

fruit dark purple, divaricate or lightly ascending, 1.5 cm. plus long, abruptly narrowed to a short beak, 10-12 mm. thick when dry, retaining the calyx-cup; seed filling the pericarp, albumen much ruminated.

Mexico, state of Oaxaca, about 1200 m. altitude.

Reinhardtia gracilior, Burret, in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin, xi, 555 (1932).

Cespitose, about 1 m. tall; caudex arundinaceous, 6 mm. thick, rings 3 cm. asunder: leaves small, thin, somewhat lighter colored underneath, about 20 cm. long, deeply furcate with 2 segments on either side of which the terminal pair is much the larger, primary nerves 10, lower segments about 11 cm. long and 18 mm. broad, strongly dentate, primary nerves 3: spadix in axil of leaves, about 1.5 dm. long, the branching or floral part about 1 dm. long, rachillæ 4, simple, bearing flowers spirally, staminate and pistillate together, upper ones staminate: fruit 15 mm. long, black, elliptic-oblong, not rostrate but remains of stigma apparent, albumen not ruminated.

British Honduras, Stann Creek Valley at 100 m. altitude.

† **Reinhardtia spinigera**, spec. nov. Fig. 81.

Palma erecta humilisque a *R. elegante* differens folii costa media sparsis deflexis spinis albida basi 3-5 cm. longis, foliolis latilanceolatis, tenuibus, 3-4 cm. latis ad vel super medium, 2-3.5 dm. longis, valde multinervatis, ad basin angustatis, apice angustissimo vel etiam filifero, spadiceis rachillis paucis et solis 1.5-1.8 dm. longis, petalis minus conspicuis, fructibus parvo majoribus crassioribusque et abruptius acuminatis.

Erect, 2 to about 3 m. tall, apparently with habit of *R. elegans* from which it differs in bearing white-based deflexed scattered spines 3-5 cm. long on the midrib of the leaf, and in the following characters: leaves thin in texture, bright green to luminous; leaflets broad-lanceolate, 3-4 cm. broad at or above the middle, 2-3.5 dm. long, strongly many-nerved, narrowed to base, apex long-tapering and very narrow or the point filiferous, rachillæ of spadix few and short and only 1.5-1.8 dm. long, petals much less conspicuous on the rachis, fruits a little larger and thicker and more abruptly pointed.

Mexico, northeastern Oaxaca, near Latani, District of Choapam, in dense forest at 1600 m. altitude, *R. E. Schultes 866*.

10. OTHER PALM STUDIES

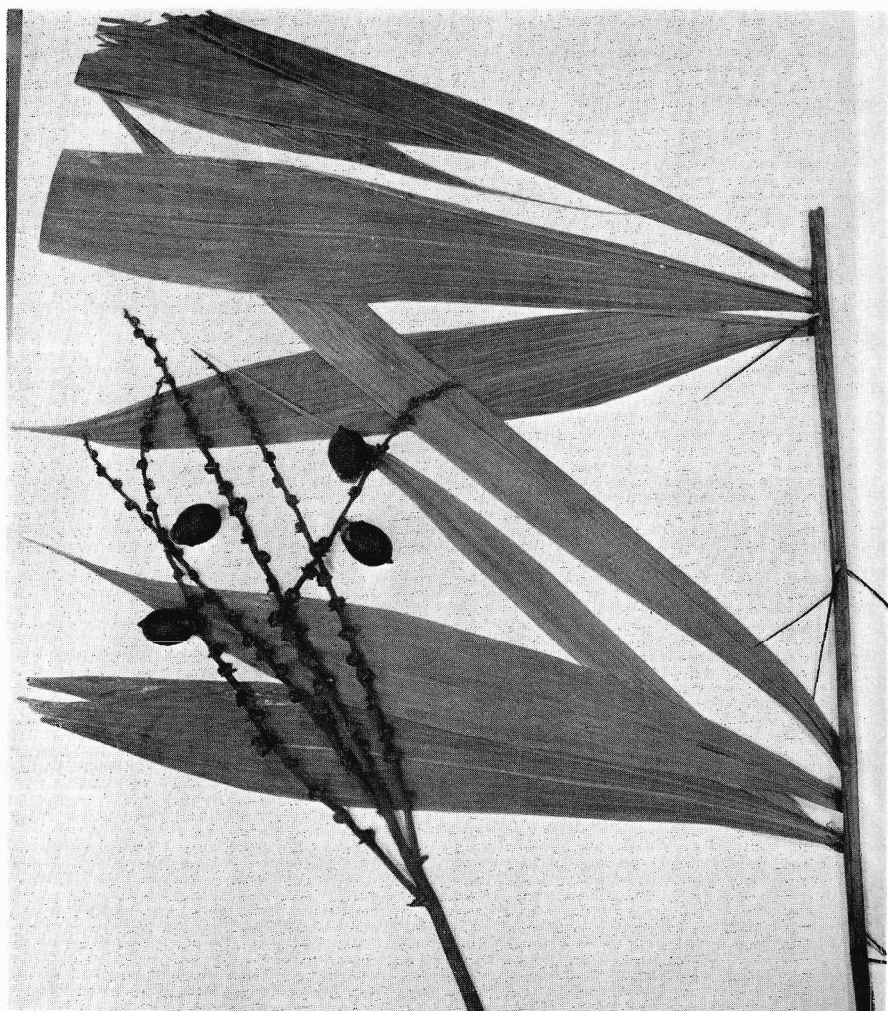
by H. E. Moore, Jr.

† **Attalea Allenii**, H. E. Moore, spec. nov. Fig. 82.

Planta acaulis: folia interrupte pinnata, ca. 5 m. longa; pinnæ lineares apice bidentatæ, glabræ, griseo-virides, utrinsecus 85-87, terminales 9-10 plus minusve regulariter dispositæ apicibus coherentes, reliquæ liberæ in

gregibus alternis vel plerumque suboppositis dispositæ, 28-70 cm. longæ, 3-40 mm. latæ, nervis primariis singulis: spadix staminatus simpliciter ca. 50-ramosus, pedunculo 8 cm. longo, cymbis duabus, cymba exterior 30 cm. longa, 4 cm. lata, dense ferrugineo-lepidota, cymba interior 35 cm. longa, rostrata rostro 7 cm. longo, rachi 16 cm. longa, rachillis 1-1.5 cm. longis; flores 6-8 ad rachillam biseriati, calyce minuto, petalis lanceolato-apiculatis, 11-13 mm. longis, 2-3 mm. latis, staminibus 6: spadix pistillatus simplex, pedunculo 34 cm. longo, rachi 10 cm. longa fructibus ca. 25: fructus (immaturus) sessilis, ovoideus, rostratus, 5 cm. longus, 3 cm. latus, dense ferrugineo-lepidotus.

Acaulescent: leaves 12-15, about 5 m. long; petiole 80 cm. long, convex,



81. REINHARDTIA SPINIGERA. Small palm of southern Mexico, singular in its genus by bearing spines. Nearly one-half full size.