

FIG. 36. A. Distribution of *Bactris guineensis*. B. *B. halmoorei*.

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).

**BRAZIL. ACRE:** Rio Moa, near mouth of Rio Azul, Meia Doze, 7°25'S, 73°15'W, 14 Feb 1992, *Henderson et al. 1686* (INPA, NY), 14 Feb 1992, *Henderson et al. 1689* (INPA, NY); Mun. Mancio Lima, ca. 5 km W of Mancio Lima, ca. 7°40'S, 72°55'W, 17 Feb 1992, *Henderson et al. 1708* (INPA, NY). **AMAZONAS:** Mun. Atalaia do Norte, Rio Javari, Paumari, 23 Nov 1977, *Gentry & Revilla 20555* (MO); Mun. Humaitá, near Tres Casas, 14 Sep–11 Oct 1934, *Krukoff 6517* (NY); Barro Vermelho, left bank of Rio Juruá, 6°28'S, 68°46'W, 20 Oct 1991, *Pardini 24* (INPA, NY, SPF).

**Local names.** Brazil: *marajá*. Peru: *nejilla*, *uhahik*, *ujagkit*.

*Bactris halmoorei* is diagnosed by its tall stems, broadly lanceolate pinnae, filamentous, densely spinu-

lose 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 oblecto abstat.

*Stems* caespitose 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

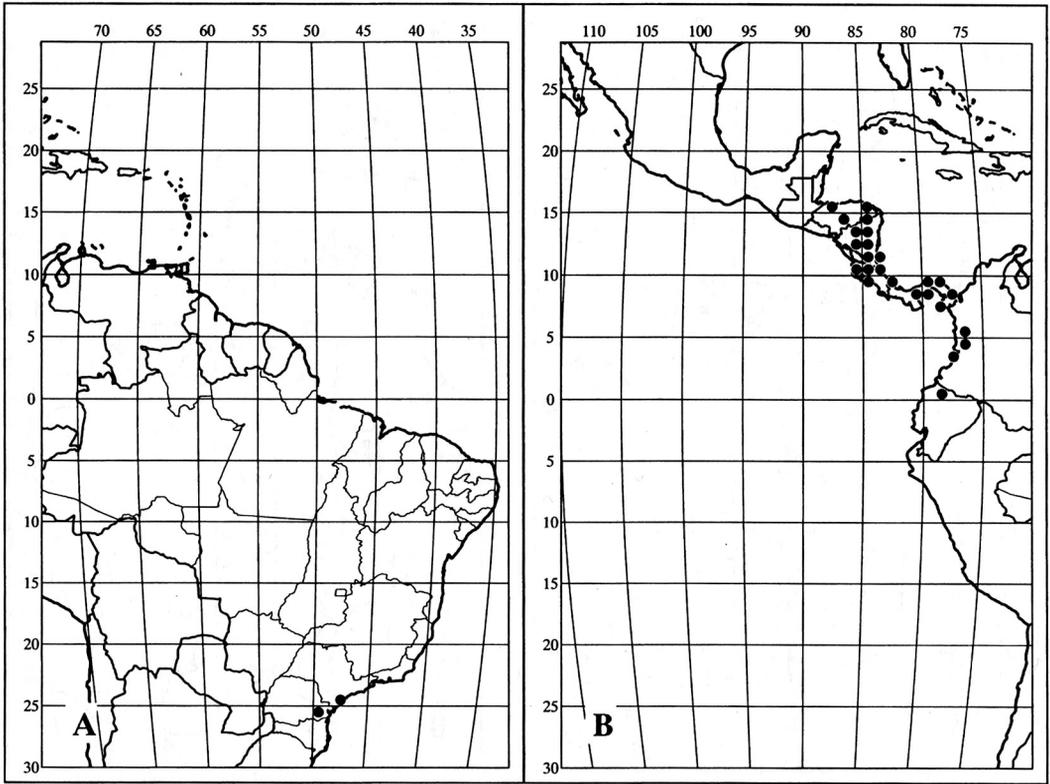


FIG. 37. A. Distribution of *Bactris hatschbachii*. B. *B. hondurensis*.

arranged, spreading in more or less the same plane, linear, spinulose along the margins, whitish tomentose and setose abaxially; middle pinnae to  $50 \times 2$  cm. *In-florescences* interfoliar; peduncle to 20 cm long, recurved, sparsely spiny; prophyll 15–17 cm long; peduncular bract 25–30 cm long, densely covered with appressed, black spines to 1 cm long; rachis 2 cm long; rachillae ca. 14, to 8 cm long; *triads* irregularly arranged among paired or solitary staminate flowers; staminate flowers not seen; pistillate flowers to 6 mm long; calyx cupular, 3 mm long; corolla tubular, 6 mm long, spinulose; staminodes 6, linear, or absent; *fruits* ca. 2 cm diam., depressed-globose, purple-black, densely covered with 1.5 mm long, curved, bulbous-based spines, these whitish at the base and black at the tip; mesocarp not seen; endocarp depressed-globose, the sterile pores slightly displaced longitudinally; fruiting perianth with minute calyx and spinulose, lobed corolla, without staminodial ring.

**Distribution and habitat.** Brazil (Paraná, São Paulo) (Fig. 37A); lowland rain forest at low elevations.

**Additional specimens examined.** BRAZIL. PARANÁ: Mun. Guaraqueçaba, Serrinha, 2 Jun 1967, *Hatschbach*

16509 (F, US); Mun. Antonina Pinheirinho, 29 Nov 1983, *Hatschbach* 47145 (MBM). SÃO PAULO: Periube, Estação Ecológica Juréia-Itatins, 23 Jun 1994, *Melo et al.* 1091 (SP), 29 Jul 1992, *Rossi et al.* 1065 (SP); Sete Barras, Fazenda Intervalos, Saibadela, 6 Jul 1992, *Pardini et al.* 77 (SPF, NY).

**Local name.** Brazil: *brejaúva-mirim*.

*Bactris hatschbachii* is diagnosed by the bulbous-based spines of its fruits, resembling those on the peduncular bracts of *Desmoncus*. This species is named for Gert Hatschbach, who collected several of the specimens examined.

**37. *Bactris hirta*** Martius, Hist. nat. palm. 2: 104. 1826. *Amylocarpus hirtus* (Martius) Barbosa Rodrigues, Contr. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 3: 72. 1902. Type. Brazil. Amazonas: Rio Japurá, no date, *C. Martius s.n.* (holotype, M; F. neg. 18614).

*Stems* solitary or cespitose and forming small clumps, 0.5–3 m tall, 0.5–2 cm diam., commonly covered with persistent, decaying leaf bases, spiny or not spiny on internodes. *Leaves* 3–8; leaf spines somewhat