

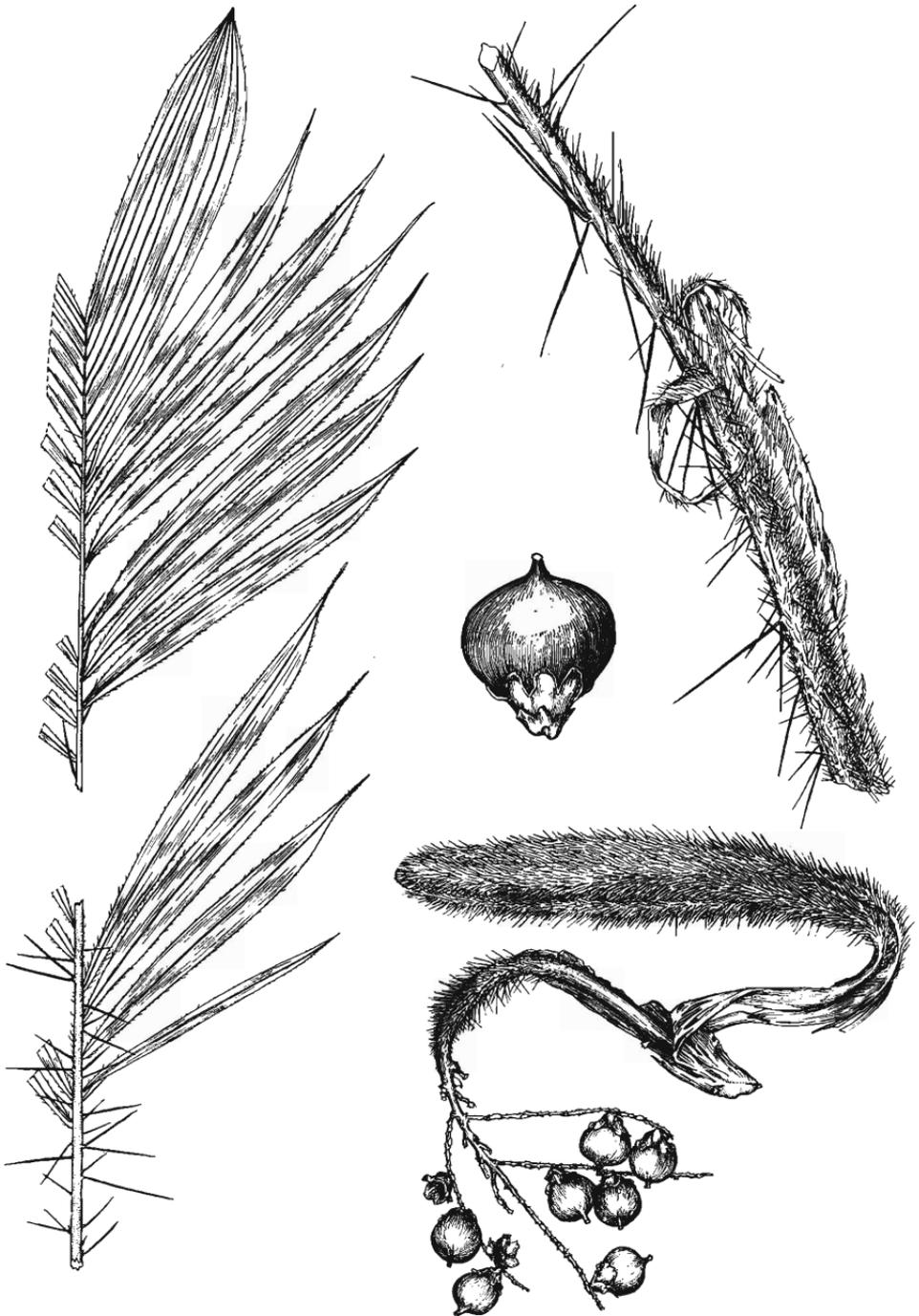
† *Bactris duplex*, H. E. Moore, spec. nov. Fig. 61.

Arbor coloniata ad 5 m. alta, caulibus 3.5 cm. crassis: folia interrupte pinnata; petiolo et vagina armatis, rachi 96 cm. longa, in dorso spinosa; pinnis linearilanceolatis, caudatis, utrinsecus 21-22 in gregibus plus minusve oppositis dispositis, 27-38 cm. longis, 2-3 cm. latis nervis primariis singulis præter unum jugum terminale 7-8-nervatum ad 6.5 cm. latum: spadix 15-ramosus, pedunculo 16 cm. longo superne aculeato et recurvato, spathe interiore fusiforma, fornicata, 20 cm. longa, dense spinosa et setosa, rachi 5 cm. longa, rachillis 8 cm. longis; flores ad rachillam irregulariter dispositis: fructus turbinatus, 16 mm. longus, 16 mm. latus, glaber, rostratus rostro 3-4 mm. longo, calyce et corolla in fructu profunde trilobatis, corolla bis longiore quam calyce, cupula staminodiali nulla.

Caulescent, soboliferous in clumps of 10-40 canes about 5 m. high, 3.5 cm. thick: leaves 5-7, interruptedly pinnate; sheath about 50 cm. long, tawny-tomentose below, becoming glabrescent above, sparsely armed with long, stout, black, often pale-based spines up to 6 cm. long and densely armed with shorter often paler spines up to 3 cm. long; petiole about 22 cm. long, green, glabrescent, moderately armed with short and long spines; rachis about 96 cm. long, glabrescent and armed with stout black spines and short aculeæ dorsally, glabrescent and aculeate ventrally, the aculeæ prominent about the bases of the pinnæ; pinnæ linear-lanceolate, caudate, dull dark green, 21-22 on each side of the rachis in more or less opposite groups of (2)-3-5 at intervals of 6-10 cm., 27-38 cm. long, 2-3 cm. wide with 1 primary nerve except the broader 7-8-nerved terminal pair up to 6.5 cm. wide and 10 cm. along the rachis, the margins paler and black-setose: spadix 15-branched; peduncle 16 cm. long, aculeate and recurved at the apex; spathes 2, the outer fragmentary, unarmed, about 10 cm. long, the inner fusiform, acuminate, 30 cm. long, 3 cm. wide on an unarmed manubrium 10 cm. long, densely appressed to spreading spinose with flattish blackish-brown spines and acicular yellowish setæ; rachis 5 cm. long, rachillæ 8 cm. long; flowers irregularly disposed as evidenced by scars: fruit glabrous, striate, turbinate, about 16 mm. long, 16 mm. wide, rostrate with a beak 3-4 mm. long, the cupule glabrous, striate, deeply 3-lobed, the lobes often toothed, the calyx about 5 mm. high, the corolla about 10 mm. high, staminodial ring absent, exocarp thin, strongly fibrous, mesocarp adherent to the osseous endocarp.

Colombia, Vaupes, road to San Martin, vicinity of Rio Ocoa, October 25, 1945, *Paul H. Allen 3358*.

The description of *Bactris duplex* (double-faced, deceitful) is based on specimens having an apparently mature leaf. A second collection from the same locality, *Allen 3357*, has the leaves entire and bifurcate at the apex with 33-35 primary nerves and an unarmed rachis but differs in no fundamental detail and appears to represent the juvenile leaf phase. *B. Cuesco*, Engel, and *B. chætospatha*, Mart., which may be confused with the entire-leaved form, differ in the former having 10 primary nerves in the leaf and a smaller fruit with fleshy exocarp and a shallowly lobed cupule, the latter



61. *BACTRIS DUPLEX*. Left, parts of leaf-blade dorsal view $\times \frac{1}{6}$; bottom right, spadix and inner spathe $\times \frac{1}{8}$; upper right, petiole $\times \frac{1}{6}$; center, fruit $\times 1$.

having a much smaller leaf and unarmed petiole. The relationship of the species is not clear but in its several characters it appears most distinct.

† *Bactris demerarana*, spec. nov. Figs. 62, 63, 64.

Dense coloniata, erecta, 4-5 m. alta; truncus 4-5 cm. crassus, nodis fere armatus spinis ascendentibus 3-5 cm. longis: folia longipinnata, viridia utrinque; pinnæ multæ, alternatæ vel suboppositæ, linearilanceolatae, 4-5 dm. longæ, 2 cm. latæ, apex longiacuminatus, costæ secundariæ prominentes, margines aciculati; petiolus et costa media aciculis minutis armata etiam spinis 8-12 cm. longis: spatha 3 dm. longa, spinis obsita 3-5 cm. longis et multis aciculis minutis; spadix pedunculo planato inermique; rachillæ in apice pedunculi, simplices, 10-12 cm. longæ: fructus ovoidei, 4 cm. longi cum sicci, 3 cm. diam., nudi, cupula calycis duplex, magna.

Densely coloniate strongly armed palm strictly erect to 4 and 5 m. or sometimes probably more; trunk 4-5 cm. thick, armed below nodes with upward-pointing spines 3-5 cm. long, the intermediate spaces more or less unarmed: leaves long-pinnate, minutely pubescent at least underneath under strong lens, green both surfaces although somewhat lighter colored but not silvery on lower face; pinnæ alternate or subopposite, numerous, linear-lanceolate or narrower, about 4-5 dm. long, 2 cm. broad at middle, narrow-pointed, strongly ribbed lengthwise, margins aciculate, blade otherwise unarmed; petiole and midrib viciously armed with minute more or less caducous prickles and also very sharp upward-pointing spines to 8 and 12 cm. long: spathe 3 dm. long, 4-5 cm. broad at middle, densely covered with spines 3-5 cm. long and many minute shorter ones more or less white-based; spadix soon recurved on a flattened unarmed peduncle; rachillæ branching simply from apex of peduncle without a central leader, stout, about 10-12 cm. long: fruit very large, ovoid, about 4 cm. long when dried and 3 cm. broad, apical point short and stout, double calyx-cup conspicuous with obtuse appressed lobes; seed not quite filling cavity, very hard, depressed endwise, about 2.5 cm. the long way, surface irregularly veined, center cavitous.

Coastal area of British Guiana, South America, in close big colonies along Demerara River, Province Demerara, beyond Craig Village from Georgetown, near Atkinson Field, *Bailey 419* (type), a formidable species to collect and handle.

In 1922 I collected this species at six places (numbers 570, 571, 573, 576, 578, 579) in the Botanic Garden in Georgetown, Demerara, ticketed merely "Bactris"; whether it was native to the locus or was planted I do not know. In subsequent visits to that interesting Garden I have not noticed it at those places.

In the study of Guianian palms I have been aided by a large manuscript, "Notes on the Palms of British Guiana" compiled by C. Swabey