

The new species resembles *Butia capitata* superficially, but differs from it mainly in the smooth or fibrous rather than toothed petiole margins, the long-acuminate rather than acute or obtuse tips of pinnae, and the purplish rather than greenish spathes, spadices, flowers, and fruits. It is assumed that the purplish color is due to anthocyanin pigments. When specimens were dried, some lost all of their purple color whereas others retained some or most of their color.

From a morphological standpoint, *Butia purpurascens* seems to be most closely aligned to *B. archeri* because both taxa have smooth (not toothed) petiole margins, long-acuminate tips to the pinnae, staminate and pistillate flowers similar in size, and fruits similar in size, shape and number of locules. *Butia archeri*, as described by me (1968), differs primarily in being mostly acaulescent, in the smaller dimensions of leaves, spathes, and spadices, and in the lack of the purplish color in flower and fruit parts.

As I had expected, an examination of cross sections of the pinnae of *B. purpurascens* (Glassman 13076) reveals that its anatomical pattern matches the other seven species of *Butia* very closely, thus confirming its placement within this group.

2. *Butia archeri* (Glassman) Glassman, **comb. nov.**

Syagrus archeri Glassman, Fieldiana, Bot. 31: 235, fig. 1. 1967.

Holotype: Brazil, Minas Gerais, near Lavras, *W. A. Archer* 4048 (A).

Acaulescent or sometimes with a short trunk up to almost 1 m high; sheathing leaf base 13–15 cm long; petiole 8–9 cm long and 1 cm wide, margins not spiny, merely fibrous; rachis of leaf 66–72 cm long; pinnae 28–44 on each

side, regularly arranged, middle ones 36–40 cm long, 0.8–1.3 cm wide, mostly with acuminate, asymmetrical tips; expanded part of spathe 30–39 cm long, 3 cm wide, smooth or striate, glaucous, peduncular part 30 cm long; branched part of spadix 20–30 cm long, rachillae 15–31, each 10–19 cm long, peduncular part of spadix 36 cm long; pistillate flowers rounded or ovoid, 4–7 mm long, 4–6 mm in diam., sepals and petals with obtuse tips; staminate flowers 5–7 mm long on lower part of rachilla, 3–5 mm long on upper part; mature fruit 1.8–2.0 cm long, 1.0–1.4 cm in diam., short-beaked, persistent perianth 8–10 mm high, endocarp woody, 1–1.5 mm thick, locules 1–2; seed (when single) irregularly globose, 7–9 mm long and 7–9 mm in diam., or when two are present flattened laterally, 10 mm long, 6 mm in diam.

Specimens examined: BRAZIL. MINAS GERAIS, near Lavras, *Archer* 4048 (A, holotype; BH, MO, NY, US, isotypes); 16 km N. of Lavras, campo natural, *Glassman & Gomes* 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024 (CHI); 10 km N. of Diamantina, associated with *Alagoptera*, in campo rupestre, common, about 50 plants seen, *Glassman* 13001 (CHI). SÃO PAULO, Casa Branca, *O. Handro* 313 (SP). GOAIS, Serro do Caiapó, 35 km S. of Caiaponia, *H. S. Irwin & T. R. Soderstrom* 7750 (BH, NY, US); 9.5 km S.E. of center of Brasília, D. F., in tree and scrub woodland cerrado, *G. Eiten* 13062 (CHI).

Vernacular names: none recorded.

Distribution: native to Brazil in the states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, and Goiás, in grassland pastures and cerrados.

This taxon can be easily distinguished from other acaulescent species of *Butia* (e.g., *B. arenicola* and *B. paraguayensis*) by its smooth rather than dentate petiole margins; and from *B. microspadix* by



10. *Butia purpusascens*. a, holotype, showing fruiting spadix and dark (purplish) fruits; b, part of flowering spathe of *Glassman 13081* (CHI), showing dark (purplish exterior and light brown interior, separate fruits, and flowering spadix with long stalk.

the more or less glabrous rather than densely tomentose spathes.

3. *Butia microspadix* Burret, Notizbl.

Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 10: 1050. 1930.

Holotype: Brazil, without locality, probably state of São Paulo, *Sellow s.n.* (B, destroyed); Paratype: Brazil, campos, without locality, *J. N. Keller s.n.* (B, destroyed); Lectotype: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, *Luederwaldt s.n.* (SP 12267).

Syagrus hatschbachii Glassman, Fieldiana, Bot. 31: 240, fig. 3. 1967.

Holotype: Brazil, Paraná, Castro, Carambei, campo seco, *G. Hatschbach 11668* (F).

Acaulescent; sheathing leaf base not seen, petiole 9–10 cm long, 0.5 cm wide,

margins not spiny, merely fibrous, rachis of leaf 41–74 cm long, pinnae 19–20 on each side, regularly arranged at intervals of 1.5–3 cm, middle pinnae 20–26 cm long, 0.3–0.4 cm wide, mostly with acuminate, asymmetrical tips; expanded part of spathe 13–17 cm long, 2.5–3.5 cm wide, smooth or striate, covered with dense dark brown tomentum; branched part of spadix 11–13 cm long, rachillae 13–15, each 6–11 cm long; pistillate flowers rounded or ovoid 4–5 mm long, 3.5 mm in diam., sepals and petals with obtuse and emarginate tips; staminate flowers 4–7 mm long, sepals unequal in size, 1–4 mm long; fruit 2 cm long, 1.1 cm in diam., beak 4 mm long, locule 1, endocarp woody, about 1 mm thick, cavity smooth within, trivittate, seed not seen.