nauroannii	57
Licuala orbicularis	68
Licuala paludosa	4, 57
Licuala parviflora	57
Licuala peltata	4, 57, 68
Licuala peltata var. *sumawongii*	4, 57, 59, 66, 67, 68
Licuala poonsaki	68
Licuala radula	35
Licuala ramsayi	35, 57, 59, 67
Licuala ramsayi var. *tuckeri*	68
Licuala ridleyana	57
Licuala rumphii	57
Licuala sallehana	92
Licuala sarawakensis	68
Licuala spinosa	4, 31, 57, 67
Licuala stenophylla	57, 68
Licuala triphylla	57
Licuala sp. 'Yal-Braal'	57
Linospadix minor	68
Livistona benthamii	4, 69
Livistona chinensis	4, 26, 31
Livistona decora (formerly *L. decipiens*)	4, 31, 50
Livistona fulva	50
Livistona jenkinsiana (formerly *L. speciosa*)	50
Livistona merrillii	66
Livistona nitida	50
Livistona rigida	50
Livistona robinsoniana	50
Livistona rotundifolia	4, 57
Livistona saribus	50
Loxococcus rupicola	68
Lytocaryum weddellianum	35, 57, 66, 67, 68
Marojejya darianii	57

Marojejya insignis	68
Mauritia flexuosa	57
Mauritiella armata	57
Metroxylon vitiense	57, 68
Nannorrhops ritchiana	59, 67
Nenga pumila	57
Neophloga sp.	35
Neoveitchia storckii	35, 57, 66, 67, 68
Nephrosperma vanhoutteanum	57
Normanbya normanbyi	50, 57, 67
Oncosperma tigillarium	50
Orania appendiculata	57
Pelagodoxa henryana	57, 67
Phoenicophorium borsigianum	57
Phoenix acaulis	50, 66
Phoenix canariensis	31
Phoenix dactylifera	31, 66
Phoenix reasonerii	35
Phoenix reclinata	4
Phoenix roebelenii	4, 31, 66
Phoenix rupicola	66
Phoenix sylvestris	26, 31, 66
Pinanga angulata	68
Pinanga caesia	35, 68
Pinanga copelandii	68
Pinanga coronata	57, 66, 67
Pinanga coronata (blunt form)	68
Pinanga dicksonii	66, 68
Pinanga disticha	57
Pinanga gracilis	57
Pinanga heterophylla	57, 68
Pinanga insignis	68
Pinanga javana	68
Pinanga kuhlii	4
Pinanga philippinensis	68
Pinanga sobolifera	68
Pinanga speciosa	57, 67
Pinanga sp. 'Blue Fruit'	68
Pinanga sp. 'Thai Mottled'	57, 68
Polyandrococos caudescens	66, 67
Ponapea hentyi	68
Pritchardia hillebrandii	66
Pritchardia hillebrandii var. 'Dwarf Blue'	66, 67
Pritchardia pacifica	50, 57, 67, 68
Pritchardia pearlmanii	57
Pritchardia remota	57, 66, 68
Pritchardia schattaueri	68
Pritchardia sp. 'Huelo Blue'	50
Pritchardia sp. 'Maui Brown Seed'	50
Pseudophoenix ekmanii	66, 67
Pseudophoenix lediniana	57, 66
Pseudophoenix sargentii	4, 26, 31, 35, 66, 67, 69, 92, 99
Pseudophoenix sargentii subsp. *saonae*	66
Pseudophoenix sargentii subsp. *saonae* var. *navassana*	66
Pseudophoenix vinifera	4, 59, 66, 67, 92
Ptychococcus paradoxus	57
Ptychosperma bleeseri	57
Ptychosperma bubuvva	66

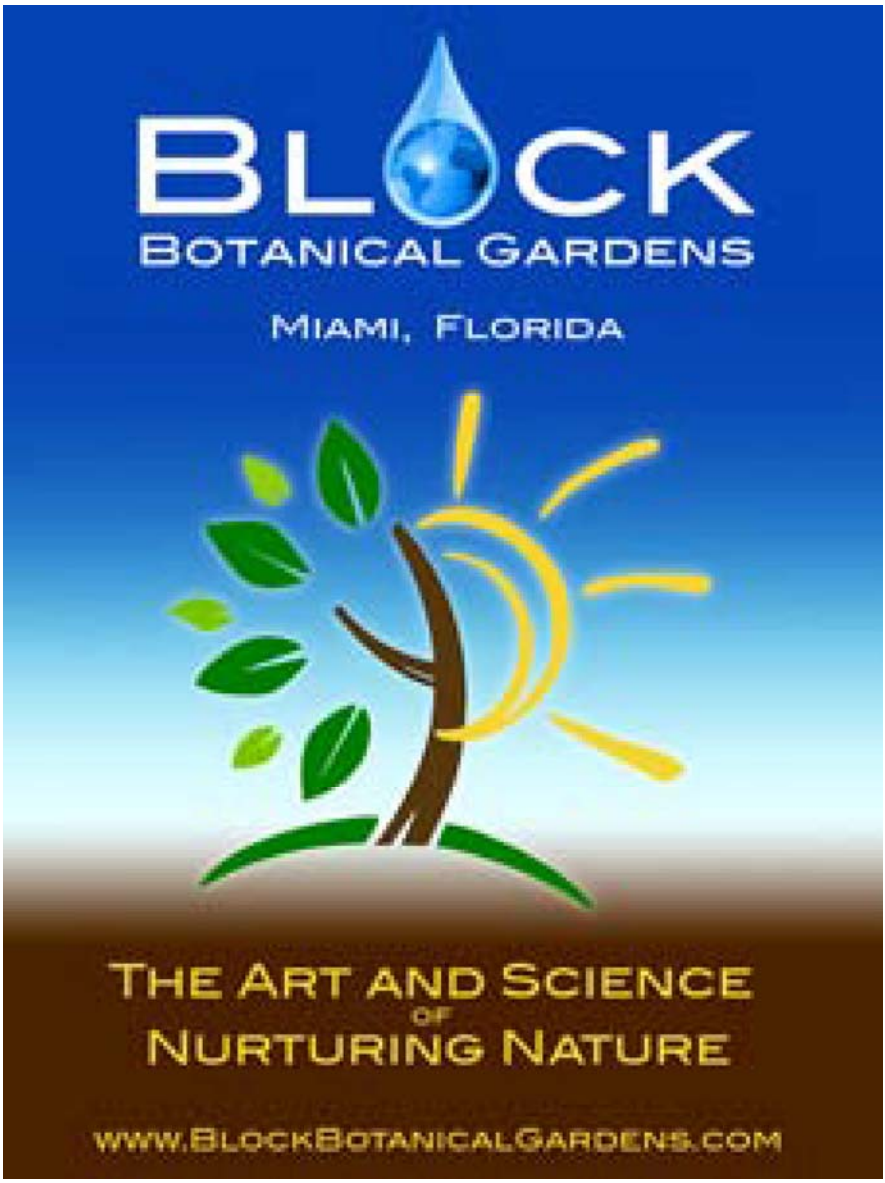
Ptychosperma burretianum	57, 66
Ptychosperma caryotoides	66
Ptychosperma cuneatum	50
Ptychosperma elegans	4, 26, 31, 66
Ptychosperma furcatum	57, 66
Ptychosperma kakabona	50
Ptychosperma lauterbachii	66
Ptychosperma lineare	66
Ptychosperma macarthurii	31
Ptychosperma microcarpum	50, 66
Ptychosperma nicolai	66
Ptychosperma propinquum	66
Ptychosperma pullenii	57, 66
Ptychosperma salomonense	4, 66
Ptychosperma sanderianum	66
Ptychosperma schefferi	50, 57, 66, 67
Ptychosperma vestitum	50
Ptychosperma waitianum	66, 68
Ptychosperma sp.	69
Ptychosperma sp. 'New Guinea'	50
Ptychosperma sp. 'Wotoboho'	66
Raphia farinifera	67
Ravenea dransfieldii	57
Ravenea glauca	68
Ravenea hildebrandtii	57, 68
Ravenea julietiae	68
Ravenea louvellii	68
Ravenea sambiranensis	68
Ravenea xerophila	67
Reinhardtia gracilis var. *rostrata*	68
Reinhardtia latisecta	57, 67
Rhapidophyllum hystrix	66, 67
Rhapis excelsa	4, 26, 31, 57, 59, 66, 67, 68, 69
Rhapis excelsa 'Koban'	68
Rhapis excelsa cv. *nana* 'Super Dwarf'	57
Rhapis excelsa (narrow leaf segments)	69
Rhapis excelsa (variegated)	35
Rhapis humilis	66
Rhapis humilis X *laosensis*	57
Rhapis laosensis	57
Rhapis multifida	4, 57, 59, 66, 67
Rhapis subtilis	57
Rhopalostylis baueri	35
Roscheria melanochaetes	35, 67, 68
Roystonea regia	66
Roystonea sp.	31
Sabal causiarum	4
Sabal domingensis	57, 66
Sabal maritima	50
Sabal mauritiiformis	66, 69
Sabal mexicana (formerly *S. texana*)	50
Sabal minor	4, 50, 67, 68, 69
Sabal palmetto	4
Sabal pumos	26
Sabal yapa	66, 67, 68
Salacca magnifica	68
Satakentia liukiuensis	4, 35, 57, 66, 67
Schippia concolor	66, 67

Serenoa repens	26, 67
Sereona repens var. *cinerea* (formerly 'Silver Form')	66, 67
Syagrus amara	4, 59, 66
Syagrus botryophora	4
Syagrus cearensis	66, 68
Syagrus coronata	4, 31, 66
Syagrus flexuosa	66
Syagrus romanzoffiana	4, 31
Syagrus sancona	66, 68
Syagrus schizophylla	4, 31, 59, 66, 69, 99
Syagrus stenopetala	68
Syagrus vermicularis	68
Tahina spectablis	66, 68, 92
Thrinax ekmanii	66
Thrinax excelsa	66
Thrinax radiata	4, 26, 31, 35, 66, 67, 69, 99
Trachycarpus latisectus	50, 59
Trachycarpus martianus	50
Trachycarpus wagnerianus	59
Trithrinax brasiliensis (formerly *T. acanthocoma*)	67
Trithrinax campestris	67
Trithrinax schizophylla (formerly *T. biflabellata*)	50, 67
Veitchia arecina (formerly *V. montgomeryana*)	4, 26, 31, 66, 69
Veitchia filifera	50, 66
Veitchia joannis	66
Veitchia metiti	57
Veitchia spiralis	66
Veitchia winin	4, 66
Verschaffeltia splendida	35, 57, 59, 67
Wallichia densiflora	4, 35, 50
Wallichia disticha	67
Wallichia siamensis	35
Washingtonia filifera	50
Welfia regia (formerly *W. georgei*)	57
Wodyetia bifurcata	4, 26, 31, 66
Wodyetia bifurcata X *Veitchia* sp. (hybrid)	50, 66
Zombia antillarum	4, 31, 57, 59, 66, 67, 99
Zombia antillarum X *Coccothrinax* sp. (hybrid)	66

Cycads

Bowenia serrulata	66, 68
Ceratozamia hildae	66
Ceratozamia kuesteriana	66
Ceratozamia latifolia	26, 66
Ceratozamia mexicana	66
Dioon califanoi	66
Dioon caputoi	66
Dioon edule	31, 66, 67, 69
Dioon holmgrenii	68
Dioon mejiae	59, 66, 67
Dioon merolae	66, 68
Dioon rzedowskii	66, 68
Dioon spinulosum	4, 31, 59, 66, 67, 69
Encephalartos aemulans	68
Encephalartos altensteinii	68
Encephalartos arenarius	66
Encephalartos cerinus	92

Encephalartos ferox	4, 31, 59, 66, 67, 68
Encephalartos gratus	31, 59, 66, 67, 68
Encephalartos hildebrandtii	66, 67, 68
Encephalartos horridus	66
Encephalartos ituriensis	68
Encephalartos kisambo	68
Encephalartos lehmannii	92
Encephalartos longifolius	66
Encephalartos natalensis	68
Encephalartos whitelockii	68
Lepidozamia peroffskyana	57
Macrozamia moorei	31, 67
Macrozamia riedleyi	68
Zamia acuminata	66
Zamia dressleri	66
Zamia encephalartoides	66
Zamia fairchildiana	66
Zamia fischeri	31, 67
Zamia furfuracea	4, 26, 31, 66
Zamia imperialis	68, 92
Zamia inermis	57, 66
Zamia lindenii	66
Zamia loddigesii	66
Zamia ~~maritima~~ = *Zamia* ***furfuracea***	
Zamia neurophyllidia	66
Zamia pseudoparasitica	68, 92
Zamia pumila	4, 26, 31, 66, 67
Zamia roezlii	57
Zamia skinneri	66
Zamia spartea	66
Zamia splendens	66
Zamia standleyi	66
Zamia tuerckheimii	66
Zamia variegata (formerly *Z. picta*)	59, 66, 68
Zamia vazquezii	59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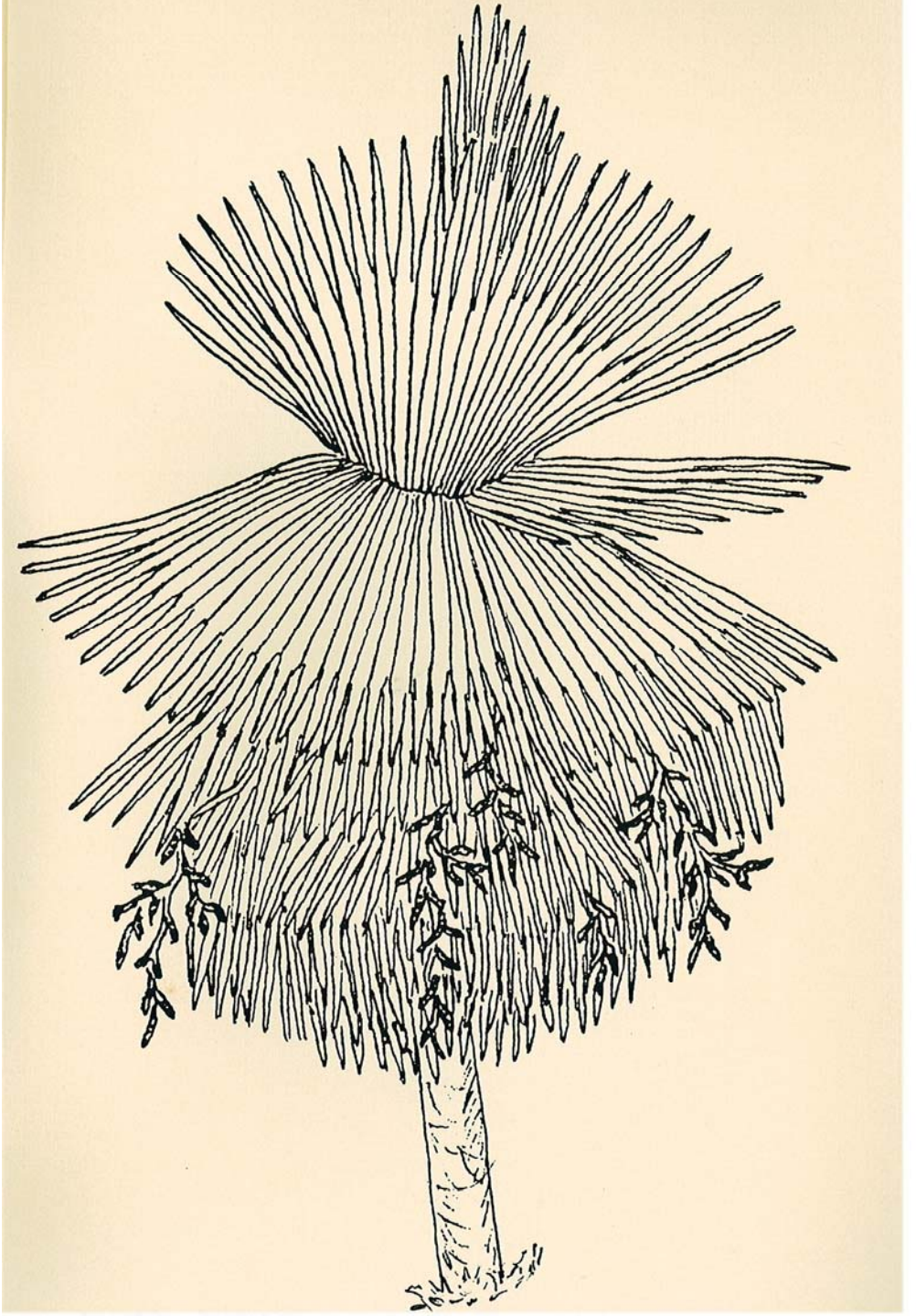
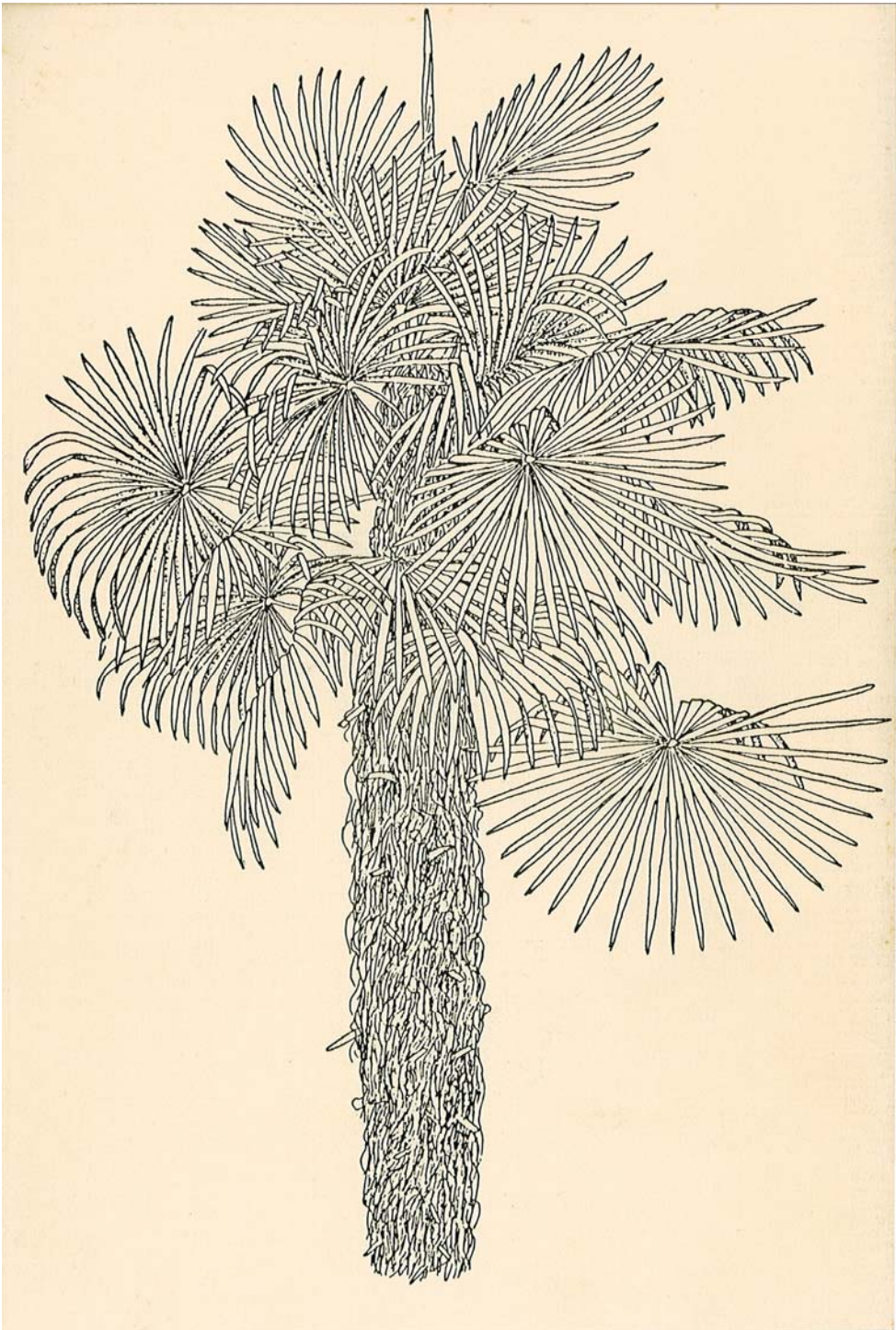
COPERNICIA MACROGLOSSA– CUBAN PETTICOAT PALM





COCCOTHRINAX CRINITA– OLD MAN PALM