

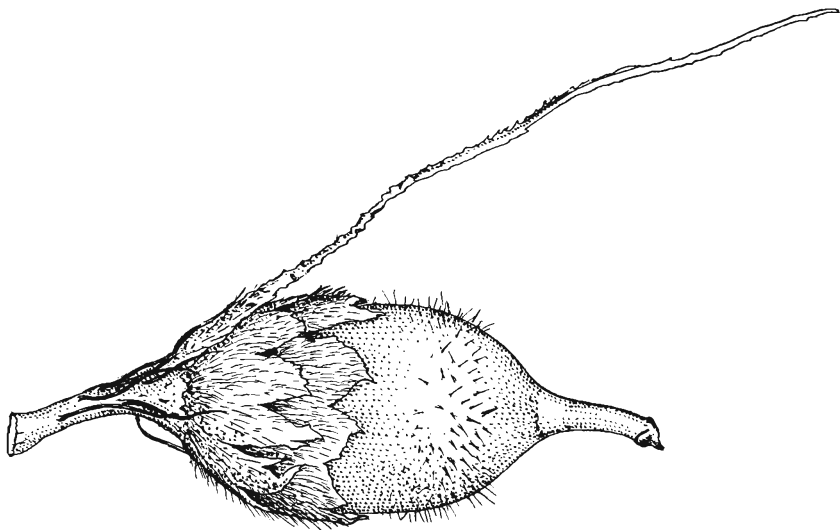
spines, and good specimens are therefore not abundant. Intrinsicly, however, the bactrids are not particularly difficult, and one does not need to know all the species in order to understand those of a special territory, inasmuch as the distribution of them is regional. The genus is occidental, occurring as far north as Cuba.

In the present instance, only a few novelties have come in, and they are reported here. With the exception of *Bactris demerarana*, the following account is written entirely by Dr. H. E. Moore.

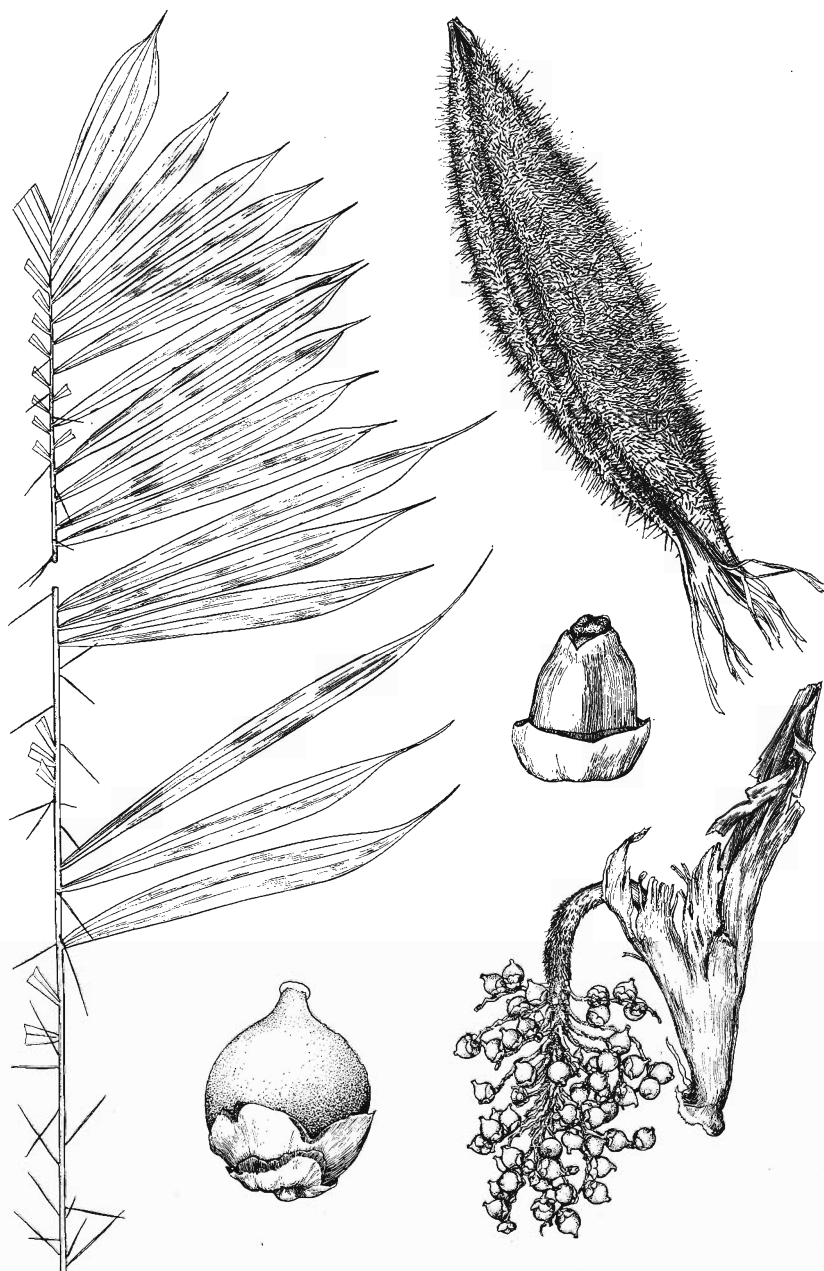
† *Bactris Baileyana*, H. E. Moore, spec. nov. Fig. 59.

Arbor gracilis, spinosa, coloniata, ad 3.3 m. alta: folia interrupte pinnata, petiolo spinoso, rachi 14.5 dm. longa, pinnis supra glabris, subtus pallidioribus et minute albo-puberulis, lanceolato-acuminatis, apice bidentatis, marginibus setosis, utrinsecus 21-22, inferioribus in gregibus dispositis, superioribus alternis, 48-63 cm. longis, 3-5 cm. latis nervis primariis singulis præter unum jugum terminale latius et brevius 3-4-nervatum: spadix 60-70-ramosus, pedunculo 15 cm. longo, recurvato, superne lepidoto-tomentoso et setoso, spathis duabus, spatha exteriori 18 cm. longa, 2.5 cm. lata, spatha interiori 30 cm. longa, 5.5 cm. lata, fusiformi, fornicata, dense spinosa, rachi 10 cm. longa, rachillis 4-8 cm. longis; flores ad rachillam irregulariter dispositi: fructus (immaturus) 1 cm. longus, ovoideus, rostratus, glaber, corolla bis longiore quam calyce in fructu, cupula staminodiali nulla.

Caulescent, spiny, soboliferous, averaging 6 canes to a clump, to 3.3 m. high: leaves interruptedly pinnate; petiole fulvous and densely ferruginous-furfuraceous, armed with flattish, thick- and pale-based, ascending



58. *ASTROCARYUM PARAMACA*, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$, with sterile end of the rachilla.



59. *BACTRIS BAILEYANA*. Left, parts of leaf-blade and petiole $\times \frac{1}{8}$; upper right inner spathe; lower right, spadix $\times \frac{1}{3}$; right pistillate flower $\times 4$; bottom fruit $\times 3$.

or spreading, shining black spines 3.5-7 cm. long, 1-1.5 mm. wide; rachis 14.5 dm. long, greenish and densely to sparsely ferrugineous-furfuraceous; pinnæ dull gray-green and glabrous above, paler and minutely white-puberulent on the surface below, soft and thin, lanceolate, bidentate to undivided and acuminate at the apex, the margins black setose toward the apex, the upper margin narrowly ferrugineous-furfuraceous on the lower surface, 21-22 on each side of the rachis, the lower 11-12 in alternate groups of (2)-3-(4), the upper 10-12 alternate and evenly distributed, spreading and directed forward or some of the lower divaricate and directed backward, 48-63 cm. long, 3-4 cm. wide with 1 primary nerve and 4-5 secondary nerves on each side except the oblanceolate 3-4-nerved terminal pinnæ measuring 28-32 cm. long, 6-6.5 cm. wide: spadix 60-70-branched; peduncle 15 cm. long, recurved, lepidote-tomentose, densely reddish setose at the apex; spathes 2, the outer 18 cm. long, 2.5 cm. wide, two-edged, fulvous, striate, the inner 30 cm. long 5.5 cm. wide, fusiform, acute, fornicate, densely brown-lepidote-tomentose with numerous slender crimped bulbous-based tawny to reddish spines; rachis 10 cm. long, tomentose and setose; rachillæ 4-8 cm. long, 1-2 mm. wide, tomentose and setose, at least basally; flowers irregularly disposed as indicated by scars, the staminate not seen, the pistillate with very young fruit, calyx cupular, about 2 mm. high, shallowly 3-lobed, glabrous, corolla urceolate, about 4 mm. high, 3-lobed, glabrous, staminodial ring absent: immature fruit greenish, about 1 cm. long, beaked, glabrous and striate, the cupule often excentric, exocarp softly fibrous, mesocarp and endocarp not mature.

Panama, Province Chiriqui: frequent in heavy forest, Cerro Galera Chorchá, vicinity of Gualaca, altitude 1000 feet, August 1, 1947, *Paul H. Allen 5023* (Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.).

In the Flora of Panama this species keys to *B. superior*, Bailey, from which it differs in smaller size, the fewer and grouped pinnæ, shorter inner spathe with crimped pale bulbous-based spines and 3-lobed perianth. In foliage aspect it is close to *B. Porschiana*, Burret, from which it differs in the lobed fruiting perianth with the calyx half as long as the corolla and the armed leaf-rachis.

The epithet honors Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey whose studies in *Bactris* have done much to clarify our knowledge of the genus and whose name is closely associated with the palms of Panama.

† *Bactris devia*, H. E. Moore, spec. nov. Fig. 60.

Planta acaulis vel breviter caulescens: folia interrupte pinnata, petiolo 1.2 m. longo, ad basin spinoso, rachi 14.3 dm. longa, inermi, pinnis lanceolatis, apice bidentatis et acuminatis, utrinsecus 15-17, plerumque in gregibus alternis dispositis, 38-45 cm. longis, 3.3-4.6 cm. latis nervis primariis singulis præter unum jugum terminale latius 4-5-nervatum: spadix ca. 30-ramosus, pedunculo 13 cm. longo, spathis duabus, exteriore 10 cm. longa, 4 cm. lata, interiore 4.5 cm. lata, dense nigro-spinosa, rachi 7.5 cm. longa, rachillis 2-5 cm. longis: fructus turbinatus breviter rostratus 15