**Bactris guineensis**

Distribution and habitat. Peru (Amazonas, Loreto) and Brazil (Acre, Amazonas) (Fig. 36B); terra firme or low-lying, wet places near small streams, in lowland rain forest at 150–300 m elevation.

Additional specimens examined. PERU. AMAZONAS: Quebrada Ciklin, N of Río Cenepa, ca. 300 m, 30 Dec 1972, Berlin 763 (MO); Isla de Chigkan, Río Cenepa, ca. 300 m, 12 Feb 1973, Kayap 325 (MO). LORETO: Mishana, Río Nanay, 3°50’S, 73°40’W, 25 Feb 1979, Gentry & Aronson 25019 (MO), 2 Jan 1983, Gentry & Emmons 39009 (MO); Maynas, Alpahuayo, km 21 on Iquitos-Nauta rd., 9 Sep 1981, A. Henderson et al. 854 (holotype, INPA; isotype, NY). Fig. 35-2

Ab affinis bugri *Piranga* referendis caubillus 8 m usque altis, pinnis late lanceolatis, rachillis filamentosis dense spinulosus necnon florum pistillatorum calycy corollae spinulosae breviori differt.

**Stems** cespitose, with to 8 stems per clump, 2–8 m tall, 4–5 cm diam., spiny on internodes. *Leaves* 4–9; leaf spines mostly solitary and scattered, black, somewhat flattened, to 8 cm long, denser on sheath and proximal part of petiole, scattered on abaxial surface of rachis; sheath 30–60 cm long; ocrea not seen; petiole 65–92 cm long; rachis 1.6–2.5 m long; pinnae 27–42 per side, irregularly arranged in clusters, spreading in different planes, broadly lanceolate, with visible cross-veins, occasionally spiny on the margins; middle pinnae 45–56 x 4–6.5 cm. *Inflorescences* interfoliar; peduncle 15–23 cm long, recurved, flattened, spiny; prophyll 20–25 cm long; peduncular bract 40–50 cm long, persistent, densely covered with blackish or brownish spines to 1 cm long; rachis to 7 cm long, densely spiny; rachillae to 80, filamentous, 14–16 cm long, densely to moderately covered proximally with spinules; *triacls* more or less regularly arranged (but often with solitary staminate flowers interspersed) on proximal ca. half or more of rachillae, and there tending to be absent from adaxial side of rachillae (paired or solitary staminate flowers only on distal ca. half of rachillae); staminate flowers 1.5–2.5 mm long; sepal lobes 0.5–1 mm long; petals 1.5–2 mm long; stamina 3; pistillode small or absent; pistillate flowers to 6 mm long; calyx cupular, 1.5–2 mm long, glabrous; corolla tubular, 4–5 mm long, spinulose; staminodes absent; *fruits* ca. 1.5 cm diam., broadly obovoid, shortly rostrate, orange or red, with soft spinules; mesocarp starchy; endocarp obvoid, the sterile pores slightly displaced longitudinally; endocarp fibers few or absent; fruiting perianth with lobed calyx much shorter than the lobed corolla, without staminodial ring.


**Bactris guineensis** is diagnosed by its linear, pale gray-green pinnae that are asymmetrically and slightly bifid at the apex and readily fall from dried specimens. Synonymy was established by de Nevers et al. (1996). Glassman (1972) and Henderson et al. (1995) included *Aiphanes minima* (Gaertner) Burret in synonymy here but it does not belong.


**Additional specimens examined. PERU. AMAZONAS:** Quebrada Ciklin, N of Río Cenepa, ca. 300 m, 30 Dec 1972, Berlin 763 (MO); Isla de Chigkan, Río Cenepa, ca. 300 m, 12 Feb 1973, Kayap 325 (MO). LORETO: Mishana, Río Nanay, 3°50’S, 73°30’W, 25 Feb 1979, Gentry & Aronson 25019 (MO), 2 Jan 1983, Gentry & Emmons 39009 (MO); Maynas, Alpahuayo, km 21 on Iquitos–Nauta rd., 9 Sep 1995, Henderson & Padilla 2009 (NY); Prov. Requena, Jenaro Herrera, 4°55’S, 73°40’W, Oct 1985, Kahn & K. Mejia
1827 (USM), 6 Sep 1982, K. Mejía 82b (USM), Oct 1982, K. Mejía 123 (USM); Quisto Cocha, 15 May 1960, Moore et al. 8460 (BH, USM); Requena, 5°5'S, 73°50'W, 8 Jan 1984, Vásquez & Jaramillo 4718 (MO); Prov. Maynas, Río Blanco, 4°20'S, 72°45'W, 150 m, 19 Sep 1985, Vásquez et al. 6764 (MO); Río Nanay, 3°40'S, 73°25'W, 122 m, 7 Mar 1987, Vásquez et al. 8946 (MO), Vásquez et al. 8947 (MO); Yanayacu, Río Manatí, 3°45'S, 72°55'W, 6 Oct 1988, Vásquez & Jaramillo 11163 (MO); Caballococha, 3°55'S, 70°30'W, 15 Aug 1989, Vásquez & Jaramillo 12741 (NY).


*Bactris halmoorei* is diagnosed by its tall stems, broadly lanceolate pinnae, filamentous, densely spinulose rachillae, and pistillate flowers with the calyx shorter than the spinulose corolla. It is similar to, and has been confused with, *B. pliniana*; some of the specimens cited above were included by Henderson (1995) under the latter species. *Pardini* 24 has unusual flowers; some of the staminate flowers are 4-merous, and the pistillate flowers have a second, incomplete "corolla." This species is named for Harold Moore, an outstanding student of palms.

36. *Bactris hatschbachii* Noblick, sp. nov. Type. Brazil. Parana: Morro do Ingles, 18 Feb 1976, G. Hatschbach 38105 (holotype, MBM). Fig. 35-3

Ab omnibus congeneribus fructu spinis basi bulbosis curvulis, basi albidis apice nigris obtecto abstat.

*Stems* cespitose and forming large clumps, 2.5–5 m tall, 2.5–5 cm diam., spiny on internodes. *Leaves* number unknown; leaf spines somewhat clustered, black, terete, to 4 cm long, on lateral surfaces of sheath and petiole, fewer on abaxial surface of rachis; sheath to 40 cm long; ocrea not seen; petiole to 16 cm long; rachis to 1.6 m long; pinnae numerous, irregularly...