

**Zamia erosa.** MARUNGUAY.

What appears to be a previously undescribed cycad was found in the forests covering the rough limestone hills to the south of Vega Baja. It is peculiar in having but one or two fronds with distant, broad, apically erose-dentate leaflets. The large fleshy 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, 2: 177.)

**Zanthoxylum aromaticum.** See *Fagara caribaea*.**Zanthoxylum caribaeum.** See *Fagara caribaea*.

(Stahl, 2: 177.)

**Zanthoxylum clava-herculis.** See *Fagara martinicensis*.**Zanthoxylum microphyllum.** See *Fagara spinifex*.**Zanthoxylum ochroxylum.** See *Fagara monophylla*.**Zapote.** See *Achras sapota*.

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. (Exp. 1857.)

**Zaragoza mangrove.** See *Conocarpus erectus*.**Zarza.** See *Mimosa ceratonia*.**Zarza de cercas.** See *Caesalpinia sepiaria*.**Zarzabacoa.**

A name used for numerous species of *Meibomia* and *Lespedeza*.

**Zarzabacoa cola de escorpion.** See *Meibomia scorpiurus*.**Zarzabacoa comun.** See *Meibomia incana*.**Zarzabacoa de dos hojas.** See *Zornia diphylla*.**Zarzabacoa de monte.** See *Meibomia axillaris*.**Zarzabacoa de tres flores.** See *Meibomia triflora*.**Zarzabacoa dulce.** See *Meibomia mollis*.**Zarzabacoa enana.** See *Stylosanthes procumbens*.**Zarzabacoa espiral.** See *Meibomia spiralis*.**Zarzabacoa galana.** See *Meibomia adscendens*.**Zarzabacoa peluda.** See *Meibomia barbata*.**Zarzabacoa torcida.** See *Meibomia tortuosa*.**Zaya.**

A tree from all parts of the island; height, 45 to 50 feet (13 to 15 meters); diameter, 9 to 10 inches (22 to 25 centimeters); wood light, soft; specific gravity, 0.733; used in building houses. (Exp. 1857.)

**Zea mays.** CORN. MAIS.

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 Hansard 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 fanega of 600 ears. It is very useful as a catch crop and to shade young trees, such as coffee.

**Zerrezuela.**

Enumerated by Hill among forest trees yielding timber and fuel.