

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.

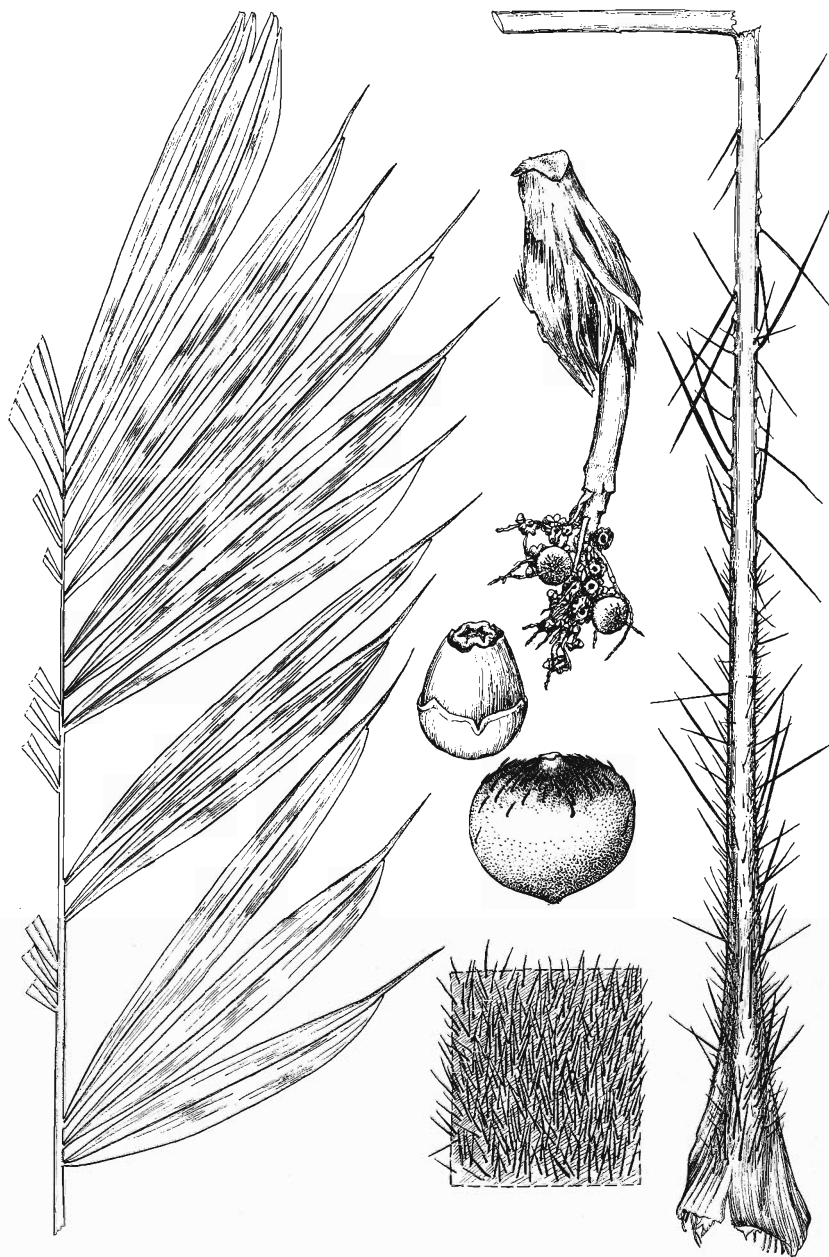
Panama, Province Chiriqui: frequent in heavy forest, Cerro Galera Chorchá, vicinity of Gualaca, altitude 1000 feet, August 1, 1947, *Paul H. Allen 5023* (Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.).

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



60. *BACTRIS DEVIA*. Left, part of leaf-blade  $\times \frac{1}{6}$ ; right petiole and spadix  $\times \frac{1}{3}$ ; pistillate flower  $\times 4$ ; fruit  $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ; bottom detail of inner spathe  $\times 1$ .

mm. longus, 15 mm. latus, apice nigro-aculeatus, calyce et corolla in fructu plus minusve profunde trilobatis, corolla bis longiore quam calyce, cupula staminodiali nulla.

Acaulescent or short-stemmed: leaves about 9, interruptedly pinnate; petiole 1.2 m. long, densely ferrugineous-lepidote, armed in the lower third with stout, dull black, rounded, ascending to recurved spines; rachis 14.3 dm. long, unarmed, ferrugineous-tomentose dorsally, sparsely lepidote to glabrous ventrally; pinnæ lanceolate, bidentate with the lower tooth produced in a slender tip 6-17 cm. long or entire and acuminate at the apex, gray-green, glabrous and somewhat glossy with numerous transverse nervelets above, gray-green and glabrous below except the ferrugineous surface of the upper margin, the margins setose above the middle, 15-17 on each side of the rachis in alternate groups of 1-3 at intervals up to 25 cm., 38-45 cm. long, 3.3-4.6 cm. wide and 1-nerved except the broader 4-5-nerved terminal pair 6.5-7.5 cm. wide and 7.5-9 cm. along the rachis: spadix about 30-branched; peduncle 13 cm. long, brown lepidote-tomentose and very sparsely setose; spathes 2, the outer 10 cm. long, 4 cm. wide, two-edged, densely brown-lepidote-tomentose and sparsely black-setose, the inner fragmentary, that portion seen about 16 cm. long, 4.5 cm. wide, fulvous and more or less densely appressed black-spinose with crimped acicular spines 4-7 mm. long; rachis 7.5 cm. long; rachillæ 2-5 cm. long; flowers in 3's below, staminate above, the staminate not seen, the pistillate in young fruit, calyx cupular, glabrous, 2 mm. high, corolla urceolate, glabrous, eciliate, 4 mm. high, staminodial ring absent: fruit turbinate, short-rostrate, about 15 mm. high, 15 mm. wide, black-aculeate toward the apex; fruiting perianth glabrous, calyx and corolla 6-lobed, lobes often shallowly toothed, exocarp thin, fibrous, endocarp osseous and thickish.

Colombia, Vaupes, Rio Cuduyari, January 20, 1944, *Paul H. Allen* 3255 (Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.).

*Bactris devia* is closely related to a group of Brazilian short-stemmed or acaulescent bactrids with interruptedly pinnate leaves including *B. tarumanensis*, Barb.-Rodr., *B. exscapa*, Barb.-Rodr., *B. humilis*, Wallace, *B. Mindellii*, Barb.-Rodr., *B. interrupte-pinnata*, Barb.-Rodr. and *B. microcalyx*, Burret. From the first it differs in having the corolla twice as long as the calyx, not equal, and from the remainder in the unarmed rachis and generally fewer pinnæ. It is impossible to contrast color or texture of the foliage from plates but this species is distinctive in its pale gray-green leaves with numerous transverse veinlets and ferrugineous line along the lower surface of the upper margin, in this respect very similar to *B. interrupte-pinnata* as illustrated in *Sertum Palmarum*, ii, t. 7 (1903).

The epithet is taken from its location in Colombia, somewhat apart from the area of related species, most of which are from the Rio Negro region of Brazil. At present this also appears to be the only species with aculeate fruit known from Colombia.