

84°48'W, 1000–1200 m, 18 Jun 1985, *Hammel & Haber 13924* (MO); Finca Las Cruces, on trail to Rio Java, ca. 1000 m, 31 Jan 1967, *Moore & Parthasarathy 9426* (BH); Monteverde, along foot trail in forest reserve, 3 Nov 1974, *Moore et al. 10170* (BH); Las Cruces, Finca Kilpauk (cultivated at FTG), 15 Dec 1961, *Read 655* (BH); San Vito de Coto Brus, Las Cruces Botanical Garden, Jan 1985, *Wilson s.n.* (BH). **SAN JOSE:** Between San Isidro and La Georgina, 17 Nov 1973, *Moore & McAlpin 10150* (BH); 17 Nov 1973, *Moore & McAlpin 10150A* (BH); Cantón de Pérez Zeledón, Carretera Interamericana, km 115–116, 09°28'N, 83°41'W, 1750 m, 4 Jun 1992, *Henderson et al. 1804* (NY); El General, 1490 m, Feb 1939, *Skutch 4184* (US); Cordillera de Talamanca, ca. 25 km N of San Isidro de El General along Panamerican Hwy., 29 Jan 1965, *Williams et al. 28611* (F).

PROVINCE UNKNOWN: La Paz and Los Angeles de San Ramón, Río La Balsa, 950 m, 30 Jul 1926, *Brenes 4915* (F).

PANAMA. BOCAS DEL TORO: Fortuna Dam area, Continental Divide, ridge trail E of Oleoducto rd., 08°47'N, 82°13'W, 1200 m, 1 Aug 1984, *Churchill 5875* (MO); La Fortuna Dam area, N of dam along Continental Divide trail W of Oleoducto rd., 08°47'N, 82°15'W, 1200–1300 m, 11 Feb 1986, *Hammel & McPherson 14458* (MO). **CHIRIQUI:** vic. of Santa Clara, E of Volcán, 08°51'N, 82°45'S, 16 Jun 1987, *Croat 66259* (NY); 9 mi from Río Chiriquí Viejo bridge nr. Nueva California on rd. to Río Sereno, 7 Apr 1979, *Hammel et al. 6829* (MO).

Local names. Costa Rica: surtua; Panama: manaca.

5b. *Prestoea longepetiolata* var. *cuatrecasasii* (H. E. Moore) Henderson & Galeano, comb. & stat. nov. *Prestoea cuatrecasasii* H. E. Moore, Gentes Herb. 12: 34. 1980. Type. Colombia. Norte de Santander: Cordillera Oriental, region of Sarare, Río Cubugón between El Caraño and El Indio, 470–600 m, 12 Nov 1941, *Cuatrecasas 13043* (holotype, COL).

Stems to 1 m tall. Leaves simple or pinnate; blade cuneate in simple leaves, 72–86 cm long, 25–26 cm wide, with 16–17 primary veins per side; apical pinna 35–36 × 7–8 cm, wider than the other pinnae. Inflorescences arching; peduncle 65–72 cm long, 3–4 mm diam., ± terete, sparsely covered with reddish brown peltate-lacerate scales; rachis 4–6 cm long, with similar scales to those of peduncle; rachillae 4–8, 14–18 cm long, 1–2 mm diam. at anthesis, the proximal ones not swollen basally and with a sterile part <1 cm long, usually ascending, subtended by bracteoles to 6 cm long proximally, glabrous; endosperm homogeneous.

Distribution, habitat, and ecology. Colombia (Norte de Santander) and Venezuela (Táchira) (Fig. 26); wet forest on steep slopes at 450 m and 1000 m.

Specimens examined. VENEZUELA. TACHIRA: La Buenana, 6–12 km W of Quebrada Colorado, ca. 35 km SSE of San Cristóbal, 07°28'N, 72°09'W, 600–1000 m, 19 Mar 1981, *Liesner & González 10795* (MO, NY).

This is an imperfectly known taxon. It seems to be clearly separated geographically and ecologically from the other two varieties here recognized. Whereas var. *longepetiolata* and var. *roseospadix* are sympatric in part of their ranges in Central America, var. *cuatrecasasii* occurs almost 1000 km to the east. This gap is found in other species of *Prestoea*, and coincides with lower elevations in eastern Panama. The occurrence of simple leaves and homogeneous endosperm are diagnostic for this variety and have not been found in the other two varieties.

5c. *Prestoea longepetiolata* var. *roseospadix* (L. H. Bailey) Henderson & Galeano, comb. & stat. nov. *Euterpe roseospadix* L. H. Bailey, Gentes Herb. 6: 201. 1943. *Prestoea roseospadix* (L. H. Bailey) H. E. Moore, Principes 9: 73. 1965. Type. Panama. Chiriquí: vic. of Bajo Chorro, 1900 m, 20–22 Jul 1940, *Woodson & R. Schery 623* (holotype, BH; isotype, MO).

Stems solitary, 0.1–3 m tall, 5–10 cm diam., usually partially covered with persistent leaf bases. Leaves pinnate; apical pinna 11–17 × 0.5–2 cm, not wider than the other pinnae. Inflorescences erect at anthesis and in fruit; peduncle 15–48 cm long, 5–7 mm diam., ± terete, sparsely to densely covered with brown lacerate-peltate scales; rachis 14–36 cm long; rachillae 7–16, 20–40 cm long, 1.5 mm diam. at anthesis, erect or spreading, the proximal ones swollen at the base and sterile for up to 5 cm, glabrous or densely covered with reddish brown, flexuous, flattened, wooly hairs; endosperm ruminate; eophyll bifid.

Distribution, habitat, and ecology. Costa Rica (Puntarenas) and western Panama (Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí) (Fig. 26); montane forest on steep slopes at 1200–2100 m.

Specimens examined. COSTA RICA. PUNTARENAS: Monteverde area, 10°16'N, 84°48'W, 1800 m, 16 Jun 1986, *Hammel 14961* (NY).

PANAMA. BOCAS DEL TORO: Nr. Continental Divide in vic. of Cerro Colorado, 9.4 mi from Chami camp, ca. 08°35'N, 81°45'W, ca. 1700 m, 15 Apr 1986, *McPherson 8917* (MO, NY); NW ridge of Cerro Pate Macho from summit to Finca Serrano, 1200–2100 m, 27 May 1981, *Sytsma et al. 4904* (MO). **CHIRIQUI:** Cerro Horqueta, 2100 m, 24 Jul 1966, *Blum & Dwyer 2665* (MO); 24 Jul 1966, *Blum & Dwyer 2671* (MO); 8 Aug 1967, *Kirkbride 162* (MO); Bajo Chorro, Boquete, ca. 2000 m, 11 Jan 1938, *M. Davidson 100* (F, MO); lower slopes of Cerro Pate Macho, 08°49'N, 82°24'W, 1600 m, 31 Dec 1985, *de Nevers & Charnley 6697* (MO, NY); 17 Jan 1986, *de Nevers & McPherson 6829* (MO, NY); La Fortuna hydroelectric dam project, behind camp, 1300–1400 m, 23 Mar 1978, *Hammel 2255* (BH, MO).

Local name. Panama: manaca.