

these it is readily distinguished by its larger size, much longer leaves with more numerous pinnæ, longer pinnæ, 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, Esseq., 266.

Meyer in his description (which is quoted by Martius) says, "pinnis linearibus præmorsis . . . 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 pinnæ 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 obliquo-ornatur; foliolis oblique acuminatis, linearibus; drupa oblonga pistillo persistente, aculeata, rubro-aurantiaca.

"*Hab.*—In montibus lacui José Açu proximis, in districto de Villa Bella, in Provincia Amazonum. Fructificat in Febuario. (Barb. Rod. hb. Palm., 320.)

Stipes ut altus 16<sup>m</sup>, diametro 0·11<sup>m</sup>; internodia 0·2<sup>m</sup>, aculeis referta; folia 25 contemporanea, 7<sup>m</sup> longa; petiolus 2<sup>m</sup>; rachis 5<sup>m</sup>; foliola 90-100 utrinque, linearia, oblique acuminata, 1·06<sup>m</sup> longa, 0·045<sup>m</sup> lata; spadix ramosus 2·5<sup>m</sup>, longus; rachi 0·40<sup>m</sup> 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. Rodriguezii*, 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. acanthopodium*, 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.

#### COCOSINÆ INERMES.

45. *Cocos Inajai*, Spruce (Trail hb. Palm., 113).

= *Maximiliana Inajai*, Spruce (Palmae Amazonicæ, p. 163); (S. hb. Palm., 9).

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

Caudice 2·5<sup>m</sup>-6<sup>m</sup> × 0·08<sup>m</sup>-1<sup>m</sup>, ligno molli, albo; foliis pluribus contemporaneis, suberectis vel patulis, subcrispis, 2·5<sup>m</sup>-3<sup>m</sup>, irregulariter pinnatis; pinnis 74-84-jugis, 2-6-natis aggregatis ut in *Maximiliana regia*, lineari-lanceolatis abrupte et inæqualiter cuspidato-acuminatis, 45<sup>m</sup>-65<sup>m</sup> × 0·025<sup>m</sup>-0·03<sup>m</sup>, sursum minoribus, venis secundariis 6-8;