vel armato, rachi \( \cdot 2^m \), ramos plurimos \( \cdot 08^m \)-\( \cdot 1^m \) inermes, pedicellis \( \cdot 025^m \)-\( \cdot 04^m \) ornatos proferente; fl. \( \varphi \) alveolatis, solitariis, hexandris, alveolis hexastichis; fl. \( \varphi \) solitariis, in basi ramulorum sessilibus; calyce et corolla subequalibus, urceolaribus, ore tridenticulatis, extus aculeolis subnigris nitidis dense armatis; andrceo sterili quam corolla duplo breviore, eidem quæ adhaerente; drupis (immaturis \( \cdot 02^m \)-\( \cdot 04^m \)) obovatis, ad basin pressione mutua polygonis, rostellatis, aculeis \( \cdot 01^m \) nitidis, subnigris, contortis adpressis crebris armatis.

**Hab.**—In sylvis ad Camaná, fl. Javary. Ab Indis “Murumuru” nuncupatur.

**Obs.** 1.—From *A. Paramaca* the above palm differs chiefly in the slighter armature of the spadix, in the sessile \( \varphi \) flowers, in the absence of spines or setæ below the \( \varphi \) flower, in the corolla and the calyx being of equal length and thickly covered with spines, and in the fruit also being more spiny. I know *A. Paramaca* only from the description; hence it is possible that on comparing specimens of the two palms *A. Javarense* may prove to be a distinct species.

**Obs.** 2.—From *A. Murumurú*, Mart., it differs in being stemless or nearly so, in the longer leaves, in the more numerous pinnæ, in the 6 stichous alveoli of the male flowers, in the calyx being equal to the corolla and both being very spiny, and in the larger and far more numerous spines on the fruit.

From *A. Ayri*, Mart., it differs in being stemless or nearly so, in the longer leaves, in the inner spathe, in the unarmed or slightly armed spadix, the spines when present being adpressed, in the unarmed pedicels of the ramuli which are longer than in *A. Ayri*, in the unarmed bracts of the female flowers, in the hexastichous alveoli, in the calyx equalling the corolla, and lastly in the habitat.

It can hardly be mistaken for any other species than those mentioned.

43. *A. MINUS*, sp.n. (Trail hb. Palm., 213).—Mediocre; caudice solitario, \( 2^m \cdot 4^m \) \( \times \) \( 1^m \) (ad basin)-\( 07^m \) (ad apicem), nudo, valide annulato, inter annulos aculeis transverse subseriatis, \( 01^m \)-\( 03^m \), nigris armato; foliis compluribus contemporaneis, \( 5^m \)-\( 6^m \), aequaliter pinnatis, ad vaginas petiolos et costas aculeis nigris \( 01^m \)-\( 08^m \) valide armatis; pinnis \( 60 \)-\( 70-jugis \), suboppositis, lineari-lanceolatis, acuminatis, \( 1^m \)-\( 03^m \), sursum brevioribus, \( 5 \)-\( 7-venosis \), valde plicatis, supra glabris, subtus albidis, ad margines setoso-ciliatis; spathe (unica?) subligneus fusco-setoso-pellita, et apicem versus aculeis \( 01^m \)-\( 03^m \) fuscis armata; spadice \( 1^m \)-\( 6^m \), pedunculo \( 1^m \)-\( 3^m \) ferrugineo-leproso et aculeis \( 005^m \)-\( 01^m \) nigris adpressis sparsiis armato, rachi \( 3^m \) ramos plurimos \( 09^m \) flexuosos pedicellis \( 01^m \)-\( 02^m \) setosis ad basin in receptaculum subligneum dilatatis preditos proferente; fl. \( \varphi \) ?; alveolis \( 5-\) stichis; fl. \( \varphi \) sessilibus in receptaculis; calyce et corolla subequalibus, urceolaribus, ore tridenticulatis, a symmetricis, extus aculeis \( 01^m \) contortis subnigris adpressis vestitis; andrceo sterili corolla \( \varphi \) breviore, ovario ovoideo.

**Hab.**—In sylvis primævis ad Barreiras de Mutum, fl. Jutahi, ab indigenis “Murumuru-i” vocatur.

**Obs.**—This species has much the habit of *A. Tucuma*, Mart., in miniature, but it can hardly be confounded with any species save *A. gynacanthum*, Mart., or its variety *A. Munbaca*, Mart. (sp.). From
these it is readily distinguished by its larger size, much longer leaves with more numerous pinnae, longer pinnae, and longer spadix. Comparison of examples of the two species shows at once that they are distinct, though it is rather difficult to express the points of difference in a description.

44. Dr. Rodriguez (l.c., p. 20, no. 1) has described a species of Astrocaryum under the name *A. aculeatum*, Mart., quoting also as a synonym *A. aculeatum*, G. W. F. Meyer, Esqrs., 266.

Meyer in his description (which is quoted by Martius) says, "pinnis linearibus praemorsis . . . drupa subglobosa inermi." This can certainly not refer to the same species as Dr. Rodriguez describes, as will be seen from his description quoted below. I brought a spadix with ripe fruit and pinnae from near the lowest rapids on the Trombetas, and can corroborate the accuracy of the description. My specimens (Trail hb. Palm., 17) were identified by Dr. Rodriguez as *A. aculeatum*, Meyer.

"1. Astrocaryum aculeatum, Mart.—Stipite procero, solitario, aculeato. Frondibus curvo-patentibus; petiolo supra canaliculato et dorso convexo, ubi regulariter et transverse lineis aculeorum obliquorum ornatur; foliolis oblique acuminatis, linearibus; drupa oblonga pistillo persistente, aculeata, rubro-aaurantiaca.

"Hab.—In montibus lacii José Açú proximis, in distlteto de Villa Bella, in Provincia Amazonum. Fructificat in Februario. (Barb. Rod. hb. Palm., 320.)

Stipes ut altus 16'0, diametro 0'11'; internodia 0'2', aculeis referta; folia 25 contemporanea, 7'0 longa; petiolus 2'0; rachis 5'; foliola 90-100 utrinque, linearia, oblique acuminata, 1'06'0 longa, 0'045'0 lata; spadix ramosus 2'5', longus; rachi 0'40'0 longa."

As it is certainly not *A. aculeatum*, Meyer, and as I believe it to be distinct from all previously described species, I would propose for it the name of *A. Rodriguensis*, in honour of its discoverer. To his description I have to add that the stem varies much in height, and is sometimes wanting, and that the fruits are closely packed on the simple rachis, the female flowers being sessile, each situated at the base of a ramulus, and that the calyx and corolla of the ♀ fl. are setose.

*A. achanthopodium*, Barb. Rod. (l.c., p. 21, no. 2), seems to me, so far as one can judge by the brief description, to be the stemless variety of the species just discussed, but I do not venture to unite them, in absence of sufficient information.

**Cocos inermes.**


= *Cocos aquatorialis*, Barb. Rod. (l.c., p. 31).

Caudice 2'5'0-6'0 × 0'8'0-1'0, ligno mollis, albo; foliis pluribus contemporaneis, sub erectis vel patulis, sub crisps, 2'5'-3'0, irregulariter pinnatis; pinnis 74-84-jugis, 2-6-natim aggregatis ut in *Maximiliana regia*, linear lanceolatis abrupte et insequaliter cuspido-acuminatis, 45'0-65'0 × 0'025'0-0'03', sursum minoribus, venis secondaris 6-8;