



2. *Chamaedorea lewisii* (Moore 9586). **A**, pistillate inflorescence; **B**, central portion of leaf. *Prestoea asplundii* (Asplund 1947). **C**, portion of leaf from apparently mature individual; **D**, inflorescence.

thick, pale, with long flat fibers; seed subfalcately ellipsoid, 15 mm long, 5 mm in diam.

Chromosome complement: $n = 13$ (Read 1966 as *Chamaedorea* species).

Vernacular name: *sialli* (Rusby & White).

Specimens examined: BOLIVIA. BENI: San Buenaventura, 28 Nov 1901, *Williams 393* (US). LA PAZ: Huachi, head of Beni River, 1,800 ft, 16 Aug 1921, *Rusby & White 534* (GH, US), 4 Sep 1921, *Rusby & White 1073* (GH, US). CULTIVATED. UNITED STATES: Florida; Parrot Jungle, Coral Gables, Dade County, grown by Nat J. De Leon from seed forwarded by Martin Cardenas from an unknown locality in Bolivia, 1 Apr 1969, *Moore 9586* (BH, holotype); 12 Feb 1965, *Read 1372* (BH).

Chamaedorea leonis (from the Latin *leo*, lion) was introduced many years ago by Nat J. De Leon. It differs from all known species in South America and elsewhere in having a combination of multiple inflorescences in staminate plants like those described for some other species of *Chamaedorea* by Fisher and Moore (1977), intensely fragrant staminate flowers with bright orange, smooth petals, and black fruit.

Although the original introduction was received without indication of locality, collections from the wild provide at least two locations for it.

***Prestoea asplundii* H. E. Moore, sp. nov.** (Fig. 2C, D).

Caudex ad 5 m altus. Folia regulariter pinnata pinnis caudato-acuminatis ad 51 cm longis 3 cm latis. Inflorescentiae dense tomentosae pedunculis quam rhachidibus multo longioribus rhachillis 8–11 triades per $\frac{3}{4}$ spatii ad apicem gerentibus. Flores masculi 3–4 (–4.5) mm longi petalis acutis pilosis. Fructus globosus ca. 9 mm in diam. endospermio seminis ruminato.

Holotype: *Asplund 19477* (S).

Trunk solitary (?), 1–5 m high, slender, with short internodes.

Leaves to 2 m long, regularly pinnate; sheath (apex only seen) more or less densely vestite with appressed, fimbriate-margined, brown, membranous, peltate scales; petiole 4.8–5 cm long, slender (7 mm in diam. in apparently juvenile leaf), covered with a deciduous coat of essentially continuous, appressed, interlocking, brown, membranous scales but in age probably only brown-punctulate, rounded beneath, shallowly channeled above; rachis (in apparently juvenile leaf) 8.2 cm long, with coat of membranous scales like those of petiole, rounded beneath, shallowly channeled with a central ridge to flattish above; pinnae ca. 20 per side (in apparently juvenile leaf), tapered to a prominently caudate-acuminate tip, the lower pinnae 23.5 cm long, 11.5 mm wide, central pinnae 30–51 cm long (including tip of 3.5–5.5 cm), 2.2–3.0 cm wide, apical pinnae 10–20 cm long, 1.3–1.5 cm wide, midrib prominently keeled above, elevated beneath and flanked by about 5 prominent secondary veins and numerous tertiary veins on each side beneath, the veins prominently dotted with short trichomes or only brown-punctulate beneath.

Inflorescences elongate, interfoliar (?); peduncle 3–10.5 dm long or more, 4.9 mm wide, with appressed hairs similar to those of the sheath, at least when young, subtended by an ancipitous glabrescent prophyll to 25 cm long or more, 3 cm wide, and a thick, rostrate, densely appressed brown-lepidote, woody peduncular bract as long as the inflorescence; rachis 8–10 cm long or perhaps more, densely and persistently tomentose; rachillae 8–11, with appressed, fim-

briate-margined, mostly brown trichomes, 26–50 cm long, 2–4 mm in diam., bearing triads three-fourths or more of their length, paired staminate flowers only near the shortly spinose-tipped apex, the triads slightly depressed and subtended by a thin, acute, brown, membranous bract, the pistillate flowers surrounded by 2 low, brown, explanate, membranous bracteoles with an acute to acuminate center.

Staminate flowers 3–4 (–4.5) mm long; sepals 1–1.5 mm long, acute, thinnish, minutely ciliate, not prominently gibbous or shining at base; petals strongly lineolate when dry, more or less densely pilose especially at the acute apex; stamen-filaments longer than the anthers, prominently inflexed at the apex in bud, the anthers briefly bifid at apex; pistillode deeply trifid, about as long as stamen-filaments; pistillate buds 2 mm long, with pilose sepals.

Fruit ca. 9 mm in diam. with stigmatic residue slightly above the middle; seed subglobose, 7 mm in diam., 6 mm high when nearly completely mature; endosperm marginally ruminant.

Specimen examined: ECUADOR. NAPO-PASTAZA: forest, Vera Cruz, 900 m alt., 18 Feb 1956, *E. Asplund* 19477 (S, holotype); between Tena and Napo, 16 Oct 1939, *E. Asplund* 9348 (S); lower río Coca, 350 m alt., 4–19 Dec 1958, *G. Harling* 3555 (S).

For the holotype of this species, I have selected the most complete specimen, which is in staminate flower. Characteristics of the fruit have been taken from an incomplete specimen (*Asplund* 9348) with mostly young but at least one nearly mature fruit on the few rachillae present. The collections are surely conspecific as all have a persistent indument, a thin bract subtending the triads, and characteristic acute to acuminate bracteoles subtending the pistillate flowers.

Among the Ecuadorean species, only *P. schultzeana*¹ has a similar inflorescence with elongate peduncle, short rachis, and few rachillae. That species differs, however, in lacking persistent trichomes on the inflorescence, in the glabrous staminate flowers, and in the seed with homogeneous endosperm. Several species from elsewhere are apparently allied to *P. asplundii* but most of them can be distinguished readily by their glabrous staminate flowers (when these are known). *Prestoea pubens* and *P. decurrens* (H. Wendl. ex Burret) H. E. Moore have soft hairs on the staminate petals and pistillate sepals but differ in characters of the leaf and inflorescence, neither having the appressed dense cover of trichomes found in the inflorescence of *P. asplundii*.

Prestoea cuatrecasii H. E. Moore, **sp. nov.** (Fig. 3A, B).

Folia elongato-cuneata indivisa in quoque latere 18–19-costata. Inflorescentiae plus minusve fimbriato-lepidotae vel glabrescentes pedunculis quam rhachidibus multo longioribus rhachillis 4 triades manifeste bracteolatas fere ad apicem gerentibus. Flores masculi 2.5–3.5 mm longi petalis glabris. Fructus globosus 9 mm in diam. endospermio seminis homogeneo.

Holotype: *Cuatrecasas* 13043 (COL).

Probably short-trunked or essentially trunkless.

Leaves elongate-cuneate in outline, undivided except at the bifid apex; sheath

¹ *Prestoea schultzeana* (Burret) H. E. Moore, **comb. nov.**

Euterpe schultzeana Burret, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 14: 326. 1939.