



101. TREE, HASTULA, FRUITS AND A SEED ABOUT NATURAL SIZE, of *Sabal Allenii*.
Perlas Islands, Gulf of Panama.

commonly inadequate. Moreover, under present conditions we are unable to consult collections abroad.

The pen work in this Fascicle is by Florence Mekeel.

† *Sabal Allenii*, spec. nov. PALMA DE GUAGARA. Fig. 101.

Palma alta, ad 20 m.; truncus nudus, annulatus, 30 cm. diam. basi; coma 15 m. super terram in arboribus maturis: folia 2 m. plus vel minus lata, lucida supra, subter cinerea, glabra; palman 30-45 cm. longa; segmenta 40 vel plura, 8-12 cm. lata, 1.5 m. longa, angustissima vel filiformia apice, divisa in subsegmenta 2-4 cm. lata; costæ valde prominentes, secundariæ costæ elevatæ vel depressæ: spadices valde diffusæ, erectæ, tam longæ quam folia, rachillæ glabræ et striatæ: fructus lucidus, 8-10 mm. in laterali diam., globularis vel oblatum vel pyriformis; semen in mesocarpio, 5-7 mm. diam., lucidum, depressum; micropyla lateralis.

Tall palm, to 20 m., with slender erect trunk soon becoming bare and showing distinct rings, about 30 cm. diameter at base; crown about 15 m. above the ground on mature trees, consisting of 20-30 live leaves and usually 5-7 dead leaves hanging underneath (and piles of accumulated fallen leaves about the trunk): leaves to 2 m. across, thin in texture, glossy green on upper surface and much lighter colored though not glaucous underneath, very deeply divided into 40 and more narrow ridged segments, without filaments, palman 30-45 cm. long beyond top of petiole; hastula 8-9 cm. in length, narrowly long-pointed, margins rolled in or incurved; segments 6-12 cm. across, 1.5 m. long and produced into very long and narrow or even almost thread-like extremities, soon divided into subsegments 2-4 cm. broad at base, the 1, 2 or 3 midribs strongly upstanding 2-3 mm. high, with secondary intervening ribs and furrows and then fine lengthwise parallel lines, much faint curved cross lines that are more prominent underneath, surfaces glabrous; petioles about as long as leaf-blades, sharp-edged, split at base but not persisting: spadices erect, very open and diffuse, about equalling the leaves in length, the branches glabrous and striate, ultimate rachillæ very slender and 6-10 cm. long, apices of nodibracts very acute or produced, sheaths striate: fruit glossy brownish-black, 8-10 mm. across at middle, sometimes twin, nearly globular to oblate and short-tapering to base so that most of the samples are somewhat pyriform, basal part scarified; seed contained in a fibrous mesocarp, dark brown, oblate, 5-7 mm. thick crosswise, glossy, depressed, faintly ribbed top to bottom, micropyle lateral.

Perlas Islands, Province Panama, said to be confined to Pedro Gonzales on which it was taken twice in 1941 by *Paul H. Allen*, 2604. Leaves are commonly used for thatch throughout the Islands. It is the only *Sabal* known in Panama.

Contrast in color between the two surfaces of the leaves is a marked feature of this species, as also the absence of filaments on leaves, bare and ringed slender trunk, short palman, prominently ridged leaves, slender rachillæ, small glossy more or less pyriform fruits, developed mesocarp holding the very small seed. Some of these features (particularly the fruits

and seeds and presence of mesocarp) well distinguish it from *S. mauritiformis* of the Caribbean region and Cauca valley east of the Cordillera Occidental in Colombia.

† **Euterpe roseospadix**, spec. nov. § Euterpotypus. Fig. 102.

Erecta, ad 2 m. alta: folia pinnata, glabra vel minute puberulenta subter; lamina 1.5 m. vel plus longa, 1 m. lata medio; petiolus 1 m. longus, concavus supra, carinatus in dorso; pinnæ oppositæ vel alternæ, 25 vel plures in utroque rachidis latere, longo-lineares, 50 cm. longæ, 4-5 cm. latæ, longo-acuminatæ, scindentis basi, costa media prominens, venæ laterales paucæ et subsidiariæ: rachillæ nitido-roseæ 30-40 cm. longæ, ramis; gemmæ staminatæ anthesis acutæ, 5-6 mm. longæ; gemmæ pistillatæ non acutæ, 2-3 mm. longæ: fructus globulari-obliquus, 9-10 mm. crassus cum siccus, punctus stigmaticus distinctus, cupula applanata et conspicua; semen tessellatum, albumen album, non cavitosum, ruminatum.

Erect, to 2 m.: leaves pinnate, glabrous unless for minute puberulence under a lens on bottom side; leaf-blade 1.5 m. or more long, 1 m. broad at middle, pinnæ opposite and alternate at different parts of the rachis, the rachis triangular in section and ridged; pinnæ 25 or more on either side of rachis, long-linear, the main ones 50 cm. long and 4-5 cm. broad at middle, tapering to narrow points but not caudate, splitting at the base as if two or three of them were attached together, midrib prominent and on the under surface more or less lepidote, side veins less pronounced and few; petiole 1 m. long, somewhat flecked or lepidote but perhaps becoming glabrous, concave on upper face, ridged on lower face: spadix bright pink, glabrous or becoming so; rachillæ 30-40 cm. long, very slender and only 1-2 mm. thick when dry, branched, angled in drying, rather closely flowered; staminate buds at anthesis 5-6 mm. long, 2-3 mm. thick, prominently pointed; pistillate buds 2-3 mm. long, not pointed: fruit nearly globular but oblique, 9-10 mm. thick either way when dry, stigmatic point pronounced but not central, cupule appanate and conspicuous; seed with tessellate exterior, solid and white in center, ruminant one-half or more the diameter with coarse projections from the walls.

Chiriqui, Panama: vicinity of Bajo Chorro, altitude 1,900 m.; *Woodson & Schery 623*: known as "Manaca." This and *E. panamensis*, Burret, are the only species of *Euterpe* yet known from Panama.

† **Prestoea sejuncta**, spec. nov. Fig. 103.

Parva arbor; truncus erectus, 5 cm. crassus. annuli prominentes, circa 3 cm. inter se distantes; coma 6-8 foliorum maturorum; culmen superius absens: folia pinnata, glabra, lamina pæne 2 m. longa et ferens 70-80 suboppositas pinnas et rachidem triangularem; pinnæ 60-65 cm. longæ, 3.5-5 cm. latæ, longo-acuminatæ, costa media prominens, venæ laterales subordinatæ: spadices infrafoliaries; spathæ 2, exterior 20 cm. longa, interior vel major 75-80 cm. longa, furfuracea; rachillæ circa 25, ascendentes, bulbosæ basi 30-70 cm. longæ: fructus ater, depresso-globosus, 10 mm. altus, 11-12 mm. crassus, anceps, stigma in parte laterali; cupula