

(6–8 mm., rather than 8–9 mm.) and wider (5–6 mm., rather than 3.5 mm.), and the spadix branches are shorter (up to 9.5 cm., rather than up to 16 cm.) and more numerous (up to 19, rather than up to 5 in number).

During July 1965, I visited a grassland area about 16 km. north of Lavras and observed about 100 living specimens. I was told that there were similar stands of this species throughout the region. *Syagrus archeri* is fairly common in other grasslands and pastures of Minas Gerais near Paraopeba, Curvelo and south of Diamantina. A number of specimens were collected from palms in these localities, but unfortunately I have only recently received the specimens from Brazil for study.

***Syagrus cardenasii* Glassman, sp. nov. Figure 2.**

Palm 1–2 m. alta. Petiolus 38 cm. longus; pinnis utrinque 32 in gregibus dispositus; spadix ca. 54 cm. longus pars ramosa 27 cm. longa; flores masculi 5–9 mm. alti; flores feminei 7–9 mm. alti; fructus 2.2 cm. longus, 1.6 cm. diam.; semine 1.1 cm. longo, 0.75 cm. lato.

Palm 1–2 m. tall, apparently growing in clumps. Petiole 38 cm. long, about 1 cm. wide; rachis of leaf blade up to 57 cm. long; pinnae 32 pairs, single or in loose clusters of 2–3, grayish-green above, but not waxy, yellowish-green below, middle-lower ones up to 30 cm. long and 0.75 cm. wide, mostly with narrowed oblique tips; expanded part of spathe up to 38 cm. long and up to 3.3 cm. wide, brownish-tomentose to glabrous on outside; branched part of spadix up to 27 cm. long, branches 9–11 in number, each branch up to 22 cm. long; male flowers 8–9 mm. long on lower part and 5.0–7.5 mm. long on upper part; female flowers 7–12 mm. long, 6–8 mm. wide, sepals and petals with more or less acute tips; pistil 5.5 mm. high; ovary densely short pubescent for most part; mature? fruit about 2.2 cm. long, 1.6 cm. in diameter, slightly beaked; endocarp bony, 2–2.5 mm. thick along sides, 3–3.5 mm. thick at extremities, cavity trivittate, smooth; seed about 1.1 cm. long, 0.75 cm. in diameter, endosperm homogeneous, cavity very narrow.

BOLIVIA: Province of Chuquisaca, between Monteagudo and Muyupampa, alt. 1800 m., dry forest, slopy soil, "Motzcuchi," May 1959, *M. Cardenas 5500* (BH, holotype; US).

Syagrus cardenasii seems to be related to *S. cocoides* Mart. from Brazil. Both taxa have pinnae which are single or in loose clusters, spadix branches of more or less the same length and number, and female flowers of about the same size and shape. The new species differs from *S. cocoides* in the narrower pinnae (less than 1 cm., rather than up to 2.5 cm. wide), smaller male flowers (up to 9 mm., rather than up to 19 mm. long), and smaller fruits (2 cm., rather than 5 cm.) which are only slightly beaked rather than long beaked.



FIG. 2. Holotype of *Syagrus cardenasii* Glassman. Cardenas 5500 (BH).