Zamis erosa. *Marsupicyrt.*

What appears to be a previously undescribed cyrpid was found in the forest covering the rough limestone hills to the south of Yuga Baja. It is peculiar in having one or two fronds with distinct, broad, apically crenate-dentate baslets.

The large, heavy root is hidden in crevices of the jagged rocks, but is dug out by the natives and used in the manufacture of starch.

*Zanthoxylum acuminatum.* *Espino.*

A shrubby tree reported from Ponce. (Stahl, B. 177.)

*Zanthoxylum aromaticum.* See *Fagara caribbas.*

*Zanthoxylum caribbas.* See *Fagara caribbas.* (Stahl, B. 177)

*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.* See *Fagara martiusii.*

*Zanthoxylum microphyllum.* See *Fagara spinosa.*

*Zanthoxylum ochroxyllum.* See *Fagara monophylla.*

*Zapote.* See *Ascaras zapote.*

A tree from all parts of the island: height, 40 to 45 feet (12 to 14 meters); diameter, 12 to 15 inches (30 to 37 centimeters); wood red, hard, specific gravity, 1.150; used for cabinetmaking. (Esp. 1807.)

*Zapotea mangrove.* See *Conocarpus erecta.*

*Zara.* See *Himassa cretanis.*

*Zara de cerea.* See *Cunaphita sepia.*

*Zarambeo.*

A name used for numerous species of Methonias and Leptodera.

*Zarambeo cola de escorpión.* See *Melobias morpcharu.*

*Zarambeo comun.* See *Melobias tocanus.*

*Zarambeo de dos hojas.* See *Boraxa diphylla.*

*Zarambeo monte.* See *Melobias acuilaria.*

*Zarambeo de tres flores.* See *Melobias triflora.*

*Zarambeo duce.* See *Melobias mollis.*

*Zarambeo manu.* See * Diplolobas quadriamoa.*

*Zarambeo capital.* See *Melobias spiralis.*

*Zarambeo galea.* See *Melobias adamsii.*

*Zarambeo galeola.* See *Melobias barbata.*

*Zarambeo torcida.* See *Melobias tortus.*

*Zaya.*

A tree from all parts of the island: height, 45 to 50 feet (13 to 15 meters); diameter, 9 to 10 inches (23 to 25 centimeters); wood light, soft, specific gravity, 0.738; used in building houses. (Esp. 1807.)

*Zea maya.* *Com. Maz.*

In Porto Rico and, in fact throughout the West Indies corn is a much, less important crop than in other parts of Spanish America. Its place being taken to a great extent by root crops. The samples which were seen were all poor.

Captain Harris states that no selection is practiced, and the varieties thus deteriorate; although the crop grows in almost any part of the island, preferably on sandy loam. Clay is to be avoided.

It is marketed by the hundred ears or by the huna of 100 ears. It is very useful as a catch crop and to shade young trees, such as coffee.

*Zerezuela.*

Enumerated by Hill among forest trees yielding timber and fuel.